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IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Nelson and the Alta Vela Difficulty.

Mr. Brooks Wants an Explanation from the Managers.

Continuation of the Argument of Mr. Evarts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 30.

The trial drags its slow length along, the Senate sitting like a patient jury, entertained for the past two days by the keen, rapier-like thrusts of Mr. Evarts; not at the fabric of the argument whereby the President is assailed, but at the political follies of the Senate, the partisan indiscretions of the Press, and the rhetorical weaknesses of the Managers. In this respect to-day Mr. Evarts exceeded all other days.

ALTA VELA.

Alta Vela, like a veritable fertilizer or a dose of mustard, came first of course, and was laid on the table and decently buried, let us hope, only after Mr. Nelson had foolishly confessed, in response to an ironical question from Mr. Anthony, that he really would not decline to fight a duel, if anybody actually said fight to him.

MR. EVARTS' ARGUMENT.

Then Mr. Evarts resumed and spent two hours in an elaborate discussion of the power of removal as expressed in the Constitution, the Tenure of Office act, and the right of the President to construe the constitutionality of a law for himself. He quoted many precedents on this latter point, and made a logical argument in support of all, though the subject of the President's exclusive power of removal, it was noted, was touched in a very gingerly manner, contenting himself with quoting from the debates of 1789 on this subject. On the subject of construing a law for himself, the speaker quoted Gen. Jackson and Mr. Sumner, who in a speech on the Fugitive Slave law in 1852, contended that each Department of the Government had the right to construe the law for itself, and if the President was removed for this offence you made a martyr of him and threw the whole question open to the people, where the rallying cry would be the omnipotence of Congress upon the one side, and the supremacy of the Constitution on the other. After recess Mr. Evarts continued briefly his argument on the first article, and then passed quickly to the tenth, which gave him a fine opportunity for another display of his keen sarcasm. He made a very ingenious defence in exculpation of the President from the charges of this article, by portraying the excesses of the Senate and House in the same respect in their treatment of the President. He read extracts from the debates to illustrate, and as a measure of propriety for the President, he brought out the famous set-to between Messrs. Butler and Bingham on the charity resolution for the South, wherein the former charged the latter with the murder of an innocent woman, Mrs. Surratt, and the latter retorted by declining to be held responsible for his acts by a man who lived in a bottle and was fed with a spoon. These precedents, Mr. Evarts thought, ought to have made Congress chary of reproof for the President, when he rode over the rough epithets of the mob in metaphors which were at once lost if sought to be made logical. This part of the argument was treated in good temper, and the hits of Butler, Sumner and others were so palpable that they were much enjoyed by all. Mr. Evarts also paid his sarcastic compliments to the Press again for its fulsome laudations of everything that was uttered in the lowest scale of speech-making as "able and eloquent," which hits some of the Washington correspondents, if it hits anybody. He closed for to-day with a brief review of the eleventh article, and announced that he would be able to conclude his argument in an hour to-morrow. He will then have spoken three days.

Mr. Stanbery will follow with a printed argument, which will occupy the remainder of Friday and Saturday.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, April 30.

The Chief Justice stated the first business to be the order offered by Mr. Sumner yesterday, censuring Mr. Nelson of the counsel for the President, for words spoken in the discussions, intended to provoke a duel or signifying a willingness to fight a duel, and contrary to good morals.

Senator Johnson moved to lay the order on the table.

Senator Sumner—On that I ask the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

When Senator Anthony's name was called he said, Mr. President, I would like to ask the counsel a question. I would ask him if in the remarks quoted in the resolution, it was his intention to challenge the honorable Manager to mortal combat. [Laughter.]

Mr. Nelson—Mr. Chief Justice: It is a very difficult question for me to answer. During the recess of the Senate, the Hon. Gentleman remarked to me that he was going to say something on the subject of *Alta Vela*, and desired me to remain. He then directed his remarks to the Senate. I regarded them as charging me with dishonorable conduct before the Senate, and in the heat of the discussion I made use of language which was intended to signify that I hurled back the gentleman's charge upon him, and that I would answer the charge in any way that he desired to call me to account for it. I cannot say that I had a duel in my mind. I am not a duellist by profession, nevertheless my idea was that I would answer the gentleman any way he chose. I did not intend to claim any exemption on account of age or anything else. I hope the Senate will recollect the circumstances. I had treated the gentleman with the utmost kindness and politeness, and gave marked attention to what he said, and to insult the Senate was an idea that never entered my mind. I entertain the kindest feelings toward the Senate, and would be as far as any man on the face of the earth from insulting the gentlemen of the Senate whom I was addressing.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Williams—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Pomeroy, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Wilson, Yates—10.

So the order was laid on the table.

The Chief Justice then stated the next business to be the consideration of Senator Cameron's order, offered yesterday, that the Senate hereafter hold night sessions from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Senator Sumner offered the following as a substitute:

Ordered, That the Senate will sit, during the remainder of the trial, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon till 6 o'clock in the afternoon, with such brief recess as may be ordered.

Senator Trumbull moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Vickers—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates—17.

And the subject was laid on the table.

MR. EVARTS' ARGUMENT.

Mr. Evarts then proceeded with his argument as follows:

We perceive, then, Mr. Chief Justice and Senators, that the subject out of which this controversy has arisen between the two branches of the Government—the executive and legislative—touches the very foundation of the balance of powers in the Constitution; and in the arguments of the honorable Managers it has, to some extent, been so impressed upon your attention, and you have been made to believe that so weighty and important is this point in the controversy, as to the arrogation of the power over office included in the function of removal, that if it is carried to the credit of the Executive Department of this Government, it makes it a monarchy.

THE POWER OF REMOVAL.

Why, Mr. Chief Justice and Senators, what grave reproach is this upon the wisdom and foresight and the civil prudence of our ancestors, that they have left unexamined and unexplained and unsatisfied these doubts as to the measure of the strength of the Executive, so that we are led to inquire whether this country is a monarchy or a free Republic? I ask, without reading the whole of it, your attention to a passage from the *Federalist*, one of the papers by Alexander Hamilton, who meets in advance these aspersions sought to be placed upon the establishment of the Executive power in the President. He there, suggests, in brief, the solid discriminations and distinctions between the Presidency and a monarchy, and concludes by saying this:

> "What answer shall we give to those who would persuade us that things so unlike resemble each other? The same that ought to be given to those who tell us that a Government, the whole power of which is to be in the hands of the elective and periodical servants of the people, is an aristocracy, a monarchy and a despotism. But a little closer attention both to the history of the framing of the Constitution, and the opinions which maintained a contest in the body of the Convention which should finally determine the general character and nature of the Constitution, will show us that this matter of the power of removal or the control of the office, as in the dispute between the President and the Senate, touches more nearly one of the other great balances of the Constitution. I mean that balance between the weight of numbers in the people and the equality of the States, irrespective of population, of wealth and of soil."

Here it is, if I may be allowed to say so, that the opinions to which public attention was drawn by the honorable Manager, (Mr. Boutwell,) the opinions of Mr. Sherman had their origin. One of the greatest statesmen of the last generation said to me, it was to Mr. Sherman, and to his young colleague, Mr. Ellsworth, and to Judge Patterson, of New-Jersey, that we owed it to more than to all else in that Convention, that our Government was made what that statesman pronounced it, the best Government in the world; a Federal Republic, instead of being what it would have been, but for those members of the Convention, as this statesman of the last generation expressed it, "A consolidated empire, the worst Government in the world." And now, between these two opinions, it was that the controversy, whether the Senate should be admitted into a share of the Executive power of appointment, the great aim, the strength of the Government came in play; and on this question of equality of the States Mr. Sherman insisted that this participation should be reserved to the Senate, which others resisted as being too great a subtraction from the sum of Executive power to be safe in this disintegration and frittering away. Mr. Adams, I am informed upon authority not doubted, died in that opinion, that the participation in appointment under the Constitution as construed and maintained in the practice of this Government would be the point upon which the Constitution would fail; that this attraction of power to comparatively irresponsible administration in the Senate would ultimately so destroy the strength of the Executive with the people, and create so great a discontent among the people themselves with the Executive of their own choice, that they would not submit to the Executive power thus bestowed, if given to a body that had its constitution without any popular election whatever, and where its basis and strength come, not by the strength and power of the people, but by the equality of the States. When you add to that this change, which gives the Senate a voice in the removal from office, and then give it first hold upon the question of the weight of official power in the country, you change wholly the question of the Constitution. Instead of giving the Senate only the advisory course which that instrument permits, you change into the absolute preliminary power of that body to say to the Executive of the United States that every administrative office under him shall remain as it is; that the officers shall be over him and against him, and that they will be with the Senate and for the Senate. And when you add to that the power of the Senate, to say that until we know and determine who the successor will be, we will hold the reins of power, so that the office shall not be vacated. Then you do, indeed, break down at once the balance between the executive and legislative power, and you break down the federal election of the President at once, and commit to the equality of States the partition and distribution of the executive power of this country. I would like to know how it is that the people of the country are to be made to adopt this principle of the Constitution, that the executive power, attributed to federal numbers, made up of Senators and Representatives, added together from each State, that that executive power which the people supposed was involved in its choice of President, is to be administered and controlled by a body made up of the equality of States. I would like to know on what plan of politics it is to be carried out. How can you make the combinations? How the forces? How the effects are to clothe themselves into a popular election, and then find that the executive power is already administered, on the principle of equality of States? I should like to know how it is that New-York and Pennsylvania and Ohio and Indiana and Illinois and Missouri and the great and growing States, are to carry the force of popular will into the executive chair on federal numbers in the electoral colleges, and then find that Maryland and Delaware and the distant States unpopulated are to control the whole possession and administration of the executive power. I would like to know how long we are to keep up the form of electing a President with the people between him and then bind him, stripped of the powers that is committed to him, in a partition of it between States, without regard to numbers or popular opinion. There is the grave dislocation of the balances of the Constitution, there is the absolute distraction of the power of the people over presidential authority—keeping up the form of the election while depriving it of all its results. And I would like to know, by what law or by what reason this body assumes to itself this derangement of the balances of the Constitution as between the States and popular numbers, how long New-England can maintain in its share of executive power as administered here as large a proportion as belongs to New-York, to Pennsylvania, to Ohio, to Indiana, to Illinois and to Missouri, together? I must think, Mr. Chief Justice and Senators, that it has not been sufficiently considered how far these principles thus debated reach, and how the framers of the Constitution—when they came to debate, in 1789, in Congress as to what was or should be the actual and practical allocation of that authority—understood the question in its bearing and in its future necessities. True, indeed, that Mr. Sherman was always a stern and persistent advocate for the strength of the Senate as against the power of the Executive. It was on that point that the Senate represented the equality of States, and he and Mr. Ellsworth, holding their places in the Convention as the representatives of Connecticut, a small State, between the powerful State of Massachusetts on the one side, and New-York on the other, and Judge Patterson, of New-Jersey, a small State, between the great State of New-York on the one side, and the great State of Pennsylvania on the other, were the advocates of that distribution of power in the Senate; and it was well known in the history of the times that correspondence of some importance took place between the elder Mr. Adams and Mr. Sherman in the early days of the working of the Government as to whether the fears of Mr. Adams that the Executive should prove too weak, or the fears of Mr. Sherman that the Senate would not be strong enough, were or were not most in accordance with the principles of the Government. But all that was based upon the idea that the concurrence of the Senate under the terms of the Constitution, in appointments, was the only detraction from the supremacy and independence of the Executive authority. Now this question comes up in this form. The power of removal is, and always has been, claimed and exercised by the Executive of this Government, separately and independently of the Senate, until the act of March 2, 1867. The actual power of removal by the Senate never has been claimed. Some construction on the affirmative exercise of the power of appointment by the Executive, has at different times been suggested, and has received more or less support tending to the conclusion that the then Senate might have some hold upon the question of removal. Even this act of March 2, 1867, which we are to consider more definitely hereafter, does not assume in terms to give the Senate the participation in the distinct and separate act of removal from office. Indeed the manner in which the Congress has dealt with the subject is quite peculiar.

AD INTERIM APPOINTMENTS.

Unable, apparently, to find adequate support for a provision that the Senate would claim a share in the distinct act of removal or of vacating an office, the scheme of law is to change the tenure of office, so that removability, as a separate, independent Governmental act, by whomsoever to be exercised, is obliterated from the powers of this Government. Look at that, now—that you do absolutely strike out of the capacity and resources of this Government the power of removing an officer as a separate executive act. You have determined by law that there shall be no vacation of an office possible, except with the concurrence of the Senate, and so far have you carried out that principle that you do not make it even possible to vacate it by the concurrence of the Senate and the President, but you have deliberately determined that the office shall remain full, as an estate and possession of the incumbent, from which he cannot be removed, under any stress of the public necessity, unless by the fact occurring of a complete appointment for the permanent tenure of a successor concurred in by the Senate and made operative, by the new appointee going there and qualifying himself in the office. Now this seems at the first sight a very extraordinary provision for all the exigencies of a Government like ours, with its forty thousand officers, whose list is paraded here before you with their twenty-one millions of emoluments to show the magnitude of the great prize contended for between the President and the Senate. It is a very singular provision, doubtless, that in a Government which includes under it 40,000 officers, there should be no governmental possibility of stopping a man in or removing him from an office except by the deliberate succession of a permanent successor, approved by the Senate and concurred in by the appointee himself going to the place and qualifying and assuming his duties. I speak the language of the act. While the Senate is in session there is not any power of temporary suspension or arrest of fraud, of violence, of danger, or of menace to the Government, by an officer. When the Senate is in recess, there is a power of suspension given to the Executive, and we are better off in that respect when the Senate is in recess than when it is in session, for the President can, by a definite and appropriate action, arrest the misconduct of an officer by his suspension.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW.

But, as I have said before, I repeat it, under this act the incumbents of all those offices have a permanent estate in them, until a successor, with your consent and his own, is inducted into the office. Now, I do not propose to discuss, as quite unnecessary to any decision of any matter to be brought in on your judgment, at any great length the question of the unconstitutionality of that law. A very deliberate expression of opinion, after a very deliberate and thorough debate, conducted in this body, in which the reasons of each side were ably maintained by your most distinguished members, and, after a very thorough consideration in the House of Representatives, where able and eminent lawyers, some of whom appear among the Managers, gave the country the benefit of their knowledge, and their acuteness, has placed this matter as the legislative judgement of its constitutionality. But I think all will agree that a legislative judgment of the constitutionality does not conclude a court, and that while legislative judgments have differed, and while the practice of the Government for eighty years has been on one side, and the new ideas introduced are confessedly a reversal and revolution of that practice, it is not saying too much to say that after the expression of the legislative will, and after the opinion of the Legislature implied in its action, there yet would remain for debate among jurists and lawyers, among statesmen, among thoughtful citizens and certainly properly within the province of the Supreme Court of the United States, the question whether the one or the other construction of the Constitution was vital in its influence on the Government, was the safe and correct course for the conduct of the Government. Let me ask your attention for a moment to the question, as presenting itself to the minds of Senators, as to whether this was or was not a reversal and revolution of the practice and theory of the Government, and also as to the weight of a legislative opinion.

Mr. Evarts here quoted from the debate which took place in the Senate on the Civil Tenure act, the remarks of Senator Williams, of Oregon, to the effect that the bill undertook to reverse what had heretofore been the admitted practice of the Government, and that the President should at least have the selection of his Cabinet officers.

Mr. Evarts then continued. This Senator touches the very marrow of the matter, that when you were passing this bill which in the whole official service of the country reverses the practice of the Government, you should at least leave the Executive all the Cabinet officers, the point was on leaving them in the bill as an exception. It was a reversal of the practice of the Government as to all the rest of the officers, and the argument was that the Cabinet should be left as they were, because, as the Senator said, wisely, the country will hold the Executive responsible for what his Cabinet does, and the country will so hold him until the people find out that you have robbed the Executive of all responsibility by robbing him of what is the pith of responsibility and discretion.

Mr. Evarts read some further extracts from the remarks of Senator Williams on that occasion, and also from the remarks of Senator Howard, who admitted the practice of the Government in regard to appointments and removals, and reminded the Senate that that claim of power on the part of the Executive had been informally decided by some of the best minds of the country.

Mr. Evarts continued—And now as to the weight of mere Legislative construction, even in the minds of the Legislature itself, as compared with the other sources of authoritative determination. Let me ask your attention to some very pertinent observations of the honorable Senator from Oregon, Mr. Williams. Those who advocate the executive power of removal rely altogether on the Legislative construction of the Constitution sustained by the practice and opinions of individual men. I need not argue that a Legislative construction of the Constitution has no binding force. It is to be treated with proper respect. But few constructions have been put on the Constitution at one time that have not been modified or overruled at another or subsequent time, so that as far as the legislative construction of the Constitution on this question is concerned it is entitled to very little consideration. Now, the point in debate was that the legislative construction of 1798, as worked into the bone of the Government by the enduring process of practice and exercise, was a kind of powerful influence on the matter, and yet the honorable Senator from Oregon justly pushes the proposition that legislative construction, *per se*, is entitled to very little consideration; that it has no binding force. Well, shall we be told that a legislative construction of March 2, 1867, and the practice under it of one year, which has brought the Congress face to face with the Executive, and introduced the sword of impeachment between the two branches on a removal from office, raising the precise question, that an attempt by the President to remove a Secretary and appoint one *ad interim* to discharge its duties, is to result in a removal by the Senate of the Executive itself and in an appointment of one of its own members for the *ad interim* discharge of the duties of the Presidency? Now, that is the usual mode by recent legislative construction; but the honorable Senator from Oregon, with great force and wisdom, as it seems to me, proceeded in the debate to say that the courts of law, the Supreme Court of the United States, was the place to look for authoritative and permanent determination of the question at issue, and it will be found that in that he but followed the wisdom shown in the debate of 1789, and in the final result of it, in which Mr. Sherman concurred as much as any member of the Congress, that it was not for Congress to name or assign the limits on Executive power by enactment, nor to appropriate and confer Executive power by endowment through an act of Congress, but to leave, as Mr. White, of North Carolina, said, and as Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, said, and as Mr. Sherman, of Connecticut, said, to the Constitution itself to operate on the foreign Secretary's act, and to let the action be made under it by virtue of a claim of right under the Constitution, and whoever was aggrieved, let him raise the question in courts of law. On that resolution and on that situation of things the final vote was taken, and the matter was disposed of in that Congress, but it was then, and ever since has been regarded as an authentic and unauthoritative determination by that Congress, that the power was in the President, and it has been so insisted upon, so acted upon ever since, and nobody has been aggrieved, and nobody has raised the question in the courts of law. That is the force and the weight of a resolution of that first Congress, and of the practice of the Government under it. In the House of Representatives, also, there was a debate on the contested point in the bill, and one of the best lawyers in that body, as I understand by repute, Mr. Williams, one of the honorable Managers, in his argument for the bill, said, "It aims at the reformation of a giant vice in the administration of this Government, by bringing its practice back from the rule of its infancy and inexperience." He thought it was a faulty practice, but that it was a practice of the Government from its infancy to the day of the passage of the bill; that it was a vice, inhering in the system and exercising power over its action, he had no doubt. He admits subsequently, in the same debate, that the Congress of 1789 decided, and that its successors for three-quarters of a century acquiesced in the doctrine. I will not weary the Senate with a thorough analysis of the debate of 1789. It is, I believe, decidedly the most important debate in the history of Congress. It is, I think, the best considered debate in the history of the Government. I think it included among its debaters as many of the able, wise and learned men, the benefit of whose public service this nation has ever enjoyed, as any debate or measure which this Government has ever had or entertained. The premises in the Constitution were very narrow. The question of removal from office as a distinct subject had never occurred to the minds of the men of the Convention. The tenure of office was not to be made permanent, except in the case of Judges of the Supreme Court. The periodicity of the Congress, of the Senate, and of the Executive, was fixed. Then there was an attribution of the whole interior administrative official power of the Government to the Executive, with the single qualification, exceptional in itself, that the advice and consent of the Senate should be required as a negative on the President's nomination. Now, the point raised was exactly this; it may be very briefly stated: Those who with Mr. Sherman maintained that the concurrence of the Senate in removal was as necessary as its concurrence in appointment, supported themselves on the proposition that the same power which appointed should have the removal. That was a little beginning of the question, speaking of it with all respect as to who the appointing power was, really, under the terms and under the intent of the Constitution. But conceding that the connection of the Senate with the matter really made it a part of the appointing power, the answer to the argument, triumphant, as it seems to me, as it came from the distinguished speakers, Mr. Madison, Mr. Budionet, Mr. Fisher Aimes and others, was this: Primarily, the whole business of official subordinate executive action is a part of the executive functions, that being attributed *in solido* to the President, except that it is to be with the advice and consent of the Senate. With that limit the executive power stands unimpaired. What then is the rest of the consequence? Removal from office belongs to the executive power, if the Constitution has not attributed it elsewhere. Then the question was whether the change proposed was important, whether it was vital, whether its determination one way or other affected seriously the character of the Government and its workings. I think all agree that it was, and then what weight, what significance, is there in the fact that the party which was defeated in the argument, submitted to the conclusion and to the practice of the government under it, and did not raise a voice or take a vote, in derogation of it, during the whole course of the Government. But it does not stand on this after forty-five years' working of this system. Between the years 1830 and 1835 there was great party exacerbation between the Democracy under the lead of Gen. Jackson and the Whigs under the mastery of the eminent men who then filled this hall, and one of the most eminent of whom now does me the honor to listen to my remarks. Under that antagonism there was renewed the great debate, and what was the measure which the contending parties, under the influence of party spirits, brought the matter to? Why, Mr. Webster said, when he lead the forces in a victory, which, perhaps, for the single instance, combined the triumverate of himself, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay, that the contrary opinion and contrary practice was settled. He said, I regard it as a settled point, settled by construction, settled by precedent, settled by the practice of the Government, and he did not seek to disturb it. He knew the force of forty-five years—the whole existence of the nation under its Constitution, on questions of that kind, and he sought only to interpose a moral restraint upon the President by requiring him, when he removed an officer, to assign the reasons for removal. Gen. Jackson met the point firmly and promptly, and in his protest against the resolution, which the Senate had adopted in 1834—I think, to the effect that his action in the removal of Mr. Duane had been in derogation of the Constitution and of the laws—met it with a defiance which brought two great topics up in debate: one, the independence of the executive in this right to judge of Constitutional questions, and the other the great point that the concurring in the choice of a President by the people through their representatives in Federal members, was an important provision of the Constitution, and that he was not a man of his own will but renewed and reinforced by the will of the people. That debate was carried on and determined by the Senate passing a resolution declaring its opinion that Gen. Jackson's conduct had been in derogation of the Constitution and the laws; and on that very point a reference was made to the common master of us all—the people of the United States—and on the reelection of Gen. Jackson, the people themselves, in their primary capacity, sent to the Senate on this challenge a majority which expounded the resolution censuring the action of the Executive. You talk about power to decide constitutional questions by Congress; power to decide them by the Supreme Court; power to decide them by the Executive. I show you the superior power of them all, and I say that in the history of free countries, in the history of popular liberty, in the history of the power of the people, exercised not by passion or by violence, but by reason, the exercise of power was never shown more distinctly and more definitely than on this very matter of whether the power of removal from office shall remain in the Executive or shall be distributed among Senators. It was not my party that was pleased or triumphant on that occasion, but as to the fact of what the people thought there was not any doubt, and there never has been any since, until the new situation has produced new interests and resulted in new conclusions. Honorable Senators and Representatives will recollect how, in the debate which led to the passage of the Civil Tenure act, it was represented that the authority of the first Congress of 1798 ought to be somewhat scrutinized, because of the influence on its debates and conclusions which the great character of the Chief Magistrate, Gen. Washington, may have produced. Well, Senators, why cannot we look at the present as we look at the past? Why can we not see in ourselves what we so easily discern as possible with others? Why can we not appreciate it, that perhaps the judgment of Senators and of Representatives now may have been warped or misled somewhat by their opinions and by their feelings toward the Executive, I apprehend, therefore, gentlemen, that this matter of party influence is one which it is quite as wise to consider; and that this matter of personal power and authority of character is quite as suitable to be weighed when we are acting as when we are deciding upon the acts of others. Two passages I will be permitted to quote from that great debate as carried on in the Congress of 1789.

Mr. Evarts then read from the remarks of Mr. Madison and Mr. Boudinot in the Congress of 1789, those of the latter being to the effect that the President should not have officers imposed upon him who did not meet his approbation.

Mr. Evarts continued: In these words of Mr. Madison and Mr. Boudinot I find the marrow of the whole controversy. There is no escaping from it. If this body pursues the method now adopted, it must be responsible to the country for the action of the Executive Department; and if officers are to be maintained as these wise statesmen say, "over the heads of the President," then that power in the Constitution which allows him to have a choice in their selection is entirely void. For, if his officers are to be dependent upon instantaneous selections, and if thereafter there can be no space for repellance, or for change of purpose on the part of the Executive, it is idle to say that he has the power of appointment. It must be the power of appointment from day to day, which is the power of appointment for which he is to be responsible, if he is to be responsible at all. I now wish to ask attention to the opinions expressed by some of the statesmen who took part in this determination, of what the effect, and the important effect, of the conclusion of the Congress of 1789 was. None of them overlooked its importance on one side or the other, and I beg leave to read from the life and works of the elder Adams, volume 1, page 448.

Mr. Evarts read from the work in question the paragraph giving the history of the question as to the President's power to appoint and remove officers. He also read from a letter of Mr. Fisher Ames to his correspondent, an intelligent lawyer in Boston, in reference to the same subject.

Mr. Evarts then continued: It will thus be seen, Senators, that the statesmen whom we most revere regarded this as, so to speak, a construction of the Constitution as important as the framing of it itself had been, and now the question arises whether a law of Congress has introduced a revolution in the doctrine and in the practice of the Government—a legislative construction, binding no one and being entitled to no respect, from the changeableness of legislative constructions, in the language of the honorable Senator from Oregon; and whether a doubt, whether an act in relation to the constitutionality of that law on the part of the Executive Department, is a ground of impeachment.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL LAWS.

The doctrine of unconstitutional law seems to be—I speak it with great respect—wholly misunderstood by the honorable Managers in the propositions which they present. Nobody can ever violate an unconstitutional law, for it is not a rule binding on him, or upon any one else. His conduct in violating it, or in contravening it, may be at variance with ethical or civil conditions of duty, and for a violation of these ethical and civil conditions he may be responsible. If a Marshal of the United States, executing an unconstitutional fugitive slave bill, enters with the process and the authority of law, it does not follow that resistance may be carried to the extent of shooting the Marshal, but it is not because it is a violation of that law, for, if it is unconstitutional, there can be no violation of it. It is because civil duty does not permit civil contests to be raised by force and violence. So, too, if a subordinate executive officer, who has nothing but ministerial duties to perform as a United States Marshal in the service of process under an unconstitutional law, undertakes to deal with the question of its unconstitutionality, while the ethical and civil duty on his part is merely ministerial, and while he must either execute it in his ministerial capacity or resign his office, he cannot, under proper ethical rules, determine whether an execution of the law shall be defeated by the assistance of the officers provided for its execution; but if the law bears upon his personal rights or official emoluments, then, without a violation of the peace, he may raise a question of the law, consistent with all civil and ethical duties. Thus we see at once that we are brought face to face with the fundamental propositions in this case, and I ask your attention to a passage in the *Federalist*, at page 549, where is a very rigorous discussion by Mr. Hamilton of the question of unconstitutional law, and also to the case of Marbury *vs.* Madison, 1 Couch, 175, which I shall beg to include in the report of my remarks. The subject is old, but it is there discussed with a luminous wisdom which may well displace the more inconsiderable and loose views which have been presented in debate here. Undoubtedly it is a question of very grave consideration now, for the different departments of the Government, legislative, judicial, and executive, are at liberty to act in relation to unconstitutional laws. Judicial duty may perhaps be plain—to wait for a case, to volunteer no advice, to exercise no supervision; but as between the Legislature and the Executive, even where the Supreme Court has passed upon a question, it is one of the gravest constitutional points for public men to determine where and how the Legislature may raise the question again by passing a law against the decision of the Supreme Court, and whether the Executive may raise the question by undertaking an executive duty under the Constitution against the decision of the Supreme Court and against the determination of Congress. We, in this case, have been accused of insisting on extravagant pretensions. We have never suggested anything further than this, for the case only requires it, that, whatever may be the doubtful or debatable region in the coördinate authority for the different departments of the Government to judge for themselves of the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of laws, that when the President of the United States, in common with the humblest citizen, finds a law passed over his right, and binding on his action in the matter of his right, then all reasons of duty to self, to the public, to the Constitution, to the law require that the matter shall be put in the train of judicial decision in order that the light of the serene wisdom of the Supreme Court may be shed upon it, to the end that Congress even may reconsider its action and retract its encroachments on the Constitution. But Senators will not have forgotten that Gen. Jackson, in his celebrated controversies with the Whig Party, claimed that no department of the Government should receive its final and necessary and perpetual exclusion and conclusion on constitutional questions over the judgment even of the Supreme Court, and that under the obligation of each one's oath, yourselves as Senators, yourselves as Representatives, and the President as Chief Executive, each must act in new juncture, or in reference to a new matter arising, to raise again the question of constitutional authority. Now let me read a short passage, in which Gen. Jackson in his protest sets this forth. I read from the debate on the Fugitive Slave law, as conducted in this body in the year 1852 when the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) was spokesman and champion of the right of each department of the Government to judge of the constitutionality of law, and of duty. "But whatever may be the influence of this judgment—that is, the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Prigg, as a rule for the Judiciary, it cannot arrest our duty as legislators." Here I adopt with entire assent the language of President Jackson, in his memorable veto in 1832 of the Bank of the United States:

> "If the opinion of the Supreme Court covers the whole ground of this act, it ought not to control the coördinate authorities of the Government. The Congress, the Executive and the Court must each for itself be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution. Every public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others, it is as much the duty of the House of Representatives, of the Senate, and of the President to decide on the constitutionality of any bill or resolution, which may be presented to them for passage or approval, as it is of the Supreme Judges, when it may be brought before them for judicial decision. The authority of the Supreme Court must not, therefore, be permitted to control Congress or the Executive, but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve."

With these authoritative words of Andrew Jackson I dismiss the subject. Now times change, and we change with them. Nevertheless principles remain, duties remain, the powers of the Government remain their coördination remains, the conscience of men remains, and everybody who has taken an oath, everybody who is subject to the Constitution without taking an oath in peaceful means has a right to reverse the Constitution in derogation of Constitutional law, and any legislative law, or any judicial authority which shall deny the supremacy of the Constitution in its power to protect men who thus conscientiously, thus peacefully raise questions for determination in a conflict between the Constitution and the law will not be consistent with the written Constitution or with the maintenance of the liberties of the people as established by, and dependent on the preservation of a written Constitution. Now, let us see whether on every ethical, constitutional and legal rule the President of the United States was not the person on whom this Civil Tenure act operated, not as an executive officer to carry out a law, but as one of the coördinate departments of the Government, over whom in that official relation the authority of the act was sought to be asserted. The language is general: "Every removal from office contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be a high misdemeanor." Who could remove from office but the President of the United States? Who had authority? Who could be governed by the law but he? And it was not an official constitutional duty, not a personal right, not a matter of personal value, or choice, or interest with him, that he acted as he did. When, therefore, it is sought and claimed that by force of the legislative enactment the President of the United States shall not remove from office whether the act of Congress was constitutional or not, he was absolutely prohibited from removing from office, although the Constitution allowed him to do so. The Constitution could not protect him for the act, but that the act of Congress, seizing upon him could draw him in here by impeachment and subject him to judgment for violating the law, although maintaining the Constitution, and that the Constitution pronounced sentence of condemnation and infamy upon him for having worshipped its authority and sought to maintain it, and that the authority of Congress has that power and extent, then you practically tear asunder the Constitution. If on these grounds you dismiss this President from this Court convicted and deposed, you dismiss him the victim of the Congress and the martyr of the Constitution, by the very terms of your judgment, and you throw open for the masters of us all in the great debates of an intelligent, instructed "fearless," practical nation of freemen, a division of sentiment to shake this country to its centre. "The omnipotence of Congress," as the rallying cry on the one side, and "the supremacy of the Constitution" on the other.

The Court, at 2 o'clock, took a recess for quarter of an hour.

After recess Mr. Evarts continued:

POLITICAL OFFENCES.

There is but one other topic that I need to insist upon here as bearing upon that part of my argument which is intended to exhibit to the clear apprehension, and I hope adoption of this Court, the view that *all here that possesses* weight and dignity—that really presents the agitating contest that has been proceeding between the Departments of your Government is *political*, and not *criminal*, or suitable for judicial cognizance, and that is what seems to me to be decisive on your judgment and on your consciences, and that is the attitude that every one of you already in your public action occupies toward this subject. Why, the Constitution of the United States never intended so to coerce and constrain the conscience and the duties of men as to bring them into the position of judges between themselves and another branch of the Government in regard to matters of difficulty between themselves and another branch of the Government, and in matters which, considered wholly in partition, under the Constitution, between themselves and another department of the Government. The eternal principles of justice are implied in the Constitution of every country, and there are no more immutable, no more inevitable principles than these, that no man shall be a judge in his own case, and that no man shall be a judge in a matter in which he has already given judgment. It is abhorrent to the natural sense of justice that men should judge in their own cause. It is inconsistent with nature itself that man should assume an oath and assume to perform it, of being impartial in his own judgment when he has already formed it. Now, the crimes that the President may have imputed to him, that may bring him to the judgment of a Senate, are crimes against the Constitution or the laws, involving turpitude or personal delinquency. They are crimes in which it is inadmissible to imagine that the Senate should be committed as a party at all; they are crimes which, however much the necessary reflection of political opinions may bias the personal judgment of this and that, and all the members of the body, yet it must be possible only that they should give a color or a turn, and not be themselves the very basis, the substance, of the judgment to be rendered. When, therefore, I show you, as from the records of this Senate, that yourselves have voted upon this law whose constitutionality is to be determined, and that the question is upon the constitutionality, or judgment of the constitutionality, when you have in your capacity of a Senate undertaken, after the act is committed as an act, suitable, in your judgment, to be performed by you in your relation to the Executive authority, and your duty under this Government, to pronounce, as you did, by resolution, that the removal of Mr. Stanton and the appointment of Gen. Thomas was not authorized by the Constitution and the laws, you either did or did not regard that as a matter of political action, and if you regarded it as a matter of political action, then you regarded it as a matter that could not possibly be brought before you in your judicial capacity for you to determine upon any personal consequences to the Executive. How was it a matter for political action unless it was a matter of his political action and the controversy was wholly of a political nature? If you, on the other hand, had in your minds a possibility of this extraordinary jurisdiction being brought into play, by a complaint to be made by the House of Representatives against him, what an extraordinary spectacle should you present to yourselves and this country? No, the controlling, the necessary feeling upon which you acted, must have been that it is a stage and a step in governmental action, concerning which we made this suggestion and this reproof. Why, in 1834, when the Senate of the United States was debating a resolution condemnatory of Gen. Jackson's proceedings in reference to the deposits, the question was raised: Have you? will you? should you pronounce an opinion upon a matter of this kind? It may be made the occasion for your views in case of an impeachment and the necessary trial. The answer of the greatest and truest statesman of the Whig party of that day was: "If there was in the atmosphere a whisper, if there was in the future a menace, if there was a hope, or a fear, as some do think, that impeachment was to come, debate must be silenced, and the resolution suppressed." But they recognized the fact that it was mere political action that was being resorted to, and that was, or was to be possible. The complexion of the House and the sentiment of the House, and the constitution of the Senate showed it to be only a matter of political discussion, and absolutely set aside a motion of impeachment, and rendered therefore the debate a political debate, and the conclusion a political conclusion; and now there is but one proposition that consists with the truth of the case, and with the situation, of you Senators here and that is, that you regard the acts as political action and political decision, and not by possibility of matter as judgment, or as subject to be produced for judicial construction. It may be true that resolution does not cover guilt; that it only expresses an opinion; that the law and the authority in the Constitution did not cover the action of the President; but it does not impute violence, or design, or wickedness of purpose, or other than a justifiable difference of opinion to resort to an arbiter between you; but even in that limited view, I take it, no Senator can think or feel that, as a preliminary part of the judgment of a Court that was to end in acquittal or conviction, this proceeding could not be for a moment justified. The two gravest articles of impeachment in the weightiest trial ever introduced into this Court, and those in which as large a vote of condemnation was made as in any other, were the two articles against Judge Chase, one of which brought him in question for coming to the trial in Pennsylvania with a formed and pronounced opinion, and another, the third, was for allowing a juryman to enter the box on the trial of Collender, at Richmond, who stated that he had formed an opinion. I would like to see a Court of Impeachment that regards this as a grave matter—that a Judge should come to a trial to pronounce the condemnation of a prisoner before the counsel are heard, and that he allows a juryman to enter the box who had excused himself from having a free mind on the point to be discussed, and yet are we to be told that you, having formed and expressed an opinion, are to sit here the judges in such a matter as this? What is there but an answer of this kind necessary? The Constitution never brings a Senate into an inquisition and a condemnation of a President upon matters in which, and of which, two departments of the Government in their political capacities have formed and expressed political opinions. It is of other matters and of other forms in which there are no parties and no discriminations of opinion; it is of offence of crime in which the common rules of duty, of obligation, of excess or of sin are not determinable upon political opinions formed and expressed in debate; but here a principle is equally contravened, and this aids my argument, that it is political and not personal or criminal; it is, that you are to pass judgment of and concerning questions of the partition of the offices of this Government between the President and yourselves. The great matter of his fault is, that he claims them; the very matter of his condemnation is, that you had a right to them, and you were sided by the list furnished by the Managers by 41,000 in number, and 21,000,000 in annual emolument. Are you to sit here as judges with this false claim, and is his appeal to a common arbiter in a matter of this kind to be imputed to him as personal guilt and followed by personal punishment? How would any of us like to be tried before a judge who, if he condemned us, would have our houses, and if he acquitted us we should have his? Why so sensitive is the natural sense of justice on this point that the whole country was set ablaze by a provision in the Fugitive Slave law, that a Commissioner should have but $5 if he set the slave free, and $10 if he remanded him. Have the Judges of this Court forgotten that the crisis of the public mind was as to allowing a Judge to have an interest in the subject of his judgment? Have they forgotten that the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) in the debate upon this Tenure of Office act, thought the political bias might affect a court so that it would not give judgment of more than nominal punishment for the commission of the act? And yet you are full of politics. The whole point of my argument is an absolute demonstration that the Constitution of the United States never forces honorable men into a position where they are judges in their own cause, or where they come in contact with their opinions, previously expressed. I have omitted from this consideration the fact that the great office itself, if by your judgment it shall be taken from the elective control of this republic, is to be put into possession of a member of your own body, chosen to-day, to-morrow, at any time by yourselves, and that you are taking the crown of the people's magistracy, of the people's glory, to decorate the honor of the Senate—an officer who, by virtue of your favor, holding the place of President *pro tem*, adds the Presidency to its duties, and an officer changeable from day to day by you as you choose to have a new President *pro tem*, who by the same title assumes day by day the discharge of the duties of the President of the United States. Now, when the prize is that, but when the circumstances are as I explain them, Senators must decline a jurisdiction upon this demonstration that human nature cannot endure that men should be judges in such strife. I agree that your duty brings you here, you have no right to avoid it; but it is a duty consistent with judicial trials, and the subject itself thus illustrated, snatches from you at once the topics that you have been asked to examine.

THE EVIDENCE SUBMITTED.

It suits my sense of the better construction of the separate articles to treat them at first somewhat generally, and then by such distribution as seems most to bring us finally to what, if it shall not before that time have appeared, shall appear to me the gravest matter of your consideration. Now, let me ask you at the outset, to let you see how little, as matter of evidence, this case is. Certainly, this President of the United States has been placed under as trying, and as hot a case of political opposition as ever man was or could be. Certainly, for two years there has been no partial construction of any of his conduct. Certainly for two years he has been sifted by one of the most powerful winnowing machines that I have ever heard of, the House of Representatives of the United States of America. Certainly the wealth of the nation, certainly the urgency of party, certainly the zeal of political ambition, have pressed into the service of imputation, of inculpation, and of proof, all that this country affords, all that the power to send for persons and papers includes. They ran none of the risks that attend ordinary proceedings, of bringing their witnesses into court to stand the test of examination and cross-examination, but they can put them under the construction of an oath and an explanation in advance, and see what they can prove, and whom they can bring and whom they can reject. They can take our witnesses from the stand, already under oath and even those of so great and high a character as the Lieutenant-General of your armies, and out of Court try him with a new examination, to see whether he shall help or hurt them by being cross-examined in Court, using every arm and every art, stayed by no sense except of public duty, nothing to remove their power or control its exercise, and yet here is the evidence. The people of this country have been made to believe that all sorts of personal vice and wickedness; that all sorts of official misconduct and folly; that all sorts of usurpation and oppression had been practiced and executed on the part of this Executive, and was to be explored and exposed by the prosecution, and certainly set down in the records of this court of public judgment. Here you have it: for violence and oppression and usurpation, a telegram between the President and Gov. Parsons, published two years ago; for the desire to repress the power of Congress, the testimony of a would-be office-seeker, that the President said certain points were important, and he thought the patronage of the Government should be in support of those principles. The would-be office-seeker went home, and was supposed to have said that the President had used some very violent and offensive words. Now, weigh the testimony upon the scale in which the nation weighs it, upon the scale that foreign nations look at it, upon the scale that history will apply to it, upon the scale that posterity will in retrospect regard it from. It depends a good deal upon how large a selection, a few specimens of the testimony came from. If I bring a handful of wheat marked by the rust and weevil, and show it to my neighbor, he would say, why, what a wretched crop of wheat you have made! But if I said to him, these few kernels are what I have taken from the bins of my whole harvest, he would answer, what a splendid crop of wheat you have had. Now answer, answer, answer, if there is anything wrong in this? Mr. Manager Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, having examined this subject all the year, made a report, itself the wisest, the clearest and also one of the most entertaining reports on the subject of impeachment in the past or in the present that I have ever seen or can ever expect to see. What is the result? That it is all political; all these thunder clouds are political, and it is only this little petty pattering of rain conveying the infraction of the Constitution that is personal or criminal. And the grand inquest of the nation before the final reverberation of the whole harangue, on the 9th of December, 1867, votes 107 to 57—no impeachment.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

And now, I would like to know if the honorable Managers had limited their addresses to this Court to matters which, in purpose, in character, in intent and in effect occurred after that bill of impeachment was thrown out by the House, how much would have been entertained of this case? I have not heard anthing which had not occurred before that. The speeches were made eighteen months before the telegram was sent a year before, the office-seeker came into play long before; what is there then? The honorable Managers, too, do not seem to have been of one mind about these articles. The articles seem to have been originally discussed and then assorted afterward. I understood the honorable Manager (Mr. Butler) to say that if there is not anything in the first articles you need not trouble yourselves to think of the eleventh, and Mr. Manager Stevens thinks if there is nothing in the eleventh article you had better not bother yourselves by looking for anything in the first ten, [laughter,] for he says a county court lawyer could get rid of them. Here is what Mr. Stevens says in the House:

> "I wish it to be particularly noticed, that I intend to offer as an amendment, I wish gentlemen to examine and see that this charge is nowhere contained in any of the articles reported, and that unless it is inserted there can be no trial, and that if there be shrewd lawyers, as I know there will be, and caviling Judges, (he did not state any certainty of that,) and without this article they do not acquit him, they are greener than I was in any case I ever undertook before a Court of Quarter Sessions." [Laughter.]

Well, now, it will not be very vain in us to think that perhaps we come up to that estimate on our side of the quarter sessions lawyers who would be adequate to dispose of these articles, and they were quite right about it. If you cannot get in what is political, and nothing but political, you cannot get hold of anything that is criminal or personal.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

Now, having passed from the general estimate of the lameness and feebleness of the addresses and charges, I begin with the consideration of the article in reference to it, and to the subject matter of which I am disposed to concede there is some proof, and that is as to the speeches. Now, I think that it has been faintly prooved here that the speeches charged upon the President, in substance and in general, were made. My first difficulty about them is that they were made in 1866, and that they related to a Congress which has passed out of existence, and that they were the subject of a report of the Judiciary Committee to the House, and which the House voted that it would not impeach. My next difficulty is not that they are crimes against argument, against rhetoric, against taste and perhaps against logic, but that the Constitution of the United States neither in itself nor by any subsequent amendment has provided for the government of the people of this country in these regards. Nay, it is a new thing in this country to punish any man for making a speech. There are a great many speeches made in this country, and therefore cases would undoubtedly have arisen in eighty years of our history where men were punished for making speeches. Indeed, I believe if there is anything which more particularly marks us to the approval of other nations it is that every man in this country not only has a right to make a speech, but can make a speech and a very good one, and that he does at some time or other actually do so. The very lowest epithet for speech-making in the American Republic adopted by the newspapers, is "able and eloquent." [Laughter.] I have seen applied in the newspapers to the efforts of honorable Managers the epithet, in advance, of "tremendous." [Laughter.] I have seen them spoken of before they were delivered as of tremendous force, and I saw once an accurate authentical statement of the force of one, and that in advance, that it consisted of 83,000 words. [Laughter.] Therefore a case must have arisen for a question if there was to be any punishment for speech making, but now for the first time we begin with the President and accuse him, we take him before no ordinary Court but we organize a court for the purpose, which Court adjourns the moment it is over with the trial, furnishing no precedents and must remove him from office, and order a new election. Now, that is a good deal to turn upon a speech, only think of it; to be able to make a speech which would require a new election of President to be made. [Laughter.] Well, if the trial is to take place, let the proclamation issue to this speech-making people. Let him who is without sins among you, cast the first stone. And see how the nation on tip-toe awaits to see who will answer that dainty challenge, who assumes that fastidious duty. We see in addition the necessary requirement. It must be one who, by long discipline, has learned to speak within bounds, one whose lips would stammer at one imputation, whose cheek would blush at a reproach, whose ears would tingle at an invective, and whose eyes would close at an indecorum. It must be one who by strict continence of speech, and by control over the tongue that the unruly member has gained with all his countrymen the praise of ruling his own spirit which is greater than one who takes the chair. And now the challenged is answered, and it seems that the honorable Manager to whom this duty is assigned, is one who would be recognized at once in the judgment of all as "first in war, first in peace, first in boldness of words, and first in the hearts of all his countrymen," who love the wordy intrepidity. [Unrepressed laughter.] Well, now the champion being gained, we ask for the rules, and in an interlocutory inquiry which I had the honor to address to him, he said the rule was the opinion of the court which was to try the case. Now let us see whether we can get any evidence as to what your opinions are as to this subject of freedom of speech, for we are brought down to that, having no law or precedents. Besides, I find that the matter charged against the President is, that he has been unmindful of the harmony and courtesies which should prevail between the legislative and the executive. If it should prevail from the Executive toward the legislative, it should also prevail from the legislative to the Executive, except I am to be met with what I must regard as a most novel view presented by Mr. Manager Williams in his argument the other day, that "as the Constitution of the United States prevents your being drawn in question anywhere for what you say," it is therefore a rule which does not work both ways. Well, that is an agreeable view of personal duty, that if I wear an impenetrable shirt of mail, it is just the thing for me to be drawing daggers against every one else. *noblesse oblige* seems to be a law which the honorable Manager does not think applicable to the Houses of Congress. If there were anything in that suggestion, how should you guard and regulate your use of freedom of speech? Now I have not gone outside of the debates which are connected with the Civil Tenure act. My time is sufficiently occupied with reading all that has been said in the behalf of the House on that subject; but I find a well-recorded precedent, not merely in the observance of a single Senator, but in the direct determination of the Senate itself, in passing on the question, which certainly points at least to freedom of speech as between two Departments of the Government. The Hon. Senator from Massachusetts, in the course of the debate says on the subject of this very law in reference to the President:

> "You may ask protection—against whom? I answer plainly, against the President of the United States. There, Sir, is the duty of the hour. Ponder it well, and do not forget it. There was no such duty on our fathers—there was no such duty on our recent predecessors in this Chamber—because there was no President of the United States who had become the enemy of the country."

Well, now, the President had said that "Congress was hanging on the verge of the Government." But here is a direct charge that the President of the United States is the enemy of the country. Mr. Sumner being called to order for that expression, the honorable Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Anthony, who not unfrequently presides, with much urbanity and so much control over your deliberations, gave this view as to what the common law of the tribunal is on the subject of the harmonies and courtesies which should prevail between the Legislative and Executive Departments. He says: "It is the impression of the Chair that these words do not exceed the usual (laughter) latitude of debate." [Laughter.] Now that is the custom of the tribunal established by the presiding officer. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "I think the words objected to are clearly in order." [Loud laughter.] "I have heard similar remarks fifty times"—[continued laughter]—" without any point of order being raised." And the Senate came to a vote, the opposing members of which remind me of some votes on evidence which we have had on this trial. The appeal was laid on the table, 29 yeas and 10 nays. But that is not all. Proceeding in the same debate, after being allowed to be in order. Mr. Sumner goes on with his speech, the eloquence of which I cannot sufficiently compliment, as it would be out of place to do so, but it certainly is of the highest order. Of course I make no criticism. He begins with the announcement of a very good principle. He says: "I shall insist always on complete freedom of debate, and I shall exercise it. John Milton, in his glorious aspirations, said, "Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely above all liberties." Thank God now that slave-masters have been driven from this Court. Such is the liberty of American Senators. Of course there can be no citizen of a republican too high for exposure; there can be no one too low for protection. The exposure of the powerful and the protection of the weak; these are not only invaluable liberties but commanded duties." Now is there anything in the President's answer that is nobler or more thoroughgoing than that; and if the President is not too high but that it should be not only an invaluable liberty but a command and duty to call him an enemy of the country, is not the House of Representatives to be expected to the imputation of a most intellible aspersion upon them, that they are hanging upon the verge of the Government? [Laughter.] Then the honorable Senator proceeds in a style of observations on which I shall make no criticism whatever, except that Cicero against Cataline and against Verres does not contain more eloquence against the objects of his invective than that speech of the honorable Senator. And then it all ends in a wonderfully sensible and pithy observation on the part of the honorable Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Howard,) who says:

> "The Senator from Massachusetts had advanced the idea that the President has become an enemy to his country, but I suppose that not only to be the condition of the sentiment in this Senate touching the President of the United States, but I suppose we never had a President in regard to whom the opinion of the Senate was not divided, some thinking he was an enemy of the country, and others thinking he was not; and I respectfully submit, therefore, that the Senator from Massachusetts will be competent to try an impeachment, if sent here, against the President, as I concede the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Johnson) will be competent to try it."

Now, that is good sense; Senatorial sense may be made so wide as that. We have also a report, in the House of Representatives, of a very brief debate between two of the most distinguished members of that body, who can, as well as any others for the purpose of this trial, furnish a standard of what is called by the honorable Manager, "propriety of speech." Mr. Bingham says:

> "I desire to say, Mr. Chairman, that it does not become a gentleman who recorded his vote fifty times for Jefferson Davis, the arch traitor in this rebellion, [roars of laughter,] as his candidate for the Presidency of the United States, to undertake to damage his cause by attempting to fasten the imputation either on my integrity or my honor. I repel with scorn and contempt any utterances of that sort from any man, whether he be the hero of Fort Fisher, not taken, or of Fort Fisher taken. [Continued laughter.]

Mr. Butler, after some remarks, said:

> "But if during the war the gentleman from Ohio did as much as did in that direction I shall be glad to recognize that much, but the only victim of the gentleman's prowess that I know of was an innocent woman hung upon the scaffold, one Mrs. Surratt, and I can sustain the memory of Fort Fisher, if he and his present associates can sustain him in shedding the blood of a woman, who was tried by a military commission and convicted without sufficient evidence in my judgment."

Mr. Bingham with spirit replied:

> "I challenge the gentleman, I dare him here or anywhere, in this tribunal or in any tribunal, to assert that I spoliated or mutilated any book; but such a charge, without one title of evidence, is only fit to come from a man who lives in a bottle, and is fed with a spoon."
>
> "What that refers to I do not know."

While the Court and audience were convulsed with laughter at the expense of the two Managers referred to, both these gentlemen sat at the table apparently unconcerned and uninterested spectators.

Mr. Evarts continuing said—This all comes within the common law of courtesy, in the judgment of the House of Representatives. We have attempted to show that in the President's addresses to the people there was something of irritation, something in the subject, something in the manner of the crowd, which excused and explained, if it did not justify, the style of his speeches, and you might suppose that this interchange of debate which I just read grew out of the same subject which was irritating, which was in itself savage and ferocious. But what do you think was the subject that these honorable gentlemen were debating upon? Why, it was charity.

A Senator—What?

Mr. Evarts—Charity; a question of charity to the South. That was the whole staple of the debate. Charity, which suffereth all things, and is kind. [Laughter.] Charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly; seeketh not her own; is not easily provoked; thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in inequality but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things; believeth all things; hopeth all things; enduerth all things; charity never fails." But, the Apostle adds, what may not be exactly true in regards to the Manager, "tongues may fail." [Laughter."] But now, to be serious. In a free Republic, who will tolerate the fanfaronade about speech-making? *Quis tulerit gracchos de seditione querentes.* Who will tolerate public orators' prate about propriety of speech? Why can we not learn that our estimate of others must proceed on general views, and not vary according to any particular passions and prejudices? When Cromwell, in his career through Ireland, in the name of Parliament, had set himself down before the town of Ross, and summoned it to surrender. This Papist community, exhausted in its resistance, asked to surrender only on condition of freedom of conscience. Cromwell replied: "As to freedom of conscience, I meddle with no man's conscience; but if you mean by that liberty to celebrate the Mass, I would have you to understand that in no place where the power of the Parliament of England prevails shall that be permitted. So the honorable Managers do not complain of freedom of speech, but if any man says that the House of Representatives is "hanging on the verge of government," we are to understand that in no place where the power of the two Houses of Congress prevails shall that be permitted, although they meddle with no man's property or freedom of speech. [Laughter.] Now, Mr. Jefferson had occasion to give his views about infractions of the freedom of writing, when the Sedition law was introduced into the legislation of this country, and at the same time to give some notions about the right of

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP JAVA.

The steamship *Java*, which left Liverpool April 18 and Queenstown April 19, arrived at this port yesterday, with three days' later advices than were at hand by the *City of Baltimore*.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales' Irish Tour—The Reception in Dublin—Anti-Irish Church Meeting—Assembling of the Church Party—General Religious Excitement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 18, 1868.

On Tuesday last the Prince and Princess of Wales started for Ireland. They had delightful weather all the way, and people assembled at every station to see the royal express run by in a thundering roar, a cloud of dust, and cheers that faintly followed and scarcely overtook the flying train. At Chester they stopped to dine. The municipal authorities lay in wait with an address, beautifully engrossed on parchment, which they had not time to read. The Prince has cords of them stacked away in his garret, and knows them by heart. They are all in the same form, and will either have the ink discharged by a chemical process and be used over again to indict felons or address Royalties, or else be made into drums for the rising generation. They dined with the Bishop of Chester and some nobles and notables—*ables* and not-ables, but mostly not—and then across on the toes of the Welsh mountains, where they are washing them in the sea; across the Menai Straits and Anglesea to Holyhead, where the sad sea waves sang their lullaby. In the morning, over a glassy sea, which I have known a very nasty sea, the royal yacht took them to Kingstown, so named because GEORGE IV. embarked there after his only visit to Ireland when he was sixty years old. He had so rough a voyage back that he would never again venture it. It was in those happy days, before steam had destroyed picturesque beauty, and when it took four months sometimes to go from Liverpool to New-York. King GEORGE was ten days coming from Ireland to the coast of Wales, and then had to post all the way to London.

The reception of the Royal couple was, in a word, *Irish*. If there had been any doubt about it, the presence of the beautiful Princess settled the question. She has a smile no Irishman could resist—a smile that would bring a bird off the bush—and after all, what have these pleasure-loving young people to do with any political or religious questions in Ireland? Dublin turned out to greet them. The beautiful city did its best to welcome them. Mr. GLADSTONE's majority prepared the way, and Ireland celebrated at once the visit of a gay young Prince and a most lovely Princess, and the downfall of the Irish Church Establishment. So they went through the streets, with great crowds, but so orderly that not a policeman was needed, much less a soldier, save for show. They dined at the Castle. They went to the jolly steeple-chase races, with all Dublin on jaunting cars, on horseback or on foot; and the Prince is a Knight of St. Patrick, and it is not unlikely if all goes well that he will for some years make frequent visits to a country so genial, so warm-hearted, so hospitable as Ireland. And this country, it is hoped, may become better known to Englishmen; for, strange as it may seem, Ireland is far better known to every class in America than to the most intelligent of Englishmen. They know more of Italy, or Hungary, and as much of Greece or Abyssinia.

THE IRISH CHURCH EXCITEMENT.

While the Prince and Princess are enjoying their trip to Ireland, Earl RUSSELL has been holding a great Anti-Irish Church Meeting in London. The little old man is as ready, as tough, as ambitious to lead as ever. A few weeks ago he came out with his plan for endowing all the religious denominations in Ireland; but the Protestants would not hear to that. They would lose their own if they could not help it, but not a penny for Popery. So Earl RUSSELL gives up his plan and adopts Mr. GLADSTONE's. Disendow them all. The Protestants will give nothing, and the Papists will have nothing; so let each party pay for its own mode of worship. "It is the end of a three hundred years' war," said the Earl, in which he has been all his life a leader, and now Mr. GLADSTONE is to sign a treaty of peace. England is not in the least ashamed of three hundred years of injustice. She offers no compensation for three centuries of wrong; only America is powerful and Fenianism is dangerous, and she proposes to stop and make peace. "The Church had always been a burlesque of an establishment," the Earl said. It had never had one argument in its favor. But he made no apology for having all his life up to last week supported it. He had no shame—no remorse. I do not wonder that the *Irishman* says JAMES STEPHENS and not Mr. GLADSTONE won the victory in the late division.

The Earl hopes that henceforth Ireland will be as loyal and contented as Scotland. But you have only to open your Macaulay to see that for centuries Scotland was in continual rebellion against England, and that England was continually oppressing and desolating Scotland. That unhappy country was reduced to famine and canibalism by English rule. In 1670 "Edinburgh was mud wall and thatch for the best; the poorer sort lived in such miserable huts as eye never beheld." Even at this day the poorer sort are not *too* well off. "There have been more rebellions in Scotland," says Mr. BUCKLE, "than in any other country." In 1667 the west of Scotland was devastated with horrible outrages upon the inhabitants. In 1678 the most populous and industrious parts of Scotland were ravaged for three months with the most shocking atrocities. English prejudice was as strong against the Scottish Celt as it has ever been against the Irish Celt. The Highlander, now the favorite of royalty, was looked upon, says MACAULAY, "as a filthy, abject savage, a slave, a Papist, a cut-throat and a thief." In 1745 this contemptuous loathing was succeeded by intense fear and rage; the Highlands were conquered and disarmed, and a large portion of the people driven into exile. Pacification followed conquest, and England did by the Scotch as, as after all this time, she seems inclined to do by the Irish. Give Ireland religious equality, just laws of property, political equality, a royal residence at Killarney, and who knows but Ireland may be as loyal as Scotland, and Patrick Murphy as much a favorite with some future sovereign as John Brown is said so justly to be with Queen VICTORIA?

Then Lord JOHN was bitter on Mr. DISRAELI, as he knows how to be—but why he should abuse him for wishing to carry out the principles of the pamphlet Lord RUSSELL has just published, Lord RUSSELL must explain. Standing there to swallow to-day the opinions he held yesterday, Lord RUSSELL had the impudence to talk of the Government being carried on "by men who have no settled convictions, who are therefore more likely to follow anything that may be started."

The meeting was addressed by Mr. AUBERON HERBERT, Mr. MASON JONES, Mr. E. MIALL, a leader in the cause of universal disendowment; Sir H. HOARE, who asked them if they preferred the conscientiousness of Mr. GLADSTONE to a political juggler, meaning Mr. DISRAELI; and Mr. VERNON HARCOURT, (Historicus,) who was quite brilliant, and said:

> "They had got what was called a Government that did not govern—a government that was ready to do anything which their party allowed, and that was consistent with their occupying office—a Government without a policy and leaders without principle. That party imitated Samson, not in his strength but in his blindness. Samson did not take to letter-writing, but collected a number of foxes, tied firebrands to their tails, and sent them among the corn. Mr. DISRAELI was something like Samson. The straw was a little damp, and the brands on the foxes' tails did not succeed in setting it on fire. The failure of the profligate attempt to arouse the passions of the people showed the most satisfactory proof of the advance of political education."

Last night the Church party held a meeting in the same hall to support the Government. It was not so large, but more noisy. A strong Orange element emitted Kentish fire, and forcibly expelled a Catholic priest, while they applauded a professedly Catholic speaker. Meetings on both sides are held in all the large towns; but it is of no use. The whale must have his tub, and Mr. GLADSTONE must oust the Tories. Parties are much alike everywhere, and are ready to disendow a church or impeach a President whenever it becomes necessary. RUSSELL and GLADSTONE, in an agony to get rid of the Irish Church, and Mr. DISRAELI trying to save it, are spectacles of about equal absurdity. Mr. DISRAELI solemnly declares, in a letter to a Buckinghamshire clergyman, that the Ritualists and Papists have combined to overthrow not only the Irish but the English Church and Government. Archbishop MANNING denies that the Pope has charged him to give his best thanks to Mr. GLADSTONE. Mr. DISRAELI is the defender of the Faith, and WHALLEY is nowhere. And all this time nobody knows if Mr. DISRAELI is even a Christian. A correspondent of an Irish paper saw him in the House, after the division—in which he was beaten by a majority of 60, laughing so as to show all his teeth, and rubbing his hands with a glee that, under the circumstances, seemed to him diabolical. The parents of Mr. DISRAELI were Jews, but his father had some difficulty with the synagogue, and poor BENJAMIN was growing up without any religious instruction, when one day, when he was about twelve years old, the banker-poet ROGERS called to see the father, on Sunday, it would appear, and took the boy with him to Hackney Church. That is all that seems to be known on the subject. There is no doubt that he was circumcised, but was he ever baptized? The question is anxiously asked in the newspapers, but up to this time there has been no satisfactory answer. Still there is nothing to hinder a Jew or infidel bestowing livings in the church, making laws for its government, or being Prime Minister.

The religious questions are those which agitate the country. Religious books are crowding the sensation novels on the shelves of the circulating libraries. There is a shower of religious pamphlets. A rule *nisi* has just been granted by the Lord Chief Justice to compel the Bishop of London to prosecute a Ritualist clergyman of another docese for heresy in publishing his belief in the *Real Presence*. The Bishop will resist this effort, for clergymen of all parts of England come to the Metropolis to publish their heresies or otherwise, and the Bishop of London does not care to be made grand inquisitor for the British Empire. The good, easy old times are gone. Once it was said the difference between high and low churchmen was, that while the latter were the best eaters the former were the hardest drinkers. A church warden said to his rector: "You should go to market, sir, and see the difference between churchmen and dissenters." "Indeed, and what is the difference?" "Why, the dissenters lie the hardest, sir, but the churchmen swear the hardest." In those good old times a sound church parson could be told by the redness of his nose, and where old Port went in solid orthodoxy might be expected to come out. Lighted candles at noonday, clouds of incense and gorgeous vestments were undreamt of, and belonged to Babylon. Now, the *Times* tells us, "a mighty religious revolution moves the system under our feet, urges onward all the ways of human feeling and thought, and *carries us against our will we know not whither*. The political and intellectual questions of the day do but ruffle the surface of the great undercurrent."

MONADNOCK.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

A General Disarmament—The Naturalization Question—Russia and the United States—Fashionable Marriage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 17, 1868.

Availing themselves of the pacific declarations of M. BAROCHE as a basis for their arguments, the French opposition journals have again begun to occupy themselves with the project of a general disarmament. This idea, however, is regarded as Utopian by the public at large. As long as France adheres to the system of personal government she will have to keep up large standing armies. There is no escape from this necessity except in a constitutional system, which gives the people a voice in the question of peace or war. Besides, there are practical difficulties in the way of what is called a general disarmament, which must not be overlooked. The nature of the military's constitution of Prussia, for example, will not permit her to effect what is understood by the word "disarmament," for in Prussia there are but two conditions of military existence—a peace footing or mobilization. The Prussian army being at present on a peace footing, there can be no question of a disarmament or of a *congé* given to the landwehr, the landwehr never having made part of the effective force of the army, except in time of war.

FRENCH CITIZENS IN AMERICA.

In a recent number the *Liberté*, M. DE GERARDIN's paper, published a statement to the effect that during the discussion on the bill for the reorganization of the army, Gen. DIX had received hundreds of letters written by French citizens, asking if they could not be naturalized as American citizens, so as to escape the operation of the new law.

In its publication of yesterday, the journal in question was compelled to publish a *communiqué* from the Ministry of the Interior, which, after reciting the original statement, thus proceeds to comment upon it:

> "The Government of the Emperor has taken precise information which permits it to reëstablish the exactness of facts so singularly distorted.
>
> "For several months past the Legation of the United States has only received two demands for naturalization, of which one was not made by a Frenchman."

Now it is an unpleasant task to be compelled to correct a correction, particularly when it is put forward in so authoritative a manner. The real facts of the case, however, are these: During the discussion on the Army bill the United States Legation received twenty-five demands for naturalization, and it has received five since. You may depend on the accuracy of these figures, for I have taken pains to inform myself in regard to them. The correspondence of Gen. DIX with the Minister of the Interior could show no variation from them, if published; and it will naturally occur to people to ask why his reply was not given at full in the *communique*. Mind you, I am only assuming that such a correspondence passed on the evidence of the ministerial document itself, for I do not pretend to be in the secrets of the Legation. On the correctness of the figures which I have given, however, you may rely. They are at strange variance with those of the Minister of the Interior.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The official journal of St. Petersburg contains a statement to the effect that out of consideration for the difficult circumstances in which the United States is at present placed, it has adjourned the payment of the indemnity for the cession of Russian-America to the 1st of May. It adds that there is no reason to doubt that Congress will authorize the payment of the indemnity, for that the *entente cordiale* between the two Governments is as complete as possible.

MARRIAGE OF MISS DIX.

An event of great interest to the American colony here came off yesterday at the residence of the United States Minister. This was the marriage of Gen. DIX's youngest daughter to Mr. THOMAS WALSH, of New-York. The bridegroom, although still a young man, has been for the last eighteen years in business in China and Japan. He met Miss DIX last Summer in Switzerland, and although he has been a constant attendant upon her ever since, it is only within the last couple of months that the engagement was announced.

Invitations to the ceremony were issued to a limited number of the friends of the family, but the general reception, which took place immediately after, was crowded. The rooms were filled with floral offerings from friends. I noticed one *corbeille*, which measured more than three yards in circumference, and which was composed of the rarest and choicest exotics. Among the distinguished persons present, were the British Minister (Lord LYONS,) DJEMIL PACHA, M. KERN, Minister from Switzerland; the Minister from the Argentine Republic, and other members of the dplomatic corps, the Duchesse DE CAMBACERES, Mr. and Mrs. MILNER GIBSON, Mme. BLAZE DE BURY, Capt. JEROME BONAPARTE, M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, Prof. MORSE, &c. With the exception of some five and twenty Europeans, the guests consisted entirely of Americans.

The bride was attired in a white tulle skirt with point lace flounces, and a tunic trimmed with point lace and looped up with orange blossoms. The veil was of tulle, and the only ornaments were ear-rings and a cross composed of diamonds.

At 1:30 o'clock, military time, (for the General is a martinet in such matters,) the wedding party took their places in the second drawing-room, and the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. LAMSON, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. After the usual felicitations had been gone through, the doors of the dining room were thrown open, and the guests were invited to partake of a collation which had been prepared there, and to which full justice was done.

Mr. and Mrs. WALSH left in the afternoon for Versailles, and I understand start to-day for Italy, where they are to pass several months. The bride will be missed greatly by the American community here. The unaffected grace and amiability with which she assisted in doing the honors of her father's house, will not readily be forgotten by those who have partaken of the Minister's hospitality.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Minister Dauche on the Policy of the Emperor Napoleon—The Peaceful Intentions of the Government Reasserted.

The foundation stone of a new church at Rambouillet was laid on Tuesday, April 14, and the *Moniteur* of April 16 publishes an account of the ceremonies which took place on the occasion. The Emperor NAPOLEON has given from his privy purse 100,000 francs (£4,000) toward the cost of the building; the rest of the expense being by the grant of a similar sum from the Ministry of Worship and by a loan of 200,000 francs raised by the town of Rambouillet. M. BAROCHE, the Minister of Justice and of Public Worship, was present at the ceremony, and also at a banquet which took place in the evening. In reply to the toast of "The Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial," he said:

> The hearty cheers which have just welcomed the toast of the Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial, proposed by your worthy Mayor, the Chairman of this banquet, are a fresh proof of your loyal devotion, and a striking testimony of your gratitude for the benefits you owe to an august munificence. It is to the Emperor and his generous initiative that the religious edifice is about to arise which has so long been an object of desire among the entire population. The Sovereign who presides over the destinies of France is able, amid his anxiety for the general interests of the country, to extend his solicitude to local and particular interests, and eagerly seizes the opportunity of assisting them. Among the questions of a general order which have lately fixed the attention of the Emperor there is one the solution of which you have all applauded: I speak of the measure proposed in the month of August last for hastening the completion of the district roads by means of a considerable subvention furnished by the State to the Communes. A department so extensive as that of the Seine-et-Oise, rich in its agriculture and in its various productions, must profit more than many others by this immense work. Thus the population and the authorities of the department have warmly expressed all their gratitude to the Emperor. I am happy to announce to you that the Imperial promise will soon be carried out. A bill has been prepared by the Council of State to insure the subvention of one hundred millions to be given by the State, and to institute the financial establishment, which will place a capital of two hundred millions at the disposal of the communes upon the most favorable conditions for borrowing. The bill will be presented to the Corps Legislatif at its very earliest sitting, and we cannot doubt that that great body will devote to the rapid examination of this measure the patriotic zeal of which it has given so many proofs. Permit me to remark that this important work of district roads, which employs for a certain number of years the finances of the State, and also those of the communes, is essentially one of the works of peace, and would not be undertaken by a wise Government at a period when peace was not assured, when war appeared imminent or merely probable. The eagerness of the Government to hasten the execution is therefore one proof the more that it wishes peace, and that it has no reason to believe in war. Yes, gentlemen, the Emperor wishes peace, an honorable peace, worthy of a great nation. France, confiding in her strength, is prepared for every event by the development of her military organization; she does not seek war, and we are convinced that there is no thought of declaring war against her; the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. Do not believe, therefore, in those cries of alarm, in those words of war, that error or malevolence reproduce, so to speak, periodically; employ yourselves in security with the labors of agriculture and industry. Yield without fear to that movement of revival and activity which has declared itself in all the industrial and commercial centres, and regard with confidence the future that is opening before you.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

The Prince of Wales' Visit to Ireland and its Probable Results.

From the London Times, April 16.

* * * We ought to regard the present crisis, of which the royal visit is one of the chief events, as *the beginning of a new era for Ireland*. An apparently formidable conspiracy against the unity of the Empire—a conspiracy numbering thousands of members across the Atlantic and active emissaries here—has been, if not the cause, at least the occasion of the removal of the last grievance of which the Irish, as a nation, can complain. Henceforth, whatever political anomalies or imperfections may exist in Ireland are borne by it in common with Great Britain, and can in no way be used as a reproach against the latter country. But when people are thinking more of feasts and processions, and of the looks of a young and Royal couple than of politics, we will only express the wish that is uppermost in the mind of Dublin to-day, that this royal visit will be but the prelude to more intimate relations between the Royal family and the sister island. In desiring this we are not led away by any frivolous notions of the advantage of the royal presence. Ireland may, no doubt, be well governed, and have her fair share of prosperity, even though a Queen or Prince never touch her shores. But we know that the Irish have a national sentiment on the subject of their connection with the English State and Crown. We know they have a traditional irritability with respect to the means by which the existing authority was established; that they fancy they are looked down upon by Englishmen as the people of a conquered country. Now, there can be no better antidote to such a distempered fancy than the periodical visit of the most exalted personages of the realm to Ireland, in order that the people may feel their country to be in no way a dominion, possession or dependency, but socially, as well as constitutionally, an integral part of the United Kingdom. *When the Irish are thoroughly rid of the fancy that they are under England, it will be less difficult to make them contented as well as loyal subjects.*

The Death of D'Arcy McGee—British Estimate of His Character.

From the London Times, April 18.

The death of Mr. D'ARCY McGEE by the hand of an assassin will have excited the deepest regret throughout the Canadian Dominion, and deserves some expression of feeling in the mother country. Mr. McGEE was shot by some person unknown on the night of Monday, the 6th of April, while returning from the Parliament House at Ottawa. A large reward has been offered for the perpetrator of the act, who is supposed to be a Fenian. Although the notables of colonial politics are less known at home than they deserve, and often visit London only to find themselves more obscure than the public men of second-rate foreign States, yet Mr. McGEE had one title to distinction, which would have been recognized even if he had been endowed with far fewer talents. The member for Montreal, and one of the leading politicians of British America, had been in former days an Irish rebel. Twenty years ago no one raised more boldly the banner of Irish independence than Mr. McGEE. In those days treason had not entirely lost its gentlemanly character. The prestige given to it by Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD, and the other gentle-blooded rebels of the old time, had not altogether passed away. Men who are now Conservative landlords, or barristers with a good practice and a hope of the Bench, were in 1845 among the admirers, if not the confederates, of SMITH O'BRIEN. He himself was of a noble house, and his elder brother afterward succeeded to one of the oldest peerages of Ireland. Among these men the young McGEE was one of the most ardent, though, fortunately for himself, not one of the most conspicuous. He did not incur the penalties which fell to the lot of SMITH O'BRIEN and his principal confederates, but he was forced to abandon Ireland and begin a new career in a new world. This was the turning point of his life. Like most Irishmen of education, he made his way rapidly in politics, to which he still devoted himself; but, unlike many others, he had a fund of good sense which made him judge clearly of men and things when once he was removed from the influence of Irish society. His Republicanism and his hatred of British rule did not long survive his expatriation. In Canada he found a community living contented and in perfect freedom under the dominion of Queen VICTORIA; he found the two rival Churches of Rome and England flourishing peacefully side by side; and for the first time in his life he recognized that there might be good in a Government administered by a British official, and in a State where Celts and Saxons were freely intermingled. He possessed very considerable eloquence, and this faculty advanced him in time to a high position in his adopted country. For many years his name has been before the world as one of the most eminent of Canadian politicians, and it may truly be said that by his death the new Dominion of Canada will lose one of its most efficient citizens.

The feature in his character, however, which is to be especially noticed, is the strong loyalty which influenced him in his later days. There have been many instances of rebellious Irishmen who have attained wealth or political distinction in the Colonies, and have become acquiescent if not very loyal subjects of the British Crown. The most eminent example is, perhaps, Mr. DUFFY, the poet of Irish insurrectionary patriotism and a conspicuous member of the Young Ireland party twenty years ago. Since those days Mr. DUFFY, turning his talents to better account, has become an important personage and a Minister of the Crown in Australia; and it may fairly be assumed that he has been fully reconciled to the Imperial system which he formerly denounced. But Mr. DUFFY never became so enthusiastic a convert as the late Mr. McGEE. The latter, from his residence in Canada, was probably subjected to influences which developed his loyalty rapidly and fully. The schemes of the Fenians and the lawless character of their outrages filled him with indignation, which he did not fear to express; and it is possible that his known championship of the rights of the Crown may have instigated the assassin who has cut short his useful and honorable career. As Englishmen and loyal subjects, we must look kindly on one who, working his mind free from perverse fancies, became a firm friend of our country and Constitution, and the natural regret for his death is increased by the conviction that *his example would have been especially beneficial to Irishmen at the present time.*

"Historicus" on the (Intended) Release of the Fenian Prisoner Nagle.

To the Editor of the London Times:

I am very glad to see the announcement that the Anglo-American prisoner NAGLE has been released on the condition that he shall return at once to America. I am sure that all persons who are acquainted with the facts of the case will be of opinion that in coming to this decision the Irish Executive have acted with a wise discretion. If there is anything to be regretted, it is that this determination was not arrived at somewhat sooner. I desire to call the attention of your readers prominently to this event, because I am convinced it will have a salutary effect upon public opinion in America. It will prove to the people of the United States that while England is resolved to execute her laws with firmness for the protection of the peace of the realm, there is no disposition to strain those laws under the influence of panic, or by a forced construction to act with harshness toward the citizens of other States. NAGLE, luckily for himself, just escaped committing the offence which he undoubtedly contemplated. His impunity certainly is derived from no merit of his own. The ridiculous discomfiture of the enterprise in which he embarked is a sufficient security against its repetition. Nothing could have been gained by an attempt to punish him, and much mischief might have ensued from a prosecution of ambiguous legality and unquestionable impolicy.

TEMPLE, April 17. HISTORICUS.

THE MAURITIUS.

Disastrous Cyclone in the Mauritius—Great Damage to Crops and Property.

A telegram from Marseilles, giving brief particulars of a cyclone in the Mauritius was received in London just before the steamer sailed. Its contents were as follows:

> "Accounts from Mauritius of March 17 state that the cyclone of the 11th and 12th did considerable damage. The sugar crop, to the extent of one-fifth, had been devastated; the loss would, however, be diminished should rain come on; 20,000 bales of rice were destroyed either by warehouses being blown down, or by ships driven ashore; one-half of the factories were unroofed; hundreds of houses were thrown to the ground; fifty-six vessels were in the ports, and almost all were driven ashore, and more than half of them were dismasted.
>
> From Reunion Island the advices are to the 18th. The cyclone passed between St. Benoit and St. Pierre. No disaster occurred at sea, but on land great mischief was done; four-fifths of the green maize was destroyed; the crop of coffee was greatly damaged; the sugar canes suffered less, but one-third of the crop is lost, and some manufactories were thrown down. The population of the island is in a state of consternation."

HUNGARY.

An Anti-Kossuth Reaction—A Honved General its Promoter—The People Weary of Agitation.

Pesth (April 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

There are unmistakable signs that the reaction against the KOSSUTH worship has set in. The counter-current has been gathering slowly, and has been dammed up so long that it was sure to rush out violently if once it found an escape. PERCZEL's attack on KOSSUTH has been the signal. It was long expected, for great was the impatience at the follies of this idolatry, under the vail of which designing or fanatical agitators were wittingly or unwittingly producing a war of classes. The agitators knew their trade, and it was one difficult to stop; for who could prevent their going from place to place and preaching their doctrines? Who could prevent their getting up popular assemblies, torch-light serenades and speechifying, or distributing cunningly worded proclamations, or copies of newspapers in which they were trying to paint all that existed in the blackest colors? It was revolting to see those who had contributed more or less to bring about the compromise branded as renegades, traitors, or idiots. It was disgusting to hear all that cant about the poor oppressed and deluded people, about democracy, fraternity, equality, and what not, or to read bombastic addresses with "praised be the name of our father KOSSUTH, for ever and ever, Amen," as their heading, and newspaper leaders beginning with "God's blessing be with you, oh people! my adored nation, my beloved country," and ending in the same strain. No courtier ever lavished stronger incense upon his master than did these agitators on the masses. They were the people, they alone were sound, all else was rotten.

Well, all this was rather calculated to try our patience sorely, but how was it to be stopped? The agitation was kept on that vague line which separates moral from criminal guilt, and the agitators so adroitly balanced about on that line that they just escaped the hand of the law. They did not want revolution; they only moved on legal ground, and endeavored to spread their ideas by enlightening the people as to their true interests. Had they not the right to speak, write, and work that laws which are bad should be altered in a legal way; and what laws did they want? Those of 1848; for which DEAK had stood up so manfully in 1861, and which were unanimously approved by the nation. They were but the champions of consistency—the true, uncompromising patriots, with KOSSUTH, the man of the people, at their head. Agitation of this kind could only be met by counter-agitation in the same field; but who would go from town to town, descend into the streets and preach in the market-hall, risking his popularity and his chances at the next election?

It is this task that PERCZEL, the Honved General, has undertaken. Not satisfied with his victory in the Central Honved Committee in Pesth, he has started for a tour through western and southwestern Hungary, with the avowed purpose which has animated him ever since his return to Hungary—namely, to throw down the idol, even if he had to precipitate himself down with it. * * *

KOSSUTH has as yet given no sign, but there was a rumor yesterday of his taking up the glove in person. He has been once more elected to the Diet, and his election was approved in one of the last sittings of the Diet, so he is a member of it. There is, however, one thing in the way—namely, the proviso in the decree of amnesty which gives the Government the discretionary power of asking for a reversal from those of the emigrants who, after the restitution of the legal position of Hungary, have continued to conspire against the laws. There has not been a single case hitherto of this vague power being used, but as it was chiefly, if not exclusively, directed against KOSSUTH it may be used. When the compromise was made it could be foreseen that a man who had played so prominent a part as KOSSUTH has would have to be reckoned with. For good or evil his name was great, and many thought at the time that it would have been more politic to assume that it would be used for good, and thus not to afford a pretext, if one was wanted, for his remaining abroad. But now the thing is done, and it rests with the Government to use or not, according to its discretion, the power which is placed at its disposal, should the case present itself. It would be a difficult question to decide. He has made so determined an onslaught on the existing state of things that his arrival would have to be looked upon as that of an implacable enemy; but, after all, is not one good fight, face to face, preferable to these constant skirmishes, which are not likely to cease as long as KOSSUTH remains abroad? I should decidedly say so, were Hungary not passing through a state of transition where she has to deploy her strength not only in this direction, but in another likewise. The reaction, beaten as it is all along the line, is not destroyed; it is only waiting for an occasion to renew the battle. A disturbance, however unimportant, might furnish such an occasion; still, I believe this danger smaller than that which might arise if the Government showed a doubt of its own strength and that of the law, and of the good sense of the population.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Remonstrance Against Increasing the Pay of the Rank and File.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
No. 813 Broadway, April 18, 1868.

Hon. Richard Crowley, Chairman Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs:

DEAR SIR: The Citizens' Association of New-York respectfully remonstrates against the passage of the bill increasing the pay of the rank and file of the Paid Fire Department, of this City, from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum.

The pay of $1,000 per annum is ample for the grade of service prescribed for firemen.

The Association is informed that the Fire Commissioners have no difficulty in obtaining as many and as good men as the Department needs at the present rate of pay.

When the Department was organized, in the year 1865, the rank and file were paid at the rate of $700 per annum, and the expense of the Department for that year amounted to $600,000.

In 1866 the Legislature increased the pay of the rank and file to $840 per annum, and the expenses for that year amounted to about $700,000.

In 1867 the Legislature increased the pay of the rank and file to $1,000 per annum, and the expenses for that year amounted to $900,000.

For 1868, upon the present basis of pay, the Commissioners estimate that the expenses of the Department will amount to $893,000.

If the increase proposed in the bill now before the Legislature should be allowed, the expenses would be increased by about $150,000, thus making the estimated expenses for the current year over $1,000,000.

It will thus be seen that the expenses of the Department have been steadily on the increase since its organization, owing principally to this continued increase of salaries, until now the Department threatens to cost for the current year over $1,000,000, which, in the opinion of this Association, is at least $400,000 more than the Paid Fire Department should cost. The Association respectfully represents that by thus arbitrarily increasing the pay of the force the Legislature is adding great burdens to our already heavy taxation, without causing a corresponding increase in the efficiency of the Department.

The estimate of $700,000 for the expense of the Department for 1866 was considered very high, and more than the exigences of the public service, under careful and efficient management, required. But it was thought that as the Department gained in confidence, experience and capacity, its expenses would gradually have fallen much below this figure.

The Association is informed that the Fire Commissioners propose to reorganize the Department above Twenty-third-street, upon a basis which will allow to each Company two men at the full pay of firemen, and who perform continuous duty, and also eight auxiliary men who are to receive $300 a year, and who are to sleep at the engine houses, and to attend all fires, but are to possess the privilege of pursuing their avocations at points convenient to the houses.

The Association is of opinion that this plan, which will reduce the expenses of the Department, and which could in a more limited degree be applied to the whole Department, without impairing its efficiency, will be materially interfered with should the Legislature pass the bill allowing the above mentioned increase of salaries.

The Association is informed that there are very many applications for positions on the force, on file among the records of the Department, from capable men, who would gladly serve at the present pay of $1,000 per annum; and the Association is also informed that when the pay was $700 and $840 respectively, the Commissioners had no difficulty in obtaining as many and as good men as the Department required.

The Paid Fire Department, of this City, under the present system, which obliges the Commissioners to pay the rank and file $1,000 per annum, far exceeds in cost the expense of maintaining the paid system in the other cities of our country, due allowance, of course, being made for population and extent of territory.

The Association is of opinion that $1,000 per annum is good and efficient pay for the service required and rendered, which is not unnecessarily onerous, and demands but little skilled ability, is more than what skilled mechanics can earn the year round, and is ample to obtain as many and as capable men as the efficient management of the paid Fire Department needs.

If any change is to be made in the present law, the Association would recommend that the maximum rate of pay for the rank and file be allowed to remain as at present, namely, $1,000 per year; but that it be left to the Commissioners to pay such less sum as will secure men possessing the requisite qualifications. The Association would not recommend that the same class or grade of firemen should receive other than uniform pay, but is of opinion that the Commissioners should be empowered to establish different grades of service, and such rates below the maximum for the different grades as will best subserve the public interests.

There can be no doubt of the great public gain which would result from the adoption of these views. If a fireman's salary were dependent on his alacrity, daring, and skill, the Department would soon reach perfection, just as every department of labor is perfected by the like encouragement and incentive. Under the present system of salaries the novice and the skilled fireman, the indolent and the energetic, the timid and the courageous, receive the same pay for their efforts in the Fire Department. The result must be that the standard of excellence falls lower and lower under the operation of the principle that the absence of incentives produces minimum of effort. The remedy for all this difficulty is to empower the Commissioners to establish different grades of service at different rates of pay, the maximum limit of the highest grade of service in the rank and file of the Department not to exceed $1,000 per annum.

The Association trusts that the Senate will refuse to pass this measure which will so materially increase the expenses of the Paid Fire Department, and which is not called for by the necessities of the public service.

It will undoubtedly occur to the members of the Legislature that they will have to bear the whole responsibility of this increase of pay, no matter who may petition for it, and also that it will ultimately be put forward as another instance of legislative increase of the expenses of our local government.

Respectfully submitted by direction of the Executive Committee.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Secretary.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARP-KELLY HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of the Trial—Prompt Acquittal of the Accused.

The trial of Edwin Kelly, of Kelly & Leon's Minstrel Troupe, for the murder of Thos. J. Sharp, was concluded yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett.

Mr. Francis G. Leon was permitted to correct a slight error in his evidence given on the previous day.

W. T. Neilus, M. D., was called for the prosecution, and said that he was one of the physicians of the City Prison, and had been a surgeon in the army; was familiar with the symptoms and effects of gunshot wounds; a wound between the edge of the eyebrow and the ear would produce a blackening of the eye, according to the distance at which the shot was fired; when there is an injury of one eye, it would be a natural consequence to have a sympathetic effect on the other eye.

Dr. Ordway, a Boston surgeon, who served in the army during the war, testified that he was familiar with gunshot wounds; a shot at twelve feet would, if fired at the eye, blacken it according to the distance, and the size of the ball; the blackening of Kelly's eye, as set forth in the evidence, might not have been produced by a pistol shot.

The evidence being concluded, Mr. Henry L. Clinton addressed the jury in behalf of the accused, urging that the shooting was committed by the prisoner in self-defence, under the impression that the deceased was about to renew his brutal attack upon him, (Kelly,) and the fear that his life was seriously imperiled.

Mr. John H. Anthon followed in a brief speech for the prosecution, insisting that the testimony showed that the deed was coolly premeditated by the prisoner, and was, therefore, an act of murder, for which the perpetrator should be punished.

Recorder HACKETT then charged the jury as follows: The accused, Edwin Kelly, now at the bar, is indicted for the killing of Thomas S. Sharp, on the 11th of December last. The indictment charges murder of the first degree. I charge you as matter of law that no evidence has been given upon the trial of this case which could justify a conviction of the specific offence charged. I further charge, that the accused cannot be convicted of any crime under the evidence, beyond manslaughter in the third degree, if convicted at all of any offence. The statute thus defines manslaughter in the third degree:

> "The killing of another, in the heat of passion, without a design to effect death, by a dangerous weapon, in any case except such wherein the killing of another is herein declared to be justifiable or excusable, shall be deemed to be guilty of manslaughter in the third degree."

Such justifiable or excusable homicide is also defined:

> "When committed in lawful defence, when there shall be a reasonable ground to apprehend a design to do some great personal injury, and there shall be imminent danger of such design being accomplished."

The law further provides:

> "Whenever it shall appear to the jury on the trial of any indictment for murder or manslaughter that the alleged homicide was committed under circumstances, or in cases where by law such homicide was justifiable or excusable, the jury shall render a verdict of not guilty. It is further enacted that the involuntary killing of another, by any weapon, or by means neither cruel nor unusual, in the heat of passion, in any cases for other than such as are herein declared to be excusable homicide, shall be deemed manslaughter in the fourth degree."

And now, gentlemen, having declared the law which must control you in your deliberations and the verdict which you shall render, I might leave the case with you, and should do so, but for the reason that I deem it necessary to direct your attention to the portions of the testimony which should be controlling. It is peculiarly your province to find the facts; for the court to declare the law which should guide and direct you. As to the killing of Thomas Sharp by the accused on the 11th December last by a pistol shot, there can be and is no doubt. The question in the case is whether, upon the whole evidence presented for your consideration, the accused is guilty of manslaughter in the third or fourth degree, or whether any reasonable legal justification has been established. I will briefly refer to the testimony in the case. The facts established, and that are without contradiction, are these: On the afternoon of the 11th December last the accused and Leon, who were then partners in what is styled the minstrel business, attended a *matinée* at the opera house in Twenty-fourth-street, upon the invitation of Mr. Leffingwell, who was then its stage manager. They witnessed the performance, as also did the deceased, Thomas Sharpe, and also his brother Samuel. Leon and Kelly sat together, and the brothers Sharp occupied different seats, and Samuel was not aware during the performances that his brother Thomas was present, nor did he see him until after the performance. There had been no quarrel between Kelly and Leon with the brothers Sharp or either up to that time, and it would appear that neither Kelly or Leon had any acquaintance or knowledge of the person of the deceased Thomas Sharp until the unfortunate circumstances that followed. It further appears that Samuel Sharp, at the conclusion of the performance and while following Leon and Kelly, asked his companion, Mr. Allenson, to wait, and said he wanted to see Kelly and Leon; that then he went up to them, tapped Leon on the shoulder, and said to him, "You have been saying my property is all mortgaged and you are a stinking liar." Leon replied, "I am not aware of it." Then Samuel Sharp rejoined, using language too gross to be repeated, and added, speaking to Kelly, who had interfered to separate the parties, "You son of a ——, I can lick you both." Leon then ran, pursued by Samuel Sharp, who turned to his brother saying, "I will take care of this one," meaning Leon; "you take charge of the other," meaning the accused; that Thomas Sharp immediately sought and clinched with the accused, and, after a few seconds' scuffling, both went down, the accused underneath and Thomas on top; that the accused called out, "For God's sake take this man off," and two or three persons aided in dragging Thomas off the body of the accused, and that Thomas, when erect and being disengaged from the prostrate body of the accused, kicked him several times upon the head; that the accused then rose to his feet and drew a pistol and fired at Thomas twice or thrice; this fact is disputed by the testimony, as to the number of shots, the rapidity of the firing, and the position of Thomas after the first fire. It is not disputed, however, that Thomas was far larger in physique and muscular conformation than the accused; that Leon was an effeminate appearing man; and it does not appear from the evidence that Kelly assaulted or endeavored to assault any person before he was attacked by Thomas, upon the instigation of Samuel, but rather endeavored to be a mediator and stop the difficulty. It also appears that Samuel did assault Leon and pursue him; that then he returned, and finding his brother prostrate, attempted to kill the accused, and did shoot him in the head, and the second shot proved abortive through the interference of the policeman. It further appears that, afterward, the person of the accused exhibited a pistol shot over the temple, his left eye contused, and his neck and lower part of the jaw contused and the lobe of his ear abraded on both sides. These to me seem to be the prominent and undisputed facts of this case; other evidence has been given, which has been fully stated by the counsel for the people and the accused, according to their views, and upon which I offer no comment. The question may arise in your consultation as to the accused's state of mind after he arose, being released from the deceased, and when he fired the fatal shots. In considering this you are to judge what was the effect upon his mind, upon the assault of Samuel upon Leon and the following assault upon himself by the deceased; his being thrown to the ground, the kicking, if any, and whether he considered, at the time of shooting, that there was a design to do him some great personal injury, and that there existed imminent danger of such design being accomplished. If you so believe that the accused was so impressed at the time of firing the several shots, then your verdict will be not guilty. Again, in that connection you are to consider if at the time of the shooting Kelly really comprehended what he was doing; whether in so shooting he was more than obeying the ungovernable instinct of self-preservation. Was his mind equable enough to form an intent to kill, or any intent? May not his act in the particulars referred to have been spasmodic? If the acts of the deceased and the previous assault upon Leon had so thoroughly terrified the accused, then he may not have been accountable in law. A man acts upon his impressions of the situation when he takes life in seeming self-defence—not only of life but of person. You, gentlemen, must grasp all the circumstances—reflect upon the situation of the parties, their non-acquaintance, the occasion of their meeting, their *personnel*—try to enter into their retrospective passions or emotions, and then determine if their impressions were justifiable. After all, had the accused such a right for his course of conduct as either of you would claim under similar circumstances for yourself? The testimony is preponderating that the accused fired two shots in rapid succession. You are, however, sole judges as to the weight of the testimony, and you are to give that degree of credibility to the testimony of each witness which in your best judgment it may deserve. You are not to regard the statements of the counsel for the people, nor of the accused, nor of the Court, as to the evidence received, except so far as it may be in accord with your own recollection. If you entertain a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner, after a dispassionate consideration of all the evidence, then the benefit of such doubt belongs to the accused and you should acquit.

Shortly before 1 o'clock in the afternoon the jury retired, and, after deliberating for ten minutes, returned with a verdict of "Not guilty." At this announcement there was a great outburst of applause, which was promptly suppressed by the officers. The accused left the Court-room accompanied by a host of friends, who proffered their earnest congratulations upon the favorable issue of the trial.

THE ERIE CONTROVERSY.

Further Examination of Witnesses Before Judge Barnard—The Argument of the Motions Before Judge Sutherland at Chambers Commenced.

The contempt cases which have been before Judge BARNARD for a long time, were brought up again yesterday. Judge BARNARD was present. On the Vanderbilt side Messrs. O'Conor, Clark, A. Schell, Fullerton, Rapallo, Davies and Brown appeared. On the Drew side there were Messrs. Porter, Pierrepont, D. D. and D. Field, Shearman and some others. The proceedings were commenced by the crier calling the Clerk of Kings County, who did not answer.

Judge Porter asked to have the bail in the case of Jay Gould reduced. He said that yesterday Mr. Gould was ill, and hence unable to appear in court. He thought they might with entire propriety ask that his bail be reduced below $50,000.

Judge BARNARD asked how Mr. GOULD's case now came before the Court on the reduction of bail. Was it on the first or second bond?

Counsel said he was speaking in regard to the second bond.

Judge BARNARD said that bond was good for nothing. It had been taken by the Court of Common Pleas, which was merely a county court, and had no jurisdiction off of this island.

Mr. Vanderpoel suggested that the bond in question had been given in pursuance of the order made by Judge BARNARD, requiring Mr. Gould to be held in the sum of $50,000.

Mr. Porter asked what was the object of the bond? Had it any other object than to secure the presence of the party in court at a given time?

Mr. Clark called the attention of the Court to the manner in which the writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained from Judge Barrett, of the Common Pleas. That was a most unusual proceeding. By virtue of that writ Mr. Gould had been taken beyond the jurisdiction of this Court. He hoped His Honor would direct the examination to proceed. There should be no further trifling.

Mr. Porter asked that the Court would let these proceedings stand over for a few days, thereby giving the counsel on that side time to confer with the legal gentlemen on the other side. By so doing much time could be saved both to the Court and counsel. The examination in these matters had of late been branching out; a wide latitude had been given. Counsel thought it was improper and unnecessary. It was not profitable to pursue it. Mr. Porter said he spoke in the interests of justice and the ordinary dignity of the Court. An opportunity should be given to confer with counsel on the other side. By so doing they could certainly save much of the time of the Court and counsel, which could be much better employed.

Mr. Fullerton opposed the postponement. They did not desire any conference with their opponents.

Judge Pierrepont insisted that something would be gained by an adjournment. All the counsel certainly had knowledge by this time of every fact in respect of the contempt; time should now be saved to the Court. He, the speaker, and Mr. Porter, had been engaged for the last few days, and had had no opportunity to consult with the opposing counsel. He asked that the further examination might stand over for a week.

Mr. Fullerton was utterly opposed to any postponement. A consultation was not necessary; they did not ask anything of the kind.

Mr. Clark asked if the other side proposed to withdraw some of their answers to the interrogatories.

Judge Davies thought the convenience of the counsel on that side ought to be considered.

Judge BARNARD said, in regard to the observation of Mr. Porter, that the issues had been widened to an unwarrantable extent, that might be true, but it had been brought about by some persons in the interest of the defendants. He might be willing to accommodate some of the counsel with an adjournment, but the rights and the convenience of counsel for the people ought to be considered. His own views about the case, as previously expressed, were unchanged. If the object was to narrow the examination, it might be concluded in an hour. If they were to go on giving testimony, as they had hitherto, it would not be ended in a week. He should decide that the examination must go on.

Mr. O. D. Ashley was then called on behalf of the people, and examined by Mr. Clark—He said he was a banker and broker in March last at No. 52 Exchange-place; on the 9th of March was applied to by Mr. Groesbeck at my boarding-house; he asked me, continued the witness, to go with him on a matter of business; he did not explain the nature of the business; we went to Mr. Field's house in Twenty-first-street; on arriving there we found Mr. Daniel Drew, Mr. Jay Gould, Mr. Dudley Field, Jr., in the front room; in the back room were other persons whom I did not know; after passing the time of the day with Mr. Drew he said, "I want to sell you $5,000,000 worth of convertible bonds of the Erie Railway at 77, and I will guarantee you against any loss by the transaction;" I told him I thought the price too high, the price of the stock that day being 76¼; he declined to sell at that price and I then told him I would take the bonds; a bill of sale was then given to me signed by Mr. Drew containing an order on Mr. Groesbeck for the bonds, and stating that I was to be guaranteed against loss; I was to pay $5,000 on the next Monday morning; I was then asked to sign an affidavit, a part of which stated that I had made a demand on the Erie Railroad Company for the stock, and had been refused; I declined to sign it as I had made no such demand; think Mr. Field asked me to sign this; it was then said "why, you can made the demand now;" I said "yes," and went to Mr. Drew and said "I want the stock for those bonds;" they refused, and I then went into the other room and signed the affidavit; this was about eleven P. M.; I then went home; could not recognize the man before whom I swore the affidavit; I read the affidavit; no reason was given why I should make it; can't tell whether it was made there or not; I left it there with Mr. Dudley Field; think the affidavit said I was the holder of $5,000,000 bonds of the Erie Railway; don't know whether it said I was the *bona fide* holder or not; the bill of sale did not state the mode in which I was to pay for the bonds; I gave a note afterward on demand for the purchase money; I expected Mr. Drew to lend me the money to pay it; if there was a profit I expected to have it; if a loss, Mr. Drew was to sustain it; don't know who made the remark that the Erie Railway officers were there, and I could not make the demand then, but think it was Mr. Field; Mr. Groesbeck said he had the bonds and would deliver them to me on Monday morning; I wanted the stock to sell; nothing was said about an injunction or a *mandamus;* I left the house about 11:30 P. M.; Mr. Drew, Mr. Groesbeck and Mr. Gould were there when I left; I resided at No. 240 Fourth-avenue; Mr. Drew signed the bill of sale; on Monday morning I went to Mr. Groesbeck with my order and bill of sale, and he said: "Mr. Drew has instructed me to lend you the whole of this money and take your note for it, if it be agreeable to you." I said it would be, and he then presented me the bonds and I signed the note.

H. N. Otis, Secretary of the Erie Railroad Company, was here called to the stand temporarily, and exhibited bonds of the Company, from No. 111 to No. 120, which he said he got from the vault of the Company this morning. He said these bonds were placed on his desk on the 11th of March.

Mr. Ashley recalled—Those are the bonds, (referring to those exhibited by Mr. Otis;) nothing was said at Mr. Field's house about the payment of interest on those bonds; don't know whether it was overlooked or omitted by design; when I made the demand for the stock I did not expect to receive it. Q.—Then it was a sham demand, wasn't it? (Objected to by Mr. Field and excluded.) Q.—Had you not reason to believe that the stock was not there to respond to my demand? A.—I did not know that it was there or was not there. Q.—Did you want stock issued in the ordinary form of the Company, or did you want such stock as might be made up there at the time? (Excluded.) Judge Barnard suggested that the question be thus: Did you expect to receive the stock of the Erie Railroad that evening at the house? A.—I can't say I had any expectations upon the subject; if Mr. Drew had said to me that I could have the stock on Monday morning, it would have been all the same to me. (Mr. Shearman, Mr. Field's partner, was here temporarily called to the stand, and said he did not know when or where the *mandamus* applied for to Judge Gilbert was drawn up or prepared; he had heard that a *mandamus* was applied for; had once seen a paper indorsed "mandamus O. S. Ashley;" did not know on whose behalf the *mandamus* was applied for; knew nothing about the affidavit sworn to by Mr. Ashley; had looked for it but could not find it.)

Mr. Ashley recalled—Witness shown the 10 bonds from Nos. 111 to 120 inclusive—each bond being for $500,000—and asked if the 5 cent. certificate on all the bonds was not marked, as canceled, February 19, 1868. He answered that it was. Q. Are not all the other stamps marked, as canceled, of March 3, 1868? A. They are; I did not see Mr. Drew sign the bill of sale; (the bill of sale was here read by Mr. Clark;) I don't know the handwriting of the bill of sale; when it was given to me my name was in it; can't say whether it was inserted after I arrived at Mr. Field's house or not; my name in the bill of sale appears to be in different ink from the body of the instrument, but not, I think, in different handwriting; the agreement was not stamped; don't know whether the note I gave for the bonds was stamped or not; I left the note and bonds with Groesbeck; I never paid the note; never saw the bonds since till now; I gave authority to Mr. Groesbeck in the note to surrender or sell the bonds whenever he might think it best for my interest, or to convert them into stock; I have asked Mr. Drew since to account to me for the bonds but he has not done it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—Q.—When Mr. Drew sold you these bonds he was the owner, was he not? Objected to and excluded.

Q.—Who was the owner of the bonds? A.—I thought they were Mr. Drew's; they were so represented; Mr. Drew told me he had these bonds for sale and in the bill of sale stated that he was the owner of the bonds; Mr. Groesbeck was present and said he had the bonds in his possession and would deliver them to me.

Q.—Was this transaction, between you and Drew, intended as a real and *bona fide* transaction? (Objected to and allowed.) A.—Yes, Sir; so far as I was concerned, or knew anything about it, it was a real, *bona fide* sale.

Q.—When you made that affidavit did you believe it to be all true? (Objected to and allowed.) Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you now believe it to be true? (Objected to and excluded.)

Q. Is it not a common practice in the sale of stocks, to make the sale to-day deliverable to-morrow, or at some future day? (Objected to and excluded.)

Q.—Did you know whether, in fact, the stock had been obtained by Mr. Drew, until a short time ago? A.—No, Sir; as soon as I found out I asked Mr. Drew to account to me for the stock, and he promised to do so.

Re-direct examination—I have heard Mr. Groesbeck say that these bonds were purchased by Mr. Belden, of the firm of Fiske, Belden & Co."

Wm. H. Morgan sworn for the people—Direct examination by Mr. Clark.—Am an attorney at law and notary public, employed in the office of Mr. Field; was at Mr. Field's house one evening in March last; saw Mr. Drew there, and Mr. Belden, Mr. Ashley and others; I took an affidavit there, but cannot tell whose without seeing it; Mr. Dudley Field asked me to come there; did tell me for what purpose; remained there till between eleven and twelve o'clock; can't tell whether I copied any papers there; (witness shown the bill of sale referred to by previous witness, and said it was his handwriting;) he wrote it at Mr. Field's house that evening; couldn't say whether it was written before or after Mr. Ashley came in; can't say whether Mr. Ashley's name was filled in after the body of the instrument was written; think the name is in my handwriting; recollect administering an oath to Mr. Ashley there that night; don't think Henry N. Smith was there; I took the oath of Mr. Belden to the complaint of Belden *vs.* Vanderbilt et al. on the 7th of March; the verification was made at the Metropolitan Hotel, in Judge Porter's room, on the 9th of March; I drew some of the papers in the writ of *mandamus*, but can't tell which.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—The complaint in the suit of Belden was shown to witness, who said that the prayer for judgment was added to the draft as at first made. (Mr. Field here read the complaint in which the injunction issued by Judge Barnard is referred to, and a discussion sprang up as to whether Judge Gilbert did or did not know, when he granted his injunction, that an injunction had been granted by Judge Barnard.)

Henry N. Smith being sworn, testified that his firm were stockholders of Erie Railroad on the 7th of March last; couldn't tell to what amount; held no convertible bonds of the Company; received 25,000 shares of Erie stock from Mr. Fiske on the 9th of March, about the middle of the day; went to Fiske's office after it at his request; Fiske told me that if Wm. Heath & Co. compared any Erie stock with me up to the extent of 25,000 shares that afternoon it would be all right; I delivered the stock to Mr. Heath at No. 79, and received his check therefor; I signed the bond on the injunction granted by Judge Gilbert to compel the Erie Railway to issue stock.

No cross-examination.

William Belden testified that he had no distinct recollection of anything that took place at the house of Mr. Field on the evening of the 7th of March; he had been at Mr. Field's house very often; thinks he made oath to the complaint in his suit against Vanderbilt and others at the Metropolitan Hotel; the suit was brought under advice of counsel; can't say whether Judge Porter, Mr. Field, Mr. Burrill or some other lawyer first suggested it; don't know who employed counsel in Brooklyn in connection with the suit; I gave Mr. Shearman authority to employ such counsel as he saw fit.

The examination was here adjourned to 11 o'clock Friday morning, Judge BARNARD first remarking that he had made up his mind to reduce the bail of Jay Gould to $10,000.

The Proceedings before Judge Sutherland at Chambers.

Three motions were brought on at Chambers, after a long and tedious discussion in regard to their postponement. The Vanderbilt party insisted they were not ready; that there were several papers they had been unable to prepare in time, and that great injustice would be done to them if they were compelled to proceed. The suits in which these motions are made are entitled Richard Schell *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, The People *vs.* the same, and Bloodgood *vs.* the same.

Mr. Eaton stated, in opening, that the questions involved in the suits were the right of the Erie Railway Company to issue stock and convertible bonds, to guarantee the bonds of other railroads, and to enter into contracts. With this were united certain questions as to the liabilities of Mr. Drew.

Suits had been commenced against the Erie Railway Company, injunctions of a most injurious character granted, and to stay further vexatious litigation the suit brought in Broome and Steuben Counties was commenced so as to settle all the questions between the parties interested, and the further prosecution of the suits already commenced stayed. They could not, however, be relieved from the injunctions in that suit, which were highly injurious to the Company, and therefore the order provided that they should be at liberty to move to vacate those injunctions.

Counsel called the attention to the injunction in the Schell suit restraining the meetings of the Directors from meeting without Frank Work having the right to attend them, and restraining the increase of the stock or the issue of any convertible bonds or their conversion. Then there was something not connected with anything else restraining the Company from contracting with any other railroad and then from paying legal fees and expenses. It is not allowed even to defend itself.

Mr. Eaton said he would not enter into the motives of the parties, but he wished to speak of the acts of the Attorney-General. He read very voluminous papers, including the pleadings and amended pleadings in several suits. Before the reading was concluded the hour of adjournment arrived.

The argument will be resumed this morning.

Public Charities and Correction.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday.

The term of office of the President of the Board, Mr. NICHOLSON, having expired, Commissioner BELL proposed that Mr. O. W. BRENNAN be President for the ensuing year, which resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. BRENNAN respectfully declined the nomination and proposed Gen. BOWEN as President. Mr. BOWEN was unanimously elected. After the transaction of the ordinary routine the following resolutions were carried:

Resolved, That for the purposes of thoroughly investigating the causes and condition of pauperism in this City, four temporary visitors be appointed as permanent officers, and that the City be divided into ten districts, and a visitor assigned to each district, under the supervision and direction of the Superintendent of Out-door Poor.

The districts will be as follows: First District, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards; Second District, Sixth Ward; Third District, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards; Fourth District, Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards; Fifth District, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards; Sixth District, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards; Seventh District, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards; Eighth District, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards; Ninth District, Twenty-second Ward; Tenth District, Nineteenth and Twelfth Wards.

Resolved, That the visitors be required to keep a record of all seeking, or depending on, public charity in their respective districts, the causes of their poverty, the condition of their dwellings, and whether situated above or below the surface of the ground.

During the month ending, 15th of April, the total number of new patients treated at the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for the out-door poor was 687. This shows the total, since the establishment of the Bureau, of persons treated to be 1,857. The number of prescriptions made up at the apothecaries during the same time was 2,629.

The pilot and engineer of the steamer *Hope*, that used by the Commissioners for the river work of the Department, were both reprimanded for racing with another steamboat on the river.

Charity at Home.

The City Mission held its monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, in the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. A number of the missionaries related incidents of their experience and observation in visiting among the poor, in hospitals, boarding-houses, bar-rooms, mission stations, &c., among immigrants and sailors and all classes. From one bar-room 16 men had been persuaded to sign the pledge. In one mission station 500 women have been enrolled in a woman's temperance union for the prevention and cure of intemperance. For the Scandinavian seamen and their families a neat chapel has been erected in Brooklyn, where many of them live.

Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, referred to the early religious history of New-York, and traced the growth of the churches and missions, and presented the statistics of population, &c. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS spoke of the missionary work and showed how the personal testimony of an humble missionary in a bar-room, had broken up a drinking club, and how many men and women had been saved by the kindness and sympathy and attention of the faithful devoted missionaries. Rev. Dr. Ver

MILYE, one of the Collegiate pastors, spoke of his cordial sympathy and lively interest in the work of City evangelization. As a church, he said, we are doing somethins in the same line of effort, and after this meeting I am going with the officers of the Church to our mission in Twenty-ninth-street to examine candidates for admission to the church who have been converted under the preaching of our missionary in that place.

Among the statistics of the month's operations we note the following: 36 missionaries, 12 mission stations, 12,302 missionary visits, 217 meetings, 3,193 persons to church, 190 temperance pledges, 54 converts united with churches, 50,969 tracts distributed, 200 families relieved and $400 expended for the poor. The May anniversary will occur Friday evening, May 15, in Rev. Dr. HALL's church, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. Ten thousand dollars are needed to carry on the operations through the Summer. Donations, which are much needed, should be sent to Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Assistant Treasurer, No. 30 Bible House.

A Raid on Whisky Distilleries—Excitement in the Up-Town Districts.

For some time past the whisky distillers in the upper sections of the City have apparently exhibited symptoms of extreme nervousness in consequence of the strict surveillance exercised over their establishments by revenue officials. They have complained that under the rigid system now practiced by the Department in the matter of collecting taxes they have not the shadow of a chance to make even a moderate livelihood, and have declared that it was worse than useless to do any business whatever until Congress should pass a measure which would, in effect, enable them to manufacture spirits on something like a remunerative basis. In order more effectually to blind the community, these men have sauntered about town with their hands in their pockets, and in some instances seedy coats on their backs, endeavoring to enlist public sympathy in their behalf on the ground of a crippled or distressed pecuniary condition. In the face of all these outward appearances, however, the price of whiskey has been less than the tax. This, it was explained, arose from the fact that large quantities of whisky found their way into this market, tax unpaid, from the West and Southwest. But it was clear that the cause, as assigned by the distillers, was not the only one that led to the low price of whisky. Acting on this belief the officials instituted measures to obtain definite information with regard to the whole subject.

The Eighth and Ninth Collection Districts, which embrace up-town wards, were made the first point of attack. Tuesday night last, by direction of Special Agent Gen. HILLYER, several revenue detectives proceeded to the localities mentioned and visited every distillery within the limits of the district. They did not succeed, however, in discovering more than two establishments which warranted seizure. One of these was on Twenty-sixth-street, near the East River, and the other on Thirty-fifth-street, near the Eighth-avenue. The instructions given to the officers were to close every distillery they found running and place one or more of their number in charge. It was evident to the officers that their movements had been anticipated by the parties whom they wished to detect, for on making a survey of the ground, the distilleries, with the exception of the two of which mention has been made, were found to be tightly closed, and to all appearance the stills had not been in use for some days. The men in charge of the establishments seized were permitted to run off the mash in the tubs, under the supervision of an officer. Gen. HILLYER says it is his intention to prevent every distillery in the City from operating until the price of whisky shall have advanced to an amount equal to or above the tax. So long as the price remains below the tax he considers that he has good ground for making seizures.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Yesterday morning shortly after 6 o'clock a fire broke out in the planing and saw-mill of Mr. JOHN CARR, located on Carroll-street, near Third-avenue. The flames increased so rapidly that in a comparatively short time after the fire was discovered the building (a three-story frame structure) was reduced to ashes. The flames then extended to the residence of Mr. CARR, adjoining, but they were extinguished before any great damage was done to the buildings. Mr. CARR estimates his loss by the destruction of the saw-mill at about $20,000. The property was insured for $5,000, but in what company has not yet appeared. There was a large quantity of machinery destroyed with the mill, which fact accounts for the great loss sustained by the owner. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Fire Marshal LAWRENCE will make an investigation.

NEW JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—To-day Mr. THOMAS REILLY, who was elected Justice of the Peace for the Third District, will take his seat, the term of Justice MOREHOUSE, who has held the office for twelve years past, having expired. Yesterday Justice WALTER, of the Fifth District Court, retired from the bench, (his term having expired,) and to-day Mr. THOMAS EAMES, the newly-elected Justice, will enter upon the duties of the office. The Justices of the Peace throughout the city are now as follows: First District, JOHN DELMAR; Second District, JAS. BUCKLEY; Third District, THOS. REILLY; Fourth District, ZACHARIAH VOORHEES; Fifth District, THOS. EAMES. Justice CORNWELL presides over the Police Court.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.—The following gentlemen have just been elected officers of this Club: Commodore, GEO. W. KIDD; Vice-Commodore, ROBERT DILLON; President, EDWARD UNDERHILL; Secretary, WM. F. LEE; Treasurer, C. W. FELT; Measurer, JNO. M. SAWYER.

AN ORDER FORGED.—AUGUST BERTE was arrested by Officer DONNOLLY, of the Tenth Precinct, upon a charge of having forged the name of JOHN KLAR, No. 218 Second-street, to an order by means of which he had obtained two coats worth $40. The case against him not being formally complete, the prisoner was remanded for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
3772—Brown et al vs. Mack.
3809—Great Western Insurance Co. vs. Koop et al.
4210½—Flynn vs. Tilton.
4235—Reilly vs. Parce.
4301—Great Western Insurance Co. vs. Wilson.
4352—Great Western Insurance Co. vs. Thayer.
4363—Dunlop vs. Nagle.
4473—Martineau vs. Hahn.
4531—Jones vs. Meeker.
4554—Angel vs. Turner.
4578—Prentice vs. Samuel.
4589—Temitte vs. Prescott.
4653—Alsbey et al vs. Hayman.
1746½—Tuska vs. Myers.
1977—Wolfsohn et al vs. Fuschsel.
1825—Fourth National Bank of New-York vs. South Am. Navigation & Marine R. Co.
2873—Curry et al vs. Van Vleck.
2995—Kohn vs. Obermayer.
3055—Broadwell vs. Hoffner.
3116—Grannis vs. Cooper.
3160—Secor et al vs. Speelman et al.
3749—Wetzlar vs. Desonslawey.
3791—Phelps vs. Boyce.
3793—Harding vs. Boyce.
3942—Chase vs. Cushing.
4003—Hopkins vs. Mockner.
4012—Chadbourne vs. Massett et al.

Nos.
4045—Vincent vs. New-York & Galena Lead Mining Co.
4071—Central Nat. Bank of New-York vs. Surt.
4202—Baldwin vs. Still.
4210—Robbin vs. Lowenstein.
4229—Welch vs. Dalon.
4260—Wood vs. American Washing Fluid Co.
4289—Adams vs. Wright et al.
4222—Cummings vs. Burke.
4324—Cummings vs. Burke.
4337—Morton vs. Watts, &c.
4355—Esterbrook vs. Temple.
4444—Molier vs. Currier.
4484—Birdseye vs. Monitor Horse Shoe Co.
4494—Elsaser vs. Schwartz.
4517—Fibel vs. National Express Co.
4522—Nason vs. Thomas.
4524—Fischer vs. Stuart.
4527—Parish vs. Merrill.
4528—Grossenbach vs. Roechel.
4567—Garrison, receiver, vs. Gordon.
4571—Cummings vs. Cohalan.
4574—Hart vs. Cornell.
4577—Gregg vs. McKenzie.
4595—Ferris vs. Bourne.
4607—Wise vs. Migel.
4636—Holden vs. Meeken.
4648—Croswell vs. Meeker.
4655—Hewitt vs. Wilson et al.
4[illegible]13—McDaniel vs. Bevins.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
106—In re. the Election of N. Y. State Inebriate Asylum.
148—McKinley vs. Staveless Barrel Co.
156—Gauge vs. Roberts et al.
160—Hubbard vs. Barbad.
185—The People of N. Y. vs. James Fisk, Jr., et al.

Nos.
186—Bloodgood et al. vs. Erie Railway Co.
190—Miliar vs. Graham.
172—Lyon vs. Comeen et al.
175—Nedham vs. Pearsall.
279—In re. Pinkney for vacating assessment.
283—Russell et al. vs. Wilcox.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Calendar continued.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Judge Gilbert.

Nos.
210—Doherty vs. Haman.
231—Gardner vs. Fitzpatrick.
232—Barnard vs. Rose.
233—Butcher vs. Lahey.
234—Schuster vs. Eisner.
235—Stevens vs. Browner.
236—— vs. ——.

Nos.
239—— vs. ——.
8—Eastman vs. McNamee.
53—Barr vs. Brennan.
75—Williams vs. Babcock.
160—Hill vs. Voorhees.
176—Quackenbush vs. Smith.
191—Osborn vs. Wheeler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. John W. Riker; bigamy.
The People vs. Wm. Hartung; false pretences.
The People vs. Wm. Miller; grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles B. Graves; larceny from person.
The People vs. Julia Kory; grand larceny.
The People vs. George Bird; grand larceny.
The People vs. Augustus Conway; assault and battery.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRIZE—THE STATUS OF NEUTRAL PERSONS DOING BUSINESS IN THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY—THE PROPERTY OF SUCH PERSONS.

The Schooner Flying Scud and Cargo vs. *The United States.*—This is one of the first grand prize cases. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is an appeal from a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

The schooner and her cargo were captured by the United States steamer *Princess Royal*, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 12th August, 1863, and brought into New-Orleans for condemnation.

The proofs show that she was a British vessel, and left Nassau in January, 1863, laden with a cargo of timber, tin, iron, powder and horse-shoes, and left that port for Matamoras, Mexico, where she arrived the 1st March, and, after remaining there a week or ten days, sailed for Brazos Santiago, Texas, a port some nine miles distant from the mouth of the Rio Grande, where her cargo was discharged and carried to Point Isabel. The vessel remained at Santiago till some time in May, when she returned to the mouth of the river, where she continued at anchor till the cargo of cotton was put on board, in July and August, with which she was laden when captured. There were some fifty or sixty merchant vessels at the mouth of the river at the time of the capture, and had been from the time of her first arrival there.

Hart, the owner, and who is a British subject, put in a claim for the vessel.

B. Caymari, a subject of Spain, put in a claim as owner of one hundred and thirty-seven bales of the cotton; Jules Aldija, a subject of France, a claim for fifty-eight bales, and Lopez and Santos both, citizens of Mexico, a claim for thirty bales.

The Court below condemned the vessel and cargo as prize of war. There is no appeal by the owner of the vessel. The proofs are full and uncontradicted that each of the claimants purchased the cotton in question from different houses in Matamoras, and were merchants doing business there, with the exception of Lopez and Santos, who had removed to Brownsville, Texas, some years before the capture, from Matamoras, and were established in business there. It further appears from the proofs that the cotton was in the warehouses at Boca del Rio, or Bagdad, which is the port of entry for Matamoras, was carried in lighters from thence to the schooner, and taken on board. These proofs, and the greater portion of them already referred to, were produced on an order for further proof. The transaction appears free from all doubt and obscurity. The claimants, for aught there is shown, had no connection whatever with the cargo discharged from Nassau and discharged at Brazos, or with the voyage, or with the vessel, until it was chartered by Caymari to carry a cargo of cotton from Matamoras to Havana, which is dated the 15th July, 1863. The argument therefore, founded on the suspicion that the claimants were connected with the breach of blockade at Brazos, in the cruise of the inward voyage, is without any foundation.

The decree below must be reversed except as to the 30 bales claimed by Lopez and Santos. Although they are Mexican citizens, yet being established in business in the enemy's country, must be regarded, according to settled principles of prize law, as enemies, and their cotton as enemy's property.

The decree below affirmed as to the 30 bales, and reversed as to the 38 and the 137, and case remitted, with directions to enter a decree for claimants, Jules Aldija and B. Caymari, restoring their cotton.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. *Edward Cosgrove et al.*—In this case, at the request of Mr. Birdsall, Counsel for Cosgrove, and with the consent of the District-Attorney, the Court permitted Cosgrove to be tried separately.

The indictment sets forth that the defendant, Cosgrove, did, at No. 122 Clinton-place, in this City, carry on the business of a distiller without having paid the special tax, and contrary to the statutes of the United States.

Michael Donohue, a Police officer of the Fifteenth Precinct, testified that while he was on his usual beat on the night in question, he was attracted to the premises No. 122 Clinton-place by an alarm of fire; he found there the proprietor of the grocery-store on the premises, who was the defendant Cosgrove, and asked him where the fire was, and was told it was in the rear of the store; but on examination he could find no fire there, when he was told by Cosgrove that the fire was in the cellar, but that it was extinguished; Donohue insisted upon going down in the cellar; Cosgrove told him he could not, as the door was locked, but that he would let him go down after a while; at Cosgrove's request Donohue stepped outside of the door into the street, when Cosgrove immediately closed and locked the door upon him; Donohue threatened to break the door down, and after a few moments Cosgrove opened the door; during this time Officer Joyslin came up, and they together went into the store; Cosgrove opened a trap-door in the store, and the officers jumped down into the cellar, and there found that the place was occupied as a distillery—McDermott and Connolly being present, and at work in the place at what they called making vinegar; there were six mash-tubs, a still, a worm and coolers, and a quantity of hops, grain and several barrels of coke; all of the defendants were then arrested and a keeper put over the premises.

Robert Joystin, an ex-police officer, who was with Donohue at the time of going in the cellar, testified substantially to the same as Donohue.

Mr. Orton, Collector of the District wherein the premises are located, testified that no notice had ever been given at his office that a distillery was being carried on at that place, and also that the special tax required by law had not been paid.

Government rested.

Alexander Smith, for the defence, testified that he was, at the time of the seizure, a clerk for Cosgrove; a paper was produced which purported to be a receipt for a month's rent from McDermott, signed by Cosgrove.

It was alleged by the defence that Cosgrove leased the premises to McDermott for the manufacture of vinegar and cider, and that Cosgrove had nothing whatever to do with the premises whereon the still was found. Smith also testified that the handwriting and signature on said paper was that of Cosgrove. That he saw McDermott hand Cosgrove $10, and say here is a month's rent in advance, give me a receipt; this was on the 8th of July, and the seizure took place on the 30th of that month. That he had never seen McDermott in the store after the giving of the receipt, and that he never knew of Cosgrove going down in the cellar or his speaking to the other two defendants.

On the cross-examination he testified that he had been examined several times by Cosgrove and Mr. Birdsall, the counsel, concerning his testimony; that he had talked with a great many persons about his testimony, and that he did not know what kind of business was being carried on in the cellar; never had noticed any peculiar smell coming from the cellar or felt any extra heat in the stove; that he had played cards and drank liquor with McDermott previous to the seizure.

The jury retired at 4 P. M., and in an hour returned with a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the Court for mercy.

The District-Attorney moved the case of the other two defendants, but at their request the trial was postponed until to-morrow morning.

The Court adjourned at 5 P. M.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PATENT—INDIA-RUBBER—SIMPSON DENTAL RUBBER.

Henry B. Goodyear, Administrator of Nelson Goodyear et al. vs. *George Evans.*—This was an application for an injunction to prevent the defendant from infringing patents issued to Nelson Goodyear, afterward reissued to the above-named plaintiff, covering the invention of hard India-rubber. The patents were sustained by this Court in the cases of Goodyear *vs.* The New-York Gutta Percha and India-Rubber Vulcanite Company, and of Goodyear *vs.* Wait, which latter case involved the use of hard India-rubber for dental purposes. The defendant in this case was proved to have made dental plates for artificial teeth, in accordance with a patent granted to Edwin L. Simpson.

The specification of the Simpson patent says; "The rubber now used for dental purposes has incorporated with it large proportions of free sulphur for the purpose of vulcanizing the rubber after it is formed." It is evident that by "rubber" here is meant the compound of India-rubber and sulphur, before it is vulcanized, and in the condition in which it is when prepared for dental purposes, and ready to be vulcanized. The specification proceeds: "The odor and taste occasioned by the presence of this sulphur is extremely obnoxious to many persons, and occasions the principal if not the only objection to the use of rubber for dental purposes. To overcome this objection and produce vulcanized rubber for dental purposes without the actual or apparent presence of sulphur, is the object of my invention, and consists in preparing the rubber for vulcanizing, by the introduction of a peculiar vulcanizing compound." The patentee then describes the mode of making this vulcanizing compound. He says, "I first boil linseed or other vegetable oil to the consistency of honey, (this I do to facilitate the preparation,) thoroughly mix two ounces of benzoin gum with one pound of pulverized sulphur, then to each quart of the boiled oil add one pound of the prepared sulphur, carefully subjecting this mixture to a moderate heat, sufficient only to cause the two substances to react upon each other, until they pass from a semi-fluid to a semi-hard state, having a honey-comb or spongy appearance." He also says, that the benzoin gum, "by its vaporizing qualities, more perfectly expels the fumes of the sulphur, as well as the odor, from the oil, and renders the compound nearly, if not perfectly odorless, and when combined with India-rubber or similar gum, and subjected to a regulated heat, will cause the same to undergo the change known as vulcanization." To produce the rubber for dental purposes, he adds to one pound of India-rubber, from ten to fourteen ounces of the vulcanizing compound, twelve ounces being the proper quantity for general purposes, the hardness of the rubber, after curing, increasing with the increase in the quantity of the vulcanizing compound. The compound and the rubber are thoroughly mixed by being ground between warm rolls, and coloring matter is put in if desired. The mixture is plastic, and is rolled into thin sheets, and is then ready for the dentist's use. The dentist forms the plate in the ordinary manner of other rubber, and then vulcanizes it by subjecting it to a heat of 320 degrees Fahrenheit, for about four hours, or for a proportionately less time with a higher degree of heat. Otherwise, it is treated as ordinary rubber, "and the plate thus prepared will be as tasteless and odorless as metal plate, and will not tarnish the fillings or other gold in the mouth of the wearer." The claim of the patent is this: "Combining the within-described vulcanizing compound with India-rubber in the proportions herein named and substantially in the manner, and for the purposes specified."

Held by the Court—That the specification of the Simpson patent does not pretend that the product formed by combining the vulcanizing compound with India-rubber, and subjecting the mixture to heat, until it undergoes the change known as vulcanizing, differs in any of its qualities or properties or capacities, from the product formed according to the Nelson Goodyear patents, except in being tasteless and odorless. It is not pretended that it does not possess all the properties which are possessed by the product of the Nelson Goodyear patent.

That this product may be an improvement and patentable, and yet it does not follow that it can be made or used without the permission of the owners of the Nelson Goodyear patents.

That on the affidavits of the experts, the article made under the Simpson patent, before analysis, has the properties of the Nelson Goodyear hard rubber, and the analysis of it shows that it contains not less than four ounces of sulphur to a pound of rubber, and nothing more is needed to show that the use of it, and the manufacture of it, are infringements upon the plaintiffs' patents. That the Simpson patent is evidence merely of the novelty of what it claims—that is, the combining with India-rubber a compound composed of benzoin gum, sulphur and oil, prepared in the manner stated. A patent for such combination cannot confer upon the holder of it even a *prima facie* right to make the combination, without the license of a person holding a subsisting prior valid patent for the combination of sulphur and India-rubber, without the benzoin gum and the oil, any more than the patent to the latter can confer upon the latter the right to make, without the consent of the former, the combination covered by the patent held by the former. The defendant furnishes no evidence, by analysis of the Simpson rubber, to controvert the analysis testified to by the plaintiffs' experts, and all the affidavits on the part of the defendant as to the quantity of sulphur contained in Simpson's vulcanized product, and as the question of non-infringement are altogether vague, general and unsatisfactory, and the defendant does not satisfactorily meet the deductions and calculations drawn by the plaintiffs' experts from the language of the Simpson specification. No case has been cited in which an injunction has been refused where the subsequent patent set up by the defendant contained in itself satisfactory evidence on its face when read by experts, that its process involved an infringement of the prior patent. The Simpson patent in the sense of the law, and of the decisions as to granting injunctions is not an adverse patent, or one for the same invention as the plaintiffs, or one conferring upon its holder any *prima facie* legal authority to use in working it anything before patented by the Goodyear reissues. An injunction must be issued as prayed for.

For complainants, Mr. Keller, Mr. Pollock and Mr. C. F. Blake; for defendant, Mr. Law and Mr. H. T. Blake.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—APRIL 30.

Before Judge Davis and a Jury.

THE ROSS FORGERIES—VERDICT IN FAVOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH BANK—A SINGULAR JURY.

The Continental National Bank vs. *The National Bank of the Commonwealth.*—In this action which was brought by the plaintiffs to recover the amount of an alleged forged certification of a check drawn by one John Ross about the 1st of May, 1866, for some $63,000, the jury have given a verdict. The principal and interest amounted to $71,842 20. Full particulars of the case have already been published in the TIMES. To-day the jury came in with a sealed verdict, which, under the circumstances, was a remarkable one. It was as follows, as appears in the minutes of the Clerk's book:

The jury in this cause bring in a sealed verdict as follows: "Verdict for the defendants for the sum of $71,842 20. Also, we find the check to be a forged one." The Court thereupon directed the jury to retire—as their verdict was informal—and directed them to correct it. On returning into court the jury rendered a verdict as follows: "Verdict for the defendants. We find also that the certification of the check in question was a forged certification."

The motion of counsel for the plaintiffs for a new trial on the minutes was denied. An appeal will be taken, however, to be heard in the first instance at the General Term, and meantime all proceedings are stayed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 30.

Before Judge Barrett.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

James McIlvaney, Frank B. Donaldson et al. vs. *The Mayor, Common Council, Chief Engineer Craven, Darragh, Assistant Commissioner, &c.*—On the 29th of February last, a resolution was adopted by the City authorities to have Twenty-fourth-street, from First-avenue to Madison, paved with Nicolson pavement. Several of the property-holders on the line of the proposed improvement have objected to this scheme, and they have just obtained from Judge BARRETT, on motion of Wm. H. Nafis, their counsel, an absolute injunction restraining the authorities from proceeding.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 30.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of Charles W. Hendrix et al.; motion to confirm report of referee denied.

Mackay *vs.* Mackay et al.; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Mary E. Quimby, &c.; motion to confirm report of referee denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Sawyer et al. *vs.* Chambers et al.; motion denied without costs.

Nathan Fenn *vs.* Darius Mead; motion denied without costs.

By Judge Barnard.

Abbott *vs.* Elmer; the order as settled was right; motion for a resettlement is denied.

Murphy *vs.* The Exchange Fire Insurance Company; motion granted.

Maillard *vs.* Alloway; the previous memorandum was right; five per cent. granted on $3,186.

Hall et al. *vs.* Harris et al. (Circuit case;) the case must be sent back to the Circuit for trial on Friday of next week.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 30.

By Judge Barbour.

Duryee *vs.* Gordon; motion granted on terms.

Beck *vs.* Kinser; motion granted.

Davis *vs.* Mayo et al.; extra allowance of $35 granted.

Wilson et al. *vs.* Wilson et al.; motion to continue injunction denied as unnecessary; motion to dissolve injunction granted on conditions.

By Judge Monell.

McClellan et al. *vs.* New-York and Washington Steamship Company; motion granted.

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company *vs.* Meshmel; motion granted.

Therasson vs. Coughty et al.; motion granted and proceedings stayed.

Gray *vs.* Underwood; the Court must be furnished with the testimony before settling the case.

Dexter et al. *vs.* Marshall et al.; costs must be taxed before the judgment can be signed; papers in Clerk's office.

Quinn, administrator, *vs.* Lloyd; motion granted and proceedings stayed for ten days.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

AN IMPORTANT STOCK LEASE—HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED.

Charles Fincke vs. *Merrick G. Reade and Chas. D. Chase.*—The plaintiff brings suit to recover $26,000, the amount alleged to have been lost by him through the neglect of the defendants, (who are stockholders,) as his agents, to sell stock in their possession owned by him, according to his instructions.

For plaintiff, G. T. Jenks; for defendants, Ex-Judge Reynolds.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 30, 1868.

$40,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	113¼	100	Quick. Min.	27½
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	105⅛	300	do ..b30	28
10,000	do.	105¼	200	do	27⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C., '62	112⅛	100	do	27¾
33,000	do	112¼	100	Pac. Mail	92½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65	110⅞	100	do ..s10	92½
10,000	do ..b3	110⅞	100	do	92⅝
15,000	do	110⅞	50	do	93
15,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s. C. '64	110¼	200	do	92¾
15,000	do	110⅜	100	Boston W. P.	21½
3,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '65	105¼	20	Adams Ex.	63
30,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	108¾	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	27
55,000	do ..s3	108¾	35	do	27¼
100,000	do ..b3	108⅞	20	Amer. Ex.	61¾
159,000	do	108⅞	100	Mer. U. Ex.	32
10,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	102¾	100	do	31¾
80,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	109¼	46	N. Y. Cen.	126⅝
4,000	do	109⅛	300	do	127
154,000	do	109¼	300	do	126⅞
5,000	do	109⅜	600	do	127
602,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s 2d series	107½	100	Erie R.	70¾
10,000	do ..Small	107⅜	100	do	71
52,000	do	107⅝	1000	do	70⅞
2,000	do 3d Series	107⅜	100	Erie Pref.	74
2,000	N. Y. State Bounty Loan, C.	109	100	Hudson R.	136½
26,000	Tenn. 6s '68	75	700	Reading R.	90
15,000	Tenn. 6s. new	67¼	43	Panama R.	307
46,000	N. C. St. 6s. ..x-c	64⅛	100	M. S. & N. I.	90⅛
20,000	Missouri 6s.	87⅞	800	do	90
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	114	100	do ..s30	90
1,000	A. & T. H. 2d Pr.	83¼	100	Ill. Cen.	147
8,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	93⅞	300	do	147⅛
5,000	Mor. & E. 1st M.	99⅛	200	do	147⅛
1,000	M. & St. P. 2d	83	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	83
10	Park Bank	149⅞	50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	104⅛
5	Imp. & Trad. B'k	127	100	Clev. & Tol.	106
15	Del. & Hud. C.	158	200	do ..b15	106
100	West. U. Tel.	36⅞	200	do	105⅞
1,000	Virginia 6s. new	49⅜	392	Clev. P. & Ash.	102
7,000	do	50	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	93⅝
5,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Con. Bds.	90	50	M. & P. D. C. 1st P.	99
			400	Mil. & St. P.	63¼
			800	M. & St. P. Pf.	75¾
			100	New-Jer. Cen. R.	115½
			20	do	115⅝
			100	P., Ft. W. & C. ..s30	102⅝
			100	do ..2d call	103⅜
			600	O. & Miss. R.	31⅛
			200	do	30⅞
			210	Chi. & Alton P.	129
			300	Clev. P. & Ash. R.	102⅛
			300	M. & St. P.	64

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000	U. S. 6s. '81. R.	113⅜	500	Canton Co	49
10,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	113⅜	100	do ..2d call	49⅛
5,000	do	113⅜	100	do	49½
2,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	105⅛	200	do	49⅜
190,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	112⅛	100	do ..b30	50
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110⅛	200	Pacific Mail	92⅛
65,000	do ..b3	110⅞	200	do ..b60	93
10,000	do	110⅞	100	Bos. Water P.	21¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	111⅛	100	Wells-Fargo Ex. C.	27
25,000	do ..b3	111⅛	100	do	26⅛
23,500	do	111	500	Adams Ex.	62
67,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 New	109	100	U. S. Ex.	61
1,500	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	109⅛	100	N. Y. Cen.	128⅛
9,000	U. S. 6s 10-40s C.	102⅞	200	do	128⅜
10,000	Tr. Not. 7 3-10s. 3d series	107⅛	100	Erie R.	71⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6s. new	67⅛	100	Hud. R. R.	137
1,000	do ..2d call	67½	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	90⅛
			100	Chi. & N. W. ..b10	63⅛
			1500	do	63⅛
			100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75⅛
			600	Clev. & Tol.	106
			20	do	105⅛
			300	P., F. W. & C.	103⅝
			500	Ohio & M. R.	31⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	90⅛
100	Adams Ex.	62¼	100	do	90⅛
100	Quicksilver	26⅞	100	do ..c	90⅛
100	do	27	200	Clev. & Tol.	105⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	127⅛	100	Chi. R. I. & P. ..c	93⅞
500	do	127⅞	500	Chi. & N. W. ..b30	63
100	West. U. Tel.	36⅞	600	do	62⅞
800	Erie R.	71⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74⅞
400	Clev. & Pitts R. R.	83⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex.	62¼	100	Pitt. Ft. W. & C. c	103⅜
100	Pacific Mail	92⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64⅛
100	do ..c	92⅞	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	31
100	West. U. Tel.	37	200	do	31⅛
500	N. Y. Cen.	128	100	do	31⅛
200	do	128⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	90⅛
300	do	128¼	300	do	90⅛
800	do	128⅜	800	do	90⅛
200	do ..b3	128⅜	300	do ..b3	90⅛
300	do ..c	128⅜	100	do	90
400	do	128½	100	Ill. Cen.	147½
100	do ..s60	128	200	Clev. & Pitts. ..c	84⅞
100	do ..s5	128⅜	50	C., R. I. & P.	94⅛
800	Erie R.	71⅜	200	do	94¼
500	do ..b3	71⅝	200	Clev. & Tol.	106
400	do ..c	71½	100	Chi. & N. W.	63
100	At. Mail	34	100	do	63¼
200	Reading R.	90⅛	100	do	63⅝
100	Tol., W. & W.	51¼	300	Chi. & N. W. R. Pf.	75

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Quicksilver	27⅛	500	Harlem R. P.	125
100	do ..b10	27⅛	400	Reading	90⅛
100	Adams Ex.	62⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R. b10	31⅛
100	Canton Co	49⅛	100	P., F. W. & C. ..b10	104
400	Pacific Mail	92	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	90⅝
3400	N. Y. Cent.	129	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	83
600	do	128⅞	200	do ..b10	83⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	37	100	Chic. R. I. & P.	94⅛
800	Erie R.	71⅛	800	Chi. & N. W. R.	63⅛
100	Erie R. P.	74	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. ..b3	75⅛

THURSDAY, April 30—P. M.

The Gold market was disposed to firmness to-day, notwithstanding the fact that the Treasury Office had already begun to issue Gold Checks for the May Interest on the Public Debt. This Interest, at all the Offices of the Department, will amount to about $27,000,000, of which $21,000,000 or $22,000,000 will be paid out at New-York. It is probable that the disbursements for the first two days—Friday, May 1, and Saturday, May 2—will reach about one-third this total, as on a large portion of the Coupon schedules and also of the Registered interest, Checks have already been issued or prepared in advance. The sales of Gold to-day were at 139¼@139@139¼@139⅜ ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are decidedly firm, at 110¼ for standard 60-day Bills on London, and 109⅞@110 for transient Bills, of which there is but a small offering, so that the leading Banking Houses have the market in their own control. The demand, however, is not yet so active as to create an export demand of moment for American Gold Coin. There was some appearance this afternoon of renewed active purchases of United States 5-20s of 1862, though it is difficult to know whether these are on actual orders or in anticipation of orders from the other side. The Bonds sold at 112⅛ ℘ cent., and all the Gold-bearing Bonds, including the 6s of 1881, were advanced in proportion. The 7-30 per cents sold to the extent of $750,000 at 107⅛ ℘ cent. and interest, and the business in the Public Funds, registered at the Stock Exchange, was altogether the heaviest in amount known for a week or ten days past. Much of this is supposed to be on speculation, on the calculation that as the May dividends on United States and City Railway, and other Stocks and Bonds are paid out, and begin to tell upon the Money market, a free investment demand for 5-20s, 10-40s, &c., will be experienced on the street.

The sales for Money to the Brokers to-day were 6@7 ℘ cent., the offerings at 6 ℘ cent. to the great dealers in the Public Funds being rather in excess of their wants, and the same rate is accepted, in some instances, from responsible Brokers in State Bonds and the Railway Stocks.

The turn of the Railway market, after the first dealings of the morning, was decidedly upward, and New-York Central and Erie advanced each 1@1½ ℘ cent., under quite a spirited demand for both Stocks. While the chief interest of speculation was in these two Stocks, the Western list was also firmer than yesterday, and the miscellaneous Shares steady in prices, with a demand for Pacific Mail and Quicksilver Company. The Express Companies generally dull in movement. The Border State Bonds were lower on new Tennessees, and steady on Missouris.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. There was a sudden reaction against Pacific Mail down to 90½, followed by a recovery to 91 ℘ cent. The Railways left off rather firm at the advance of the forenoon. Some considerable sales of New-York Central were made at 129@128⅞ ℘ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅝	102⅞	Missouri	87⅜	87⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112	112⅛	Northwest	62¾	63⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109⅛	109⅛	N. West Pref.	74⅜	75⅛
N. Y. Central	126¾	128⅞	Rock Island	93⅝	94⅛
Erie	70⅛	71⅛	Fort Wayne	103⅛	103⅞
Hudson	136	136¾	W. U. Telegraph	36⅛	36⅞
Reading	89⅝	90⅛	M'chants' Union	31⅛	31⅞
Mich. Southern	89⅝	90⅛	St. Paul Pref.	75⅝	75⅜
Ohio and Miss.	31	31⅛	St. Paul Com.	63⅝	64⅛
Pittsburgh	83	83	Pacific Mail	92⅛	91
Toledo	105¼	105⅞	American Gold	139⅛	139¼
Tenn. 6s. new	67⅛	67¼	Bills on London	110	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. 1868	141	5-20 cou., 1865. new is.	109
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1868	141	5-20 coup. '67	109⅜
6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	113¼	5 ℘ cent. reg. 1871	120
500 & 1,000. 1881	113¼	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1874	111⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	105¼	5 ℘ cent. coup. 1874	115⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112⅛	10-40 reg.	102¾
5-20 reg., 1864	105¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000. 1864	110⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	105¼	7 3-10 3d series	107½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	109	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c.	68
N. Y. State 7s, 1870	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	67
N. Y. Canal 6s. 1872	100	Virginia 6s., ex-c	51½
N. Y. Canal 6s. 1873-74	101	Virginia 6s, new bds	49¼
N. Y. Canal 6s. 1875	101⅛	Georgia 6s.	74
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1877-78	102	Georgia 7s. new bonds	90
Ohio 6 ℘ cent. 1875	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	64⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102	North Car. 6s. n. b.	62
Indiana 5 ℘ c.	92	Missouri 6s	87¾
Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	94	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	87⅛
Michigan 6 ℘ c. 1883	94	California 7s	133½
Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. L.	99	Connecticut 6s	100
Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868	74		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Chatham	146
Manhattan	140	Bank of the Repub.	115
Merchants'	119	Bank of N. America	106
Mechanics'	125	Hanover	114
Union	114	Irving	106½
America	142	Nassau	108
City	180	Shoe and Leather	112
Phenix	107	Corn Exchange	128
North River	111	Continental	104
National	110¾	St. Nicholas	107
Merch'ts' Exchange	111	Commonwealth	111
Seventh Ward	110	Park	147
State of New-York	115	Central National	107
Commerce	119	Fourth National	104¼
Mec. B. Assoc'n	115	Ninth National	105¾
Ocean	103⅛	Tenth National	102
American Exchange	116½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Lack. & West'n. bds	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	103	Tol. & W. 1st M.	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876	124	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	93¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	124	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83⅛
Erie 1st M. Ex.	105	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	74⅛
Erie 7s, 2d. ind., 1870	100¾	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	87
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	94	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77¾
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	89	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	74
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	89¾	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
Buff. N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	95	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	99
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	101⅛	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	101⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '75	101	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98⅛
Harlem 1st M.	101	Morris & Essex 2d M.	86⅝
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	107	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	103
M. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	96	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	101	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	90	Chi. & Alton Inc.	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	113	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	71
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	81	Peninsula R. R. bonds	83
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91⅛
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	89⅛	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	90
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	86½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	103	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	82

Mr. SAMUEL WHITE, a member of the New-York Stock Exchange Board, and Mr. C. L. BOGERT, late of E. C. BOGERT & Co., have formed a new firm of Stock and Bill Brokers at No. 48 Pine-street, under the style of BOGERT & WHITE.

Mr. JAMES ROBB retires from the firm of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. this day by limitation of copartnership, but will retain the Presidency of the Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans, the stock of which is owned and controlled by them and their friends.

The following is the business of the month of April in the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York:

March 31, 1868—By Balance		$98,161,876 06
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$10,249,419 16	
On account of gold notes	10,389,120 00	
On account of internal revenue	283,592 68	
On account of three per cent. certificates	2,040 00	
On account of Post-office Department	1,180,341 90	
On account of transfers	10,221,160 85	
On account of patent fees	4,194 70	
On account of miscellaneous	22,100,847 42	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	12,644,013 12	
On account of Assay Office	254,858 01	
On account of interest ac'ts	81,076 00	—70,048,523 74
Total		$168,210,390 80
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$50,528,801 25	
Post-office drafts	874,000 56	
Disbursing accounts	13,880,157 88	
Assay Office	74,881 58	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	276,099 79	
In currency	81,076 00	—65,715,017 06
Balance		$102,495,373 74
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$89,347,600 91	
Balance to Cr. disbursing accounts	10,601,296 93	
Assay office	2,546,475 90	—102,495,373 74
Receipts for customs in the month of April, 1868		$10,249,419 16
Receipts for customs in the month of April, 1867		9,511,074 71
Increase in April, 1868		$738,344 45

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending April 30, 1868:

Deposits of Gold		$423,000 00
Foreign Coins	$18,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	72,000 00	
United States Bullion	333,000 00	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		64,000 00
Foreign Coins	18,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	20,000 00	
United States Bullion (contained in gold)	5,000 00	
United States Bullion (Old Coins)	100 00	
United States Bullion (Idaho)	300 00	
United States Bullion (Lake Superior)	1,600 00	
United States Bullion (Nevada)	18,000 00	
United States Bullion (Colorado)	1,000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Bars	$412,000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Coins	$75,000 00	
Total		$487,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		$188,746 59
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage		$232,427 92

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year by the open Board of Brokers to-day: For President, (reëlected,) J. L. BROWNELL; for First Vice-President, (reëlected,) GEO. HENRIQUES; for Second Vice-President, C. C. SUYDAM; for Treasurer, WILLIAM M. PARKS; for Secretary, JOHN KERR; for Assistant Secretary, E. F. GOODWIN; and for Roll-keeper, W. B. BISHOP.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,358,836 92; payments, $11,158,549 63; balance, $102,495,373 74. The receipts include for Customs, $295,000; gold notes, $561,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Amity and Mercer sts., n. e. corner, 50x105	$105,000
Bank-st., s. s., 191.11 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., 25x95	9,500
Bank-st., n. s., 268.10 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., 20.7x95x8.10x20.1x40.6x40x20.7x85	16,000
Barrow-st., s. s. 25x37.6	nom.
Canal-st., s. s., 76.1 ft., n. of Vestry-st., 22x51x11x20x50	21,000
Chrystie-st., e. s., 224.3 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x75.	27,500
Chrystie-st., e. s., 150.3 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 50x82	41,000
Clinton-st., e. s., No. 240, between Cherry and Monroe sts., 20x71.11	8,000
Clinton-st., e. s., No. 250, between Cherry and Monroe sts., 20x71.11	8,000
East Broadway, n. s., No. 84, 25x68.6	8,000
East Broadway, s. s., between Jefferson and Rutgers sts., 26.1x100	13,500
East Broadway, s. s., (lot 6, Seaman Estate,) 24x77.7	17,000
Forsyth-st., n. s., 75 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100	27,700
Greenwich-st., w. s., 77.1 ft. n. of Charles-st., 20.8x84.3x18.9x76.7	10,000
Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, s. e. corner, 19.4x53.9	15,500
Houston-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Thompson-st., 25x100	17,500
Laight-st., n. s., 108.5 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 73x100, and Vestry-st., s. s., 20.6x75	32,500
Macdougall-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Amity-st., 20x75	16,500
Maiden-lane, No. 127, and Fletcher-st., No. 11, 19.9x82.4	36,000
Mulberry-st., No. 113, 25x100	20,500
Norfolk-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x100	21,000
Orchard-st., w. s., 200.9 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25.2x87.6	28,000
Perry-st., s. s., 181.7 ft. e. of Bleecker st., 20x94.11	22,000
Sheriff-st., w. s., 110 ft. s. of Broome-st., 25x100	7,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 49.5 ft. w. of Goerck-st., 37x75	7,300
Tompkins-st., w. s., 18[illegible] ft. s. of Rivington-st., 20x100	6,000
Water-st., w. s., (No. 80) 24.3x31.5x15x23.2x46	15,250
Water-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 25x½ blk	4,800
Willet-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 25x100	12,000
William and Cedar sts., n. w. cor., 40x70.6x51.6x69.	40,000
2d-st., s. s., 252.5 ft. w. of av. B, 21x105.5	14,300
5th-st., s. s., bet. avs. B and C, lot No. 484, Ludlam's Map	10,850
7th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x99.10	16,500
7th-st., n. s., 63 ft. w. of av. C, 20x90.6	9,500
10th-st., n. s., 244 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x98.4	14,250
11th-st., n. s., 137.2 ft. e. of Washington-st., 21x65	12,500
11th-st., n. s., 352.7 ft. w. of 6th-av., 22.4x103.3	18,500
12th-st., s. s., 108.6 ft. e. of 4th-st., 16.7x94.6	6,500
13th-st., s. s., 242 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x76.2x22.8x81.8	22,000
14th-st., s. s., 171 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3	12,000
19th-st., n. s., between 8th and 9th avs., 21.10x63.10	12,000
19th-st., n. s., 167.10 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.5x80	13,000
19th-st., s. s., 82 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x47.4x21.8x4x70x18	11,000
21st-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9	10,000
24th-st., lot No. 76 (Ludlam's Map)	9,700
25th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	16,000
29th-st., n. s., 344.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22x98.9	14,600
29th-st., n. s., 366.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22x98.9	15,000
30th-st., n. s., 190 w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9	15,000
31st-st., s. s., 331.3 w. of 2d-av., 19.3x98.9	16,750
31st-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9	19,250
32d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.8x98.9	11,500
33d-st., n. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x98.9x8.4x27.9x8.4x71	18,000
32d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25.11x122.1x25x115	18,000
35th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 49x98.9	900
38th-st., s. s., 82.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 12x80	18,600
40th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	16,100
41st-st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x98.9	17,000
44th-st., s. s., 200.8 ft. e. of Broadway, 20.4x100.5	25,000
46th-st., s. s., 117 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17x100.5	17,000
48th-st., s. s., 182 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.8x100.5	17,350
48th-st., s. s., 385 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.4	25,500
49th-st., No. 720 West	31,000
50th-st., s. s., 58 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x80	15,700
50th-st., n. s., 273 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x100.5	17,000
51st-st., n. s., 204.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 21.6x100.5	12,000
53d-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 27x100.5	25,000
56th-st., n. s., 102.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 12.6x100.5	14,500
57th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x91.4	13,200
58th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 98.6x101.3x114.3x100	22,000
58th-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.5	15,800
58th-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	7,350
58th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.5	34,000
60th-st., n. s., 335 ft. w. of 2d-av., 60x100.5	10,500
62d-st., n. s. 86 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x100.5	8,500
62d-st., n. s., 102 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x100.5	8,500
64th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	2,600
72d-st., n. s., 90.11 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19.1x76.8	18,000
76th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102	1,700
84th-st., n. s., 145.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 22x102.2	4,200
85th-st., n. s., 332.2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 76x102.2	12,000
109th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.10	5,500
109th-st., s. s., 201.8 e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.10	5,500
109th-st., s. s., 218.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.10	5,500
126th-st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x99.11	5,775
126th-st., n. s., 535 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	6,000
127th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av., 23.4x99.11	7,500
127th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 125x99.11	10,500
127th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 125x99.11	10,000
128th-st., n. s., 480 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x99.11	9,500
128th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x99.11	9,250
134th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	3,700
Greenwich-av., No. 20, together with 10th-st., No. 125, West	32,000
Lexington-av., w. s., No. 128, 16.9x81	19,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 66 ft. n. of 28th-st., 21.10x80	25,750
Madison-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 79th-st., 20x75	5,850
Avenue A and 122d-st., s. w. cor., 50.5x100	5,500
Avenue B and 10th-st., s. e. cor., 23.3x71	20,000
Avenue C and 6th-st., n. w. cor., 20.8x83	16,000
Avenue C, e. s., 29 ft. s. of 13th-st., 25x62.3	10,000
Avenue C, w. s., 126 ft. n. of 12th-st., 25x70	12,000
1st-av., e. s., 23.4 ft. s. of 9th-st., 16.8x60	11,500
1st-av., e. s., 94 ft. n. of 8th-av., 20.2x60	11,200
2d-av., e. s., 60.10 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x75	14,700
2d-av., e. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 27th-st., 24.8x100	27,500
2d-av. and 113th-st., s. w. cor., 25x80	11,000
3d-av., e. s., 24.4 ft. s. of 6th-st., 24.4x60.1x19.11x48.6x80x24.2, 6th-st., s. s., (irregular ground adjoining)	35,000
3d-av., e. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 36th-st., 24.8x100	23,000
3d-av., w. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 78th-st., 76.6x100	76,500
4th-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of 4th-st., 20x83	21,000
6th-av. and 57th-st., n. e. cor., 25.5x75.5	17,050
7th-av., e. s., 117.8 ft. s. of 14th-st., 16x100	20,000
8th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 57th-st., 50x90	20,250
10th-av. and 68th-st., n. e. cor., 75x100	12,000

Leases Recorded.

Bleecker-st., No. 249, cor. Cornelia, 4 yrs., per yr.	$1,400
Cherry-st., No. 425, 5 years, per year	500
Grand-st., No. 313, 4 years, per year	950
Rivington-st., No. 198, store and 2 rooms, 3 years, per year	624
Washington-st., No. 258½, 5 years, per year	1,700
121st-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Av. A, 5 years, per year	600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. Myrtle-av., 25x97.9	$10,500
Ainslee-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	5,500
Atlantic-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Court, 34.1x79.3x4.8x73.5	6,250
Atlantic-st., s. s., lot No. 236, Hoyt & Nevins' map	6,300
Bainbridge-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 100x50	1,700
Bergen-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Classon-av., 25x110	2,250
Bridge-st., e. s., 265 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 22x101	5,600
Carroll-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 20x100	4,300
Court-st., e. s., 44 ft. n. of President-st., 50x40.8x21.10x43.6½x50x22	15,000
Cumberland-st., e. s., 145 ft. n. of Greene-av., 100x25	7,500
Dean and Bond sts., s. w. cor., 25x75	11,500
Dean-st., s. s., 79.10½ ft. e. of Underhill-av., 25x126	4,050
Eckford-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Meserole-av., 100x25	3,500
Ellery-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	450
Freeman-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Union-av., 100x25	2,100
Gwinnett-st., w. s., lot No. 287, Wyckoff's map 19th Ward	350
Henry-st., w. s., 46.10 ft. s. of Joralemon-st., 100x23 b. and s.	6,915
Henry-st., w. s., 46.10 ft. s. of Joralemon-st., 100x23	17,000
Hicks-st., e. s., 398 ft. n. of State-st., 90x25, e. d.	12,500
Keap-st. and White-av., s. w. cor., 120.8x20.7x134.6x23.10x156.2	3,500
Lawrence-st., w. s., 160.4 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 19.10x107.6	6,000
Lawrence-st., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x107.6	7,750
Lefferts-st., n. s., 153.8 ft. w. of Classon-av., 21x137	2,200
Leonard-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of 2d-st., 50x100	2,090
Madison-st., s. s., 153.6 e. of Franklin-av., 17.2x100	4,800
Madison-st., n. s., 275 e. of Ralph-av., 25x100	4,000
McKibben-st., s. s., 75 e. of Graham-av., 75x25x25x5x50x20	2,400
Meserole-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x75	4,050
Navy-st., e. s., 118 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 20x100.6	5,500
Ormond-st., w. s., 180.8 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 100x100x67x—x13.2x59.10x13.2x16.8x20	13,000
Oxford-st., e. s., 271 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	3,750
Poplar-st., s. s., 20.6 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 20x75	9,000
President-st., n. s., 167.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 95x100	5,250
Pulaski-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	3,225
Quincey-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	6,500
Quincey-st., s. s., 266 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	5,000
Smith-st., w. s., 3 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 22x75	775
Tillary-st., n. s., 53 ft. w. of Adams-st., 25x100	5,350
Van Buren-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	3,750
Van Buren-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	2,400
William-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Herbert-st., 25x100	286
Willoughby and Throop avs., s. e. corner, 100x125	5,000
1st-st., s. s., 188.7 ft. w. of Bond-st., 85.1x20x85.6.20	3,200
South 3d-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-st., 25x95	4,300
South 4th-st., s. s., 100.3 ft. s. e. of 12th-st., 24.5x85	4,450
South 5th-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of 6th-st., 16x73.4	7,000
South 5th-st., n. s. 20 ft. w. 6th-st., 73.4x16	7,000
North 7th-st. and 6th-st., n. w. cor., 20x60	4,500
North 7th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 6th-st., 20x80	2,850
South 8th-st., s. s., 147.4 ft. e. of 2d-st., 20x90	5,000
10th-st., s. w. s., 210 ft. s. e. 3d-av., 20x100	nom.
11th-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 100x100	6,250
12th-st., s. s., 97.10½ ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x19.6	5,000
Bedford-av., e. s., 220 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 100x20	10,500
Carlton-av., w. s., 23 ft. s. of Greene-av., 19x60	10,250
Clermont-av., e. s., 661.11½ ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 100x25	4,500
Clermont-av., w. s., 234.1 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 73.7x18.9	6,750
Clinton-av., w. s., 61 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 120x80	18,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 212.3 ft. e. of Throop-av., 48.2x100	2,400
Franklin-av., n. s., 18.9 ft. s. of Monroe-st., 77x18.9	6,575
Franklin-av., e. s., 349.5 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 100x20.10	3,300
Fulton-av., n. e. s., 68.4½ ft. n. w. Oxford-st., 67.6x15x20x25.1½x77.7½x20	16,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 60 ft. w. Hanson-place, 71.1x20x71.4x20	9,500
Mary-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. Hickory-st., 6 x100	nom.
Marcy-av., w. s., 65.1½ ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 23.3, irregular lot	1,650
Myrtle-av., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Houslen-st., 3x84x20.6	11,000
Putnam-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Ormond-st., 16.8x70	5,250
Putnam-av., s. s., 33.4 ft. w. of Ormond-st., 80x7.4x10x9.4x70x16.8	5,250
Throop-av. and River-st., n. e. corner, 49.8x26.9x59.2x25	1,075
4th-av., e. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 37th-st., 25x100	5,000
46½ acres in Brooklyn and Newtown, on old road, adjoining Helen Covert's, extending to Wyckoff-av	37,069
Lots Nos. 10 to 14 inclusive, Johnson's map (Ninth Ward)	2,000
Lot No. 1,657 old map of Williamsburg	3,500
Lot No. 135 Stewart's map (Nineteenth Ward)	325

Leases Recorded.

Hoyt and Atlantic sts., s. e. cor., store, 6 years, per year	1,200
King and Conover sts., s. e. cor., store, &c, 5 years, per year	300
Fulton-st., No. 65, house, &c.; 5 years, per year	3,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Morris-st., lot 81, block 41, 25x100	2,650
South 1st-st., s. s., 16.8 w. of Prospect-st., 16.8x55	4,240

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., e. s., 39.10⅛ ft. s. of 9th-st., 15.10⅛x76	$9,750
Grand-st., e. s., lot No. 7, block No. 42 Coster's est.	600
Meadow-st., e. s., 264 ft. s. of 2d-st., 21x95	2,619

Hudson City.

South-st., s. s., lot No. 216, 25x100	$1,600
Summit-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Beacon-st., 25x102.1½	6,000
Clinton-av., lot No. 112, Palisade-av., lot No. 5, each 25x100	2,100

Union.

Jefferson-st., n. s., lots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 4, each 25x100	$600

WESTCHESTER.

Lot in Sing Sing, town of Ossining, on the Pines Bridge Road, 3¾ acres	$6,000
Four lots in Morrisania, (Nos. 98, 99, 111 and 112,) on Lafayette-place and Central-av., 100x100	2,500
Lot in Yonkers, on east side of Riverdale av., 100x25	650
Lot in Yonkers, e. s. Riverdale-av., 100x50	1,200
Lot in Tarrytown, on the n. s. Main-st., 128x28	6,500
Lot in Bedford, on the Katonah Highway, 110x100	4,000
Lot in Bedford, adjoining the Beaver Dam Road, 2½ acres	1,500
Lot in Sing Sing, on the Highland Turnpike Road, 100x44 and 95x29	7,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 30, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	9,220
Flour, bbls.	9,429	Malt, bushels	360
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	420	Pork, bbls.	197
Cornmeal, bags	840	Cut Meats, pkgs.	98
Wheat, bushels	145,098	Lard, pkgs	347
Corn, bushels	35,189	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1
Rye, bushels	1,125	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	46,650	Petroleum, bbls.	2,832

ASHES—Have been in moderate request at $8 62@$8 75 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at 45c.@46c. for Yellow, ℘ lb.

BRICKS—Have been pretty freely purchased at steady rates, including common Hard at $8@$11, Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been moderately dealt in, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent do., 55c.@58c. ℘ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in fair request at uniform figures. Rosendale, $1 75 ℘ bbl.

COFFEE—Has been firm in price, but not active. We quote: Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℘ lb. Sales included 4,100 bags Rio.

COTTON—Has been in more demand, chiefly on speculative account, at a trifle firmer prices. The sales add up 3,456 bales, including 340 bales to shippers, 2,884 bales to speculators, and 232 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	30	30¼	30½@30¾
Good Ordinary	31	31¼	31½@31¾
Low Middling	32	32¼	32½@32¾
Middling	33	33¼	33½@33¾
Good Middling	34	34¼	34½@34¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,822
Receipts last week	6,452
Receipts preceding week	10,662
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	323,225
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	550,747
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	189,808
Exports since Sept. 1	338,465
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	85,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,055,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,658,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,465,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,181,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	256,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	412,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The demand has been quite moderate for the leading articles at about previous prices.

EGGS—Have been less plenty, and have been in moderate request at steady prices, including Jersey Extra brands, 24c.; State and Pennsylvania, 23c.@23½c.; ordinary Western, 22c.@23c.; Western, by express, 22c.@23½c.; Southern, 22c.@23c.; Canada, 22c.@23c. ℘ dozen.

FEATHERS—Continue in limited request at from 75c.@85c. for Live Geese ℘ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quiet at $3@$3 15 for Canton, ℘ box.

FLAX—North River has been slow of sale within a range of 16c.@24c. ℘ lb.

FISH—The demand has gained on the supply, and prices of Cod and Mackerel have favored sellers decidedly. We quote Dry Cod at $5 75@$7 12 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $19 50@$22; No. 2 do., $14@$18; No. 3 do., $10@$12 50 ℘ bbl. Pickled Herring, $6 25@$9 ℘ bbl. Smoked Herring, 30c.@40c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c, for No. 1 ℘ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in fair demand, including Layer Raisins at $3 85@$3 90 ℘ box; Currants at 11c.@11¼c.; Almonds at 15c.@30c.; Turkish Prunes, 11¼c.@11½c., and Figs at 12½c.@22½c. ℘ lb. In the line of domestic, Apples are greatly reduced in stock. Russets are almost the only kind offering. The market is quiet. We quote: Apples, Roxbury Russets, $5@$5 25; Golden Russets, $4 25@$4 75; Baldwins, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, $7@$10 ℘ bbl. Dried Apples continue dull. Peaches are more inquired for. Small fruits are unchanged. We quote: New Apples, State, 8c.@9c.; Western, 7c.@8c.; Southern, 5c.@6c.; Peaches, new Southern, 15c.@18c.; unpeeled, halves, 10c.@11c.; unpeeled, quarters, 8½c.@9c.; Cherries, new pitted, 38c.@40c.; Blackberries, 14½c.; Raspberries, 44c.@46c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A further decline of 5c.@15c. ℘ bbl. has been noted in the current values of State and Western Flour, chiefly the low and medium grades, on a very moderate business. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,800 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 80@$9 60; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 90@$10 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 20@$10 65 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 80@$9 60
Extra State	9 90@11 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 20@10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 70@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 20@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@16 75

Southern Flour has been quiet and less buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls. at $10 20@$11 20 for poor to fair, and $11 20@$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is dull and drooping; sales have been reported of 500 sacks at $12 60@$14 for extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in less demand at $8 35@$10 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal continues in request at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$6 for Western; $6 for Caloric; $5 90 for City, and $6 40@$6 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been fairly active again, to-day, but, under liberal offerings, especially of Spring, prices have again declined 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 109,000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; White Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri at $3 10@$3 15, in small lots; Amber Michigan on private terms; choice Amber Spring at $2 61½; No. 1 Spring, part at $2 55; No. 2 Spring at $2 42@$2 45; No. 1 and 2 Spring, mixed, at $2 47@$2 50; No. 3 Spring at $2 36@$2 40; very inferior do. on private terms; Amber State, a small lot, at $2 95 ℘ bushel. Corn has again declined 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel, on a well supplied and moderately active market. Sales have been reported of 91,000 bushels at $1 10½@$1 15½, chiefly at $1 12@$1 15 for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 12@$1 15½ for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, the inside price for very poor; $1 18@$1 20 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 12@$1 14 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 12½@$1 14 for White Western, ℘ bushel. Rye has declined materially, on a very limited business. Sales 2,800 bushels at $2 15 for State, and $2@$2 05 for Jersey, ℘ bushel. Barley has been very quiet at about former rates; part of a load of Canada West was reported sold on private terms. Nothing new in Malt. Oats have been more freely offered, and have been depressed on a light trade: sales have been reported of 30,000 bushels Western at 84c., in store; and at 85½c.@85¾c., delivered, ℘ bushel. Beans are quiet and unchanged. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $5 70@$5 75; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $5 60@$5 65; Beans, Kidneys, prime new, $5 80@$5 90; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 55 ℘ bushel. The Cincinnati *Price Current* of yesterday says: "The weather has been changeable, but the temperature has been rather higher, and vegetation has made some progress, though it is still backward. Business, generally, has been better, and most articles in the produce departments have advanced. Flour and grain of all kinds are firmer. Some complaints have been made regarding the growing wheat, and up the Miami Valley, and in parts of Kentucky, it is reported poor and thin. The frequent frosts the present month doubtless have had a good deal to do in leading to this impression, and we find that many of the gloomy reports published in the daily papers have been written by parties who hold flour or wheat for a rise. We think there is no good reason for supposing that there will not be a large wheat crop, should the season prove favorable from this time till harvest. The weather is now, and has been the last ten days, quite favorable for farm work, and we learn that the indications are strong that there will be an unusual amount of Spring crops put in. The seeding with Spring Wheat has been very extensive, and the preparations for getting in a large corn crop are general." The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats which passed Fultonville, bound for tide-water, up to noon of Wednesday, 29th inst: *C. Van Buren*, Fultonville, mixed; *F. S. Cook*, Fultonville, sand; *Star of Corning*, Penn Yan, wheat. The level at this place is not full as yet. It is nearly full, (11 A. M., April 29,) and boats will be coming along to-day.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in more active demand at 18c.@19c. and 22c.@22½c. respectively.

HAY—North River Bale has been in good demand at 80c.@90c., chiefly at 85c., for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been in fair request at 70c.@95c. for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in slack request, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and foreign at 20c.@50c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice, 35c.@50c. Wisconsin, common to fancy, 30c.@55c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c.; Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c., ℘ lb.

HEMP—Has been in some demand, including American at $210@$240 for undressed, and $320@$330 for dressed, ℘ ton; Jute, at 5c.@6½c., gold, ℘ lb.; Manilla, 10¾c.@11c., gold, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been in good demand at full and buoyant rates.

LEATHER—A fair trade has been noted in Sole at uniform prices, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in request and buoyant, including Spirits Turpentine at 76c.@80c., to arrive and here, ℘ gallon; Crude at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 31 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day, including Crude Whale at 75c.@76c.; Bleached Whale at 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 20@$2 23; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 62½; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 14@$1 17; Olive, $2 50@$2 62½ ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand, at 12½c.@12¾c., chiefly 12½c., for Crude in bulk; 17c.@17½c. for do. in bbls.; 24¾c.@27¾c. for Refined, in bond, and 33½c.@34c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are more active and firmer. Bermudas are quoted at $10. We quote Peach Blows, $4 75@$5; Prince Alberts, $4 50@$4 62; Jackson Whites, $4@$4 25; Mercers, $4 75@$5; Culli Reds, $4@$4 25 ℘ bbl. Onions, Red, $4@7; Onions; Yellow, $3@8; Turnips, Russia, $3 50@$4 ℘ bbl.; Peas, Southern, $3@$4 ℘ bushel.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Poultry is arriving more freely, and prices are lower. Pigeons are plenty, and in fair demand. We quote Live Poultry: Turkeys, ℘ lb., 22@24c.; Fowls, ℘ lb., 20@22c.; Geese, per pair, $1 25@$2 50; Ducks, ℘ lb., $1 25@$1 50; Pigeons, ℘ dozen, $1 50@$1 75; English Snipe, ℘ dozen, $1 50@$1 75.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite active at higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,850 bbls., in lots, at $29 37@$29 75, closing at $29 68 regular, for New Western Mess; $28 25@$28 60 for Thin Mess; $25@$25 75 for Prime Mess; $23@$23 75 for Prime and Extra Prime ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, including last half of May, seller, at $29 75 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in good demand and firm. Sales equal to 450 pkgs. at 16½c.@18¼c. for Hams; 20c.@22c. for bagged do.; and 12¾c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues quiet but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 180 boxes at 14½c.@14¾c. for Cumberlands; 15⅝c. for Short Rib; and 17⅛c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard has been active and firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 tcs. and bbls., at 18¾c.@19c., for poor to choice, and small lots at 19½c.; also, 1,000 tcs., May delivery, buyer, at 19¼c. ℘ lb. Beef continues in request, at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull, including Prime Mess at $37@$38 50 and India Mess at $40@$44 ℘ tierce; sales since our last 100 tcs. Beef Hams are more sought after; 135 bbls. changed hands at $36 50@$37 50 ℘ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

> The Butter market continues to feel the effects of the long backward and unseasonable Spring. The total receipts for the week ending this day, are 6,313 packages, which is barely sufficient for the light local wants of the trade. Old Butter of all grades is practically out of market, the stock being used up clean and our quotations are discontinued. The price of Butter is now stretched to its utmost limit, and the only possible change is to increased receipts and lower prices. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℘ lb.	.52 @55
Pennsylvania, ℘ lb.	.52 @55
State, firkins, ℘ lb.	none.
State, half-firkin, tubs, ℘ lb.	51 @53
Welsh, tubs, ℘ lb.	49 @51
Western, firkins, ℘ lb.	none.
Western, tubs, ℘ lb.	40 @45

> The market for Cheese has ruled firm and active during the week for export and local trade. The total receipts are 3,136 boxes. The advent of the new crop of Cheese will be delayed by the same cause that has delayed the ordinary receipts of the new crop of Butter, and the season will average three weeks behind the time of last year. A few straggling fodder Cheese may appear, but nothing of a merchantable character in quantity sufficient to impress the market can be relied on much before the middle of June. Exporters continue to pay in this market 54s.@59s. sterling for Cheese ℘ cwt., to be placed on the Liverpool market, while the highest quotation per public Cable dispatch for American Cheese on the Liverpool market is 53s. 6d. ℘ cwt. This displays the self-sacrificing character of English exporters, who will continue to supply their markets in the face of a direct loss of at least 8s. sterling ℘ cwt. We quote:

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	16½@17
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb	15½@16¼
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb	13½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	14 @15
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	9 @10

RICE—Has been in slack demand at former prices, including Carolina at $10 75@$11 50, and Rangoon at $3 87@$4 37, gold, in bond, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been moderately inquired for, including Cadiz at 37c.@38c.; Turk's Island at 45c., by the cargo, ℘ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 65@$1 70; do. fine at $2 50@$2 85, and Prussian at $3 25 ℘ sack.

SEEDS—Continue in limited request, including Clover at from 9¾c.@10½c. ℘ lb.; rough Flax at $2 70@$2 80; Calcutta Linseed at $2 30@$2 35, gold; Timothy at $2 30@$2 50 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Have been generally firm and Goat have been in request. We quote: Tampico Goat, 47½c.@50c.; Matamoras, 42½c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47½c.; Buenos Ayres, 28c.@32c.; Payta, 27c.@30c., gold, ℘ lb.; Curacoa, 35c.@40c., currency; Cape, 42½c.@45c., currency; Madras, 40c.@45c., each; Honduras, D[illegible]er, 42½c.; San Juan, 40c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 45c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.; Para, 45c., gold, ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been in rather more request, including Mace at 92½c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@89c.; Cassia at 52c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24½c.; Pimento at 19½c.@20c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c., gold, ℘ lb.

STAVES—Have been in fair demand, as follows: White Oak, hhd., West India, at $135; White Oak, pipe, Extra, $275; Heavy, $225; Light, $175; Culls, Heavy, $170; Culls, Light, $110; White Oak, hhd., Extra, $235; Heavy, $175; Light, $110; Culls, $100; White Oak, bbl., Extra, $150; Heavy, $115; Light, $90; Culls, $60; Red Oak, hhd., Heavy, $120; Light, $80. Heading—White Oak, hhd., $140; White Oak, double bbl., $240 ℘ M.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, at, however, less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,270 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13¾c., and 415 boxes Havana, part at 10¾c.@13⅞c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at from 14c.@16⅞c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 134,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12⅝c.; 39,000 lbs. Stearine at 17⅝c.@18⅝c. ℘ lb.; 47,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair request, but rather weak in price, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 62½c.@$1 55 ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were 61,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steamer, at 6d.@6½d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,500 bushels Corn at 7d.; 15,000 bushels Peas at 7½d.@8d. ℘ bushel, and 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs. For a Spanish port, an American bark with Tobacco, 40s. ℘ hhd.

The New-York Times.

WITH FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, J. C. Williamson, Miss Annie Ward, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Messrs. Guffroy, Duchesne, Mlle. Marguerite and Mlle. Matuide.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Sohell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JACK SHEPPARD.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
Broadway and 34th-st.
AFTERNOON and EVENING—EXHIBITIONS OF EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READING BY MRS. FANNY KEMBLE—"Mary Stuart."

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND PICTURES CUT IN PAPER.

ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF THE "NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The first business before the Court was the consideration of the order offered by Mr. Sumner censuring Mr. Nelson, of counsel for the President, for intemperate language used in his reply to Mr. Butler, relative to the Alta Vela Island. Mr. Anthony asked Mr. Nelson if in the language he used he intended to convey a challenge to Mr. Butler. Mr. Nelson replied that he was not a duelist by profession, but he had intended to convey to Manager Butler the impression that he (Nelson) was ready to give him any satisfaction he might demand. He disclaimed any intention of insulting the Senate. The motion to censure was laid on the table. The order providing for night sessions was next considered. An amendment was offered providing for a day session from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., but on motion the whole subject was laid on the table. Mr. Evarts then resumed his argument, and occupied the remainder of the session.

CONGRESS.

The Impeachment proceedings were continued in the Senate yesterday, and no legislative business transacted.

In the House a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a list of vessels and property captured by the Navy during the war, the names of the vessels making such captures, the disposition made of the property, and the reasons why prize money had not been distributed. Mr. Brooks gave notice that at the proper time he should offer a resolution calling the Impeachment Managers to account for their action relative to the Alta Vela Islands, about which so much has been said in the course of the Impeachment trial. The members proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the trial.

EUROPE.

The trial of Burke, Shaw and Casey, the alleged Fenian conspirators, was concluded in London yesterday. Casey was discharged, Burke was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment and Shaw to seven.

The debate on the Irish Church establishment was continued in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Spencer H. Walpole spoke in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's resolution.

GENERAL.

The State Assembly yesterday passed the New-York City Tax Levy. The Committee appointed by that body to investigate the charges of corruption made against members by Hon. Mr. Glenn submitted their report, exonerating everybody, and declaring the charges inconsiderate and unfounded. They claim to have made even a more thorough examination than was ordered; have examined the members, the lobby, the committees, railroad presidents and superintendents, and each individual testified under oath that he had neither bought nor sold votes, and didn't know of anybody who had. The Committee believes there is corruption in the Legislature, but says that those engaged in buying and selling votes are too sharp to get caught at it. The Committee expresses the opinion that the generally credited reports of legislative bribery are fabrications, and that the present Legislature is no worse than its predecessors.

Gov. Wells, of Virginia, has respited until the 29th of May, Robert Kemp, Abel Williams, Harrison Young and Samuel Trim, negroes, convicted of murder in the first degree by the Circuit Court of Warwick, and sentenced to be hung on the 8th of May. This was done, it was stated, to give the Governor time to examine the voluminous papers in their cases now before him. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Court which sentenced them to the Supreme Court of Appeals, which, after a full hearing, affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

The Nebraska Republican State Convention met yesterday at Nebraska City and nominated the present State officers for reëlection. Delegates to the Chicago Convention were elected also. The Sailors' and Soldiers' Convention, held at the same time, elected delegates to Chicago, and instructed them to vote for Gen. Grant.

A member of the late Missouri Legislature informs the St. Louis County Court that a committee appointed by the Pacific Railroad of Missouri is said to have presented a claim against the Company for $190,000 paid by them to secure the passage of an act authorizing the sale of the road, and he petitions that the facts be investigated in order that the taxpayers of the county may be protected.

Thirty thousand dollars have been contributed for the Bowdoin College Memorial Hall. The Committee held a meeting in Portland, on Tuesday, and determined to go on with the work of laying the foundation, and to endeavor to obtain further subscriptions.

Rev. Henry M. Mason, D. D., rector of Christ (Episcopal) Church, at Easton, Md., was attacked with apoplexy while alone in his study, about sunset on Saturday evening last, and died within two hours afterward. He had been pastor of the church for thirty years.

Hon. John E. Smith, President of the Maryland Republican State Convention of the 6th of March, has just announced the members of the new Republican State Central Committee, which that body authorized him to appoint. The Baltimore city members are authorized to act as the Executive Committee. Five colored men are appointed from the city as consulting members, and Judge Smith requests the county committees to each add to their number the name of one colored Republican, to act as a medium of communication with the colored Republicans of the several counties, and to coöperate with the colored members of the Executive Committee in all matters affecting their people. The entire Committee is called upon to meet in Baltimore, for the purpose of organization, on Friday, May 8.

Some young men in Petersburg, Ill., on Wednesday evening last, procured an old iron cannon, which had been exposed to the weather nearly a year, and attempted to fire a salute in honor of the Democratic triumph in the Chicago city election. After the gun, which was very rusty, had been carefully swabbed out, and a cartridge placed in the muzzle, William J. Estell, Jr., took hold of the wooden rammer and attempted to drive the cartridge home. He had driven it down about ten inches, when the powder exploded, and tore both his hands off near the wrists, and burned his face in a shocking manner. Chas. Miles, who was standing near, was reaching out his hand to give some direction to Estell at the time, and had it torn off between the wrist and elbow, his face being badly burned at the same time. The unfortunate young men were taken into Mr. Estell's residence, where both arms of young Estell, and one of Miles' arms were amputated.

As Henry Gable, a German, was engaged in digging a well in Utica on Tuesday afternoon, it caved in, and he was covered to a depth of six feet. He braced himself against the side of the well, protecting himself as best he could against the rapidly falling stones and earth, and some men in the vicinity went to work to rescue him. After digging down about three feet they heard faint cries, and guided by these sounds they were soon enabled to remove much of the weight, which Mr. Gable was with difficulty sustaining. In little less than two hours he was hauled to the surface, much exhausted but not seriously injured.

The Mississippi Democratic State Convention is called to reassemble at Jackson, on Tuesday, May 12. The call says that questions of great magnitude to the people will be submitted to the Convention, and a full representation from every county in the State is urgently requested.

The Southern Express Company's officers at Memphis have received information that the express office at Hempstead, Texas, was robbed of a large amount of currency and gold on the 18th, by D. C. Otis formerly an employe of Adams Express Company, and well known throughout the North. Otis escaped.

Somebody in Boston proposes, as one of the features of the Fourth of July celebration there, that there be a submarine race or walking match under water, from Long wharf to Cunard wharf at East Boston, a distance of about one mile, three practical submarine divers to enter for the race.

The trial of Gen. Cole for the murder of Hon. L. Harris Hiscock was continued at Albany yesterday. The prosecution introduced some rebutting testimony relative to the insanity of the accused, but no new facts were elicited.

The soldiers of Vermont and of Connecticut, on Wednesday, elected delegates to the Chicago Convention on the 19th of May. The Wisconsin soldiers will elect delegates at a Convention to be held in Milwaukee on the 13th of May.

A Baltimore dispatch says that young Jerome Bonaparte, of the French army, has sailed for America to visit his parents and grandmother. The latter is now in her eighty-sixth year, and resides in that city.

Rev. James McCosh, LL. D., Professor of Mental Philosophy in Queens College, Belfast, formerly of the Free Church, Scotland, was elected yesterday President of Princeton College, New-Jersey.

The conspirators to rob the pay train of the Jeffersonville Road have been held to bail in the sum of $4,000 each, to answer the charge at the next term of the Clark (Ind.) Circuit Court.

The public debt statement for April will be promulgated on Tuesday next. It is said that it will show a reduction of about ten millions of dollars in the debt.

Ex-Gov. Wm. Grason, of Maryland, is dangerously ill at his residence in Queen Anne's County. He was the first Governor elected in Maryland by the popular vote, nearly thirty years ago.

Cholera is reported to be prevailing in the country surrounding Grand Coteau, La., and it is said that freedmen are dying at the rate of eight or ten a day.

George F. Carpenter, an express agent, living in Davenport, Iowa, was murdered and robbed by unknown persons in Chicago on Wednesday night.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has accepted an invitation to preach the annual election sermon to the "Boston Ancient and Honorable Artillery."

By order of Gen. Sibley, commanding the Sub-district of Georgia, public celebrations in Augusta of the result of the late election are prohibited.

The peach crop in Delaware has not been injured by the late cold weather, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary.

Complaints are made of a remarkable drought in Western New-York. It is said that comparatively little rain has fallen in that section for nearly a year.

The whole number of incomes reported in Rochester for taxation this year is 883. The largest income reported is $32,677.

The Erie controversy was continued yesterday in two branches of the Supreme Court. Before Judge Barnard the examination of witnesses in the contempt proceedings was continued. Three motions to dissolve injunctions were brought on before Judge Sutherland in the Supreme Court Chambers. Mr. Eaton opened in behalf of the moving parties. The argument in this branch will be continued during the remainder of the week.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held their semi-monthly meeting yesterday. Commissioner Bowen was elected President of the Board for the ensuing year. Resolutions were passed embodying a plan for thoroughly investigating the causes and conditions of pauperism in the City, with a view to a still more effective system of relief to the truly deserving.

In the case of the Continental National Bank *vs.* the National Bank of the Commonwealth, in which the plaintiff claimed $71,842 20, principal and interest, the former alleged to have been paid on a forged certificate on a check, a verdict for the defendant was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I. The jury also found as a matter of fact that the certification to the check in suit was forged.

A special meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening for the purpose of protesting against the Assembly bill making large appropriations for certain Catholic schools. Addresses were made by Mr. Charles Butler, Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson and Dr. Francis Lieber, and a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting were adopted.

The trial of Edwin Kelly, for the murder of Thos. J. Sharp, was concluded, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Two witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which counsel addressed the jury briefly. A verdict of "Not guilty" was promptly rendered, and the accused was allowed to depart, amid the hearty congratulations of his friends.

A number of Revenue Detectives, acting under the direction of Special Agent Gen. Hillyer, seized a distillery on Twenty-sixth-street and another on Thirty-fifth-street, Tuesday night. They also visited all the distilleries in the Eighth and Ninth Collection Districts, but made no other seizures.

The annual meeting of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society was held last evening, and officers for the ensuing year were elected. The report shows that the Gospel reached 40,000 of the poor of the City during the past year through this agency.

At a meeting of the Commissioners yesterday no business of public importance was transacted beyond auditing and allowing the usual semi-monthly payment to the street-cleaning contractor.

Stephen J. Meany, the Fenian lately released from a British prison, detailed his experiences of prison life last evening at the Cooper Institute to a large audience.

Cotton advanced slightly yesterday on a more active business. Breadstuffs were all lower; Wheat and Corn were fairly active. Provisions were more active; Pork and Lard dearer. Groceries were in demand at about former rates. The freight engagements were more extensive.

The Presidential Election and the Democratic Party.

The canvas in the Democratic Party for the Presidential nomination, though quiet, is active and animated. Seymour is decidedly the favorite of the East and Pendleton of the West,—the line that divides them being their differences on the financial question. The Convention is likely, however, to maintain the *two-thirds* rule, which will probably prevent the nomination of either and compel the selection of a third man.

The wisest of the party leaders, in our judgment, will yield willingly to this necessity. They appreciate the fact that we have entered upon a new era in party politics, and that new men must be selected to meet the new issues, and to represent the new principles which grow out of it. The Democrats cannot safely put in nomination any man who took a conspicuous share in the party struggles of the war. Neither Seymour nor Pendleton would bring any positive strength from without to the Democratic Party; on the contrary, each would weaken the party without drawing any strength from the opposition. The Ultra-Copperhead element of the party would be dissatisfied, while the War Democrats would be but half content. Besides this, the fact that both these men have been identified more or less closely with the internal conflicts and struggles of their own party, would prevent that cordial and resolute coöperation of its diverse elements, without which success against Gen. Grant will be impossible.

The leaders of the party, therefore, are just now much more anxious to find an available *third* man, for a candidate, than they are to strengthen either of the two who are most prominent. The drift on the one hand is toward Gen. Hancock, and on the other toward Charles Francis Adams. Those who fear most from the military *prestige* of Gen. Grant, urge the nomination of Hancock as necessary to counteract it;—while those who regard the contest as one of fundamental political principle, and to be decided upon the settled convictions and judgment of the people, prefer that of Mr. Adams. There is no doubt that the project of putting Mr. Chase in nomination has been canvassed by some of the boldest and ablest of the Democratic leaders; but his known devotion to the principle of universal suffrage for the blacks, if there had been no other reasons, would have rendered this impossible. Mr. Adams, it is believed, is not open to this objection. He deems this feature of the policy adopted by the Republican Party as dangerous in the highest degree to the peace of the country, and concurs more nearly with those who favor *qualified* negro suffrage than with the extremists on either side. His views on the general subject of reconstruction are supposed to be much more nearly in accord with those of the moderate and judicious Democrats, than with those of the radical Republicans.

The selection of Mr. Adams as their candidate by the Democratic Party would, of course, imply a complete revolution in the organized action of the party itself. Whether the mass of the party is ready for such a revolution or not, is fairly open to doubt. As a general thing the Democracy has not shown itself prompt to understand and accept new emergencies, and to adapt itself to new necessities and ideas. Its tendency has been reactionary. It clings to dead issues. It insists on fighting over again questions that have been settled forever. The general inclination of the active leaders of the party seems to be even now, to contest the right of coercion, to wage war on the Republican Party for its conduct of the war, to dispute the constitutionality of emancipation, and generally to insist on putting everything back to where it was before the rebellion. It may be that the more sagacious of them may begin to perceive the utter hopelessness of such a warfare, and that they may have influence enough to bring the party to see and to act upon it also. And possibly, under the pressure of this conviction, they may take so decided and so revolutionary a step as to nominate Mr. Adams for the Presidency. Such a selection would be the beginning of a new career. The party would be no longer what it has been in the past; whether it would be stronger or weaker is matter of conjecture.

The Republican Party can scarcely be indifferent to the chances of such a nomination. Mr. Adams, as a Presidential candidate, would be a formidable opponent. The opinions and principles which he represents unquestionably commend themselves much more strongly to the judgments of thousands of Republicans in every State, than those represented by the radical element of the party. And while the great mass of Republicans would greatly prefer to remain with their own party, to support its measures and vote for its candidates, rather than act with any other, the mere consideration of party allegiance has lost very much of the strength which it once possessed. A good many of our active and influential Republicans seem to assume that their triumph in the coming canvass is absolutely certain,—that nothing can defeat them. We apprehend this is a mistake, and if the policy which it prompts is persisted in too long, it may prove a fatal one. The Republican party has a great deal to do before it can make itself absolutely sure of victory in the coming election; and its task will be doubly heavy if the Democracy should wake up to the fact that we have gone through a civil war, and act accordingly.

Our City Tax Levy.

The system of making up what is called the City Tax Levy in a single bill,—including therein all the money needed for all purposes, City, County and State, within the limits of the City itself, is one that ought to be reformed. It leads to very great misapprehension as to the nature of the demands on our tax-payers, and renders the correction of mistakes and abuses almost impossible.

The whole amount of money to be raised by tax in this City for the coming year is $24,135,984; and it naturally strikes everybody as an enormous sum. It is unquestionably true also that it includes a great many very extravagant and outrageous items. But it must be remembered that it includes everything,—expenses which the City Government *can* control, and for which it is thus responsible, and those with which it has nothing whatever to do. Thus it includes $5,564,426 of State taxes, to be raised for State purposes and under State laws. There are some $2,000,000 required to pay interest on the City and County debt, and over $1,000,000 to pay principal of that debt that falls due. Then nearly $3,000,000 are required for the Police,—as much more for the Board of Education, a million for the Fire Department, &c., &c. After all these items are deducted it results that the sum required for City and County expenditures proper is but a little over $8,000,000,—a great deal more, doubtless, than it ought to be, but much less than the popular imagination is apt to make it.

But the habit of grouping all these things together in a single bill, renders it impossible to exercise any control over any part of them. Some of our neighbors, we observe, insist that the Governor shall veto the *whole*, in order to defeat certain parts of it. But this is impracticable. We cannot afford to arrest all departments of the Government. There must be some provision for keeping the Police Department going,—for maintaining the Fire Department,—for keeping the public schools open, and for collecting the State tax. The *cost* of throwing all these overboard and relying on borrowing money to carry them on, to say nothing of other inconveniences, would be greater than any amount of saving that could be effected by it. The Legislature ought to give us the Tax bill as perfect as possible. But we must take it as we can get it. The Governor cannot take the responsibility of vetoing it. Neither the City nor the State can afford to have him do it.

But we must insist on a reform hereafter in the manner of making it up. Let us have each branch of it in a distinct and separate bill. The taxes imposed for the support of specific departments, like the Police, Fire and Educational Departments, &c., should be in one bill;—those required for State purposes should be in another; and those demanded by City expenses proper should be embodied in a bill by themselves, so that they can be altered, amended or even rejected or vetoed without detriment to other branches and operations of the Government. Until we have some such reform as this, it is quite useless to clamor against the Tax levy, or to complain of the manner in which it is passed by the Legislature. We certainly have no right to call on the Governor to do what it is our duty to do ourselves.

Protectionists and Producers—Class Against Country.

Two gatherings held in this City during the present week recall attention to the opposite tendencies of movements originating, respectively, in crude selfishness and an enlightened self-interest. The Industrial League, ignoring the excessive Customs' duties now levied, clamors for higher rates. It has not a word of recognition for the enormous amount of protection already afforded to certain interests; all it tells is, that these interests are not satisfied. The cotton planters and manufacturers, meeting to organize a national association, ask nothing from Congress but fair play. The chief desire, apparently, is to be let alone by the Government. They are persuaded that North and South have a common concern in the development of the Southern resources and the promotion of manufacturing industry; and they band themselves together in full reliance upon their ability to foster enterprises and mould commercial arrangements in a manner beneficial to all concerned. The League is typified by the lazy carter, crying piteously to Jupiter for help. The Association has its ante-type in the strong worker putting his shoulder to the wheel, and discarding the notion of help from the gods.

It is a notable fact, and one not favorable to the high protectionists, that the National Convention of Manufacturers, held at Cleveland in December, and the National Commercial Convention, held at Boston in February, were silent as to the tariff. Both bodies were composed of intelligent, practical, and essentially representative men; but neither gave currency to the opinion that relief for industry and trade should be sought through prohibitory duties on imports. Neither proclaimed itself a convert to the belief that national prosperity is contingent upon the extinction of foreign commerce. Both Conventions were nevertheless emphatic in asserting the necessity of relieving industry from ruinous internal taxation. Both demanded, as the most effectual mode of restoring life and thrift to trade, the emancipation of industry from the bondage of a fiscal system under which profitable production had become well nigh impossible. To facilitate this reform, they urged the supreme importance of reducing the expenditures of the Government to the standard of a most rigid economy, and, still further, of revising the fiscal system and adapting it more nearly to the results of modern experience. The Cleveland Convention especially emphasized the advantage of realizing needful revenue from a few sources; a position directly at variance with the construction of a tariff on the out-and-out protectionist basis.

Now, though Congress has so far complied with the express views of the manufacturing and commercial interests as to abolish the internal taxes on the great proportion of domestic industries, the League makes no mention of the benefit thus conferred. The circumstance is *prima facie* evidence against the title of the League to speak in the name or in behalf of the classes whom it professes to represent. However this may be, we notice that the resolutions adopted are silent as to the assistance rendered to manufacturing industry by the removal of the burdens under which it has tottered. The relief may be but temporary, as we have more than once shown, unless Congress follow the repeal of taxes with a corresponding reduction in the estimates and appropriations. But to the facts as already accomplished no association purporting to be industrial ought to be indifferent. The silence of the League in reference to it strengthens the suspicion that that body cares less for the welfare of the national industry than for the aggrandizement of particular classes. When it prays for protection, it means monopoly. When it suggests higher customs duties, it aims at the morbid development of limited and special interests at the expense of the country.

Instead of entertaining the proposition of the League, Congress may, with much greater propriety, consider the expediency of reducing many of the duties on imports as a consequence of the repeal of internal taxes. Much of what is called protection was obtained by manufacturers in consideration of the onerous burdens which the war necessitated. It was argued, with not a little justice, that production carried on under disadvantages should be shielded against competion with production laboring under no such difficulty. Does it not follow that, the disadvantages in question having been removed, the protective duties imposed on their account should also be reduced? What was once an argument for the manufacturers, in the altered state of things becomes an argument for the people. The former have had a great deal of protection; now let the latter have a little fair play.

There is no danger of the relief which the consumers may reasonably claim being carried too far. The exigencies of the country will for a long period render futile discussion on the abstract merits of absolute free trade. The revenue which the Government must derive from customs for the maintenance of the public credit insures the continuance of heavier duties than would be otherwise justifiable. It is not so much a case of principle as of necessity. But the country may require, as against the League, that in the arrangement of the tariff, the prime object shall be the acquisition of revenue, not the protection of a few favored classes. They may still receive protection, but it ought to be incidental, as a result of the Treasury requirements, not as a bonus payable by the people for the enrichment of those who should be able to prosper without it.

The Tea Trade.

Most trades have their mysteries, and the tea trade is no exception, but, on the contrary, possesses several occult, as well as curious, characteristics. The sensation created a number of years ago, among lovers of tea, by the report of an English Parliamentary Commission, has long since subsided, but some persons doubtless remember the startling stories they were then told, concerning the manner in which the leaves of the beech, plum, currant, sloe, elm, horse-chestnut, willow, poplar, *et cetera*, were mixed with the leaves of their favorite plant, after having been subjected to artistic treatment with turmeric, China clay, verdigris, gum catechu, Dutch pink, and a half-dozen other equally deleterious drugs. It may be some comfort for our readers to know the fact, creditable to the American trade, that when some time ago an English professor of the art of adulterating tea arrived in New-York, and offered to make the fortunes of our merchants by teaching them his villanous mystery, he received no encouragement whatever, and if he succeeded in establishing himself in business at all, found his customers only among the dregs to which his vile compounds are allied. We have never heard of any legal inquiry into the subject here, but in England there have been cases in the courts—in one instance a grocer having been sentenced to have his whole stock of tea destroyed and to pay a fine of two thousand pounds.

Why, however, should we destroy confidence—a plant of slower growth than tea—by recalling unpleasant reminiscences of this sort, unless we can offer a substitute for the beverage so dear to myriads of palates? We do not undertake to find a substitute, for we do not mean to throw any general suspicion upon the popular favorite; and as for those who merely want an excuse to seek the flowing bowl, we warn them that escape from a frying-pan into the fire is the tritest of comparisons for flight to such a city of refuge. A certain amount of tea is imported into this country from England, and the suspicion may be natural that it is London-made; but we are assured to the contrary, and that only the finest teas take that direction. We believe, in short, that by far the greater part of the teas consumed in this country are genuine, though of course there are all grades of quality; and late Hong-Kong advices state that a "fair" business has been done this season in "Canton-made" teas, of which, perhaps, in the light of the English Parliamentary revelations, the less said the better. The late advices also indicate something of a change in American preferences—green teas having been generally considered the favorite chop; but during the season which has just closed, though the total export of greens from China have been fully as large, if not larger, than usual, the exports of that description to the United States have fallen off. Telegraphic figures, dated at Hong Kong, Feb. 24, make the total export of green teas to this country this year 13,000,000 pounds against 14,887,000 pounds last year; while the blacks are put at 13,000,000 pounds this year against 13,382,000 last. These figures, of course, do not embrace the total of our tea trade, since we import a considerable quantity from Japan, amounting in 1867 to 6,500,833 pounds against 7,529,969 in 1866. It is not believed, however, that the Japanese tea trade, which is yet in its infancy, is correctly reported by the figures of these two years, indicating a decline; but the expectation is that with the introduction of better methods of curing and coloring the article of commerce, the trade will greatly expand. We believe that among other American missionaries abroad, we have one now laboring among the Japanese tea men, on this subject.

We are certainly in favor of expansion, when applied to the tea trade, and we should like to see introduced into New York the tea shops which some writers tell us are favorite resorts in Russia, and which, though they do not prevent the Russian from consuming a considerable quantity of a fiery brandy, nevertheless doubtless reduce the amount thereof.

The trade has created a somewhat peculiar guild of men in this City, known as tea-brokers, of whose tea-tasting mystery, and the effects thereof, some curious things are said. The cargoes which arrive here are by no means ready for the general market on their arrival, but are first carefully manipulated by these brokers, to determine the classification, &c., of the teas, before they pass into the hands of the jobbers, and thence to the general City and country trade. Some ambitious jobbers advertise themselves as importers, but the deception is harmless enough, if they do no worse, and we presume they do not. The truth is, however, that a few leading New-York firms make the heavy importations, not only for New-York, but for the whole country, not to speak of the British provinces, the West Indies, Brazil, &c., whither they also export considerable amounts. Seventy-one ships brought cargoes of teas to this port in 1867, while only two arrived at Boston, and none at any other Atlantic port. The total imports of that year were 40,074,324 pounds, valued at $12,235,483. Of this total 35,807,366 pounds arrived at New-York, all but 1,681,828 pounds reaching us direct from the country of production; the latter amount belonging to the indirect trade, by way of England, San Francisco, Batavia, &c. Warmed up by the establishment of a steamer line to Bremen, Baltimore already begins to dream of heavily-laden clipper tea ships sailing direct between their fair port and Canton; but at present Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-Orleans and the great West buy their tea in New-York, Chicago being the great distributing centre for the West.

Private Property at Sea.

The action of the Parliament of the North-German Confederation in instructing Count Bismarck to enter into negotiations with foreign Powers for the purpose of establishing by treaty the absolute neutrality of private property at sea during time of war, is a mark of advanced civilization. A similar step was essayed by several European Powers at the end of the Crimean war; but the proposition was then suggested so feebly, and pushed with so little vigor, that it dropped through without result, or, for that matter, without attracting much notice. Let us hope this new effort will have a better fate.

The existing practice, which denies neutrality to private property at sea, is based on erroneous ideas of the nature and fruits of commerce, and is not consonant with our modern civilization. It rests on the old-time doctrine that one of the main agencies of successful war is the impoverishing of private citizens; and that the true method to reduce the resources of a hostile nation is to ruin the private fortunes of the individuals of whom the nation is made up.

This notion, which is the work of a crude civilization, has, so far as concerns war on land, been exploded. For example, we do not plunder the banks of a captured city or the houses and purses of its citizens, in order to weaken the Government with which we are at war. Whenever private property is violated on land, it is either in punishment for some gross offence or because the imperative needs of the conquerors compel this course; but nothing of this sort is done for the sake of reducing the belligerent power itself. Yet, if private property be respected on the land, why should it not be respected on the seas? If we do not enter the shops and factories and warehouses of private citizens, and destroy what cannot be carried off, why should this practice be countenanced on the sea? We do not steal the private earnings of citizens on the land; but what less rights have private citizens afloat than the same citizens ashore?

Of course, articles contraband of war are to be seized and destroyed, and whatever has been or can be used directly to aid in the maintenance of war accordingly perishes. But that is true also on land, as our recent invasions of the South, and many seizures of goods and grain, and various supplies intended for the Confederate Army, will illustrate. But we speak of private property not designed for war purposes; and with regard to this there should not be different customs on land and sea.

Why is it, then, that such a difference in practice exists? Because, as we have already indicated, the war upon private property at sea rests on the theory that a nation is enriched by the trade that flows in through her ports, and that these supplies must be destroyed. But that is not necessarily true, and certainly not true to the extent of justifying the present customs. It adds new products, to be sure, to the nation, and so may be said to contribute to its wealth; and it actually destroys wealth to scuttle a ship or burn her cargo. But commerce is wealth on sea only in the same sense that it is wealth on land; and on land we do not pretend to seize private property *in transitu*. Inland trade, too, is productive of wealth; but, happily for civilization, we do not strike it with the staff of war, and command it to cease. Yet the argument, if true, would also prove that land trade must be ruined, on the ground that the hostile country is enriched by trade and by production and transportation.

So it is with fishermen. There is no more reason for driving fishermen off from their shoals, capturing their nets, and taking away their spoils, than for driving off huntsmen on the land, and dispossessing them of their game-bags and game. In short, whatever way we look at the subject, the proposition to establish absolute neutrality for private property at sea commends itself as one of justice and of a civilization whose tendency is to rob war of some of its useless distresses. We may hope that the initiative of the North Germanic Parliament, so honorable to itself, will be welcomed in a cordial spirit by the Powers it addresses.

MINOR TOPICS.

One of the Washington correspondents of the Philadelphia *Press* consoles the world at large by assuring it that "in case Gen. Butler should exhaust himself like a fiery Vesuvius, behold there is Boutwell, cool, solemn, eternal as the glacier-crowned Alps." It may be doubted whether Boutwell is quite so "eternal" as the writer supposes; though he certainly is "solemn" enough for all reasonable contingencies. But we fear there is no chance that Gen. Butler will exhaust himself.

Edwin Kelly, the negro minstrel, who has been on trial during the past two days in the Court of General Sessions for the murder of Thomas J. Sharp, another member of the minstrel fraternity, in front of the Fifth-avenue Opera House, in December last, was yesterday acquitted by the jury, who rendered their verdict after a deliberation of not more than twelve minutes. We suppose that the conclusion of the jury will meet the public idea of justice, as Sharp, who was a large, powerful man, was the aggressor in the affray, and Kelly, whose *physique* was quite the reverse of his opponent's, only used his pistol after he had received a terrible mauling and when his life was clearly in jeopardy. This affair, however, and others similar to it, would never have occurred if the wicked practice of carrying revolvers were not so commonly indulged in.

The Alta Vela business has certainly a bad odor all around. Ex-Secretary Black's connection with it was a foul-looking affair from the beginning. The letter about it, signed by Butler and other impeachment Managers, which Judge Nelson produced in the Senate the other day, raised strong suspicions of corruption. And the way in which it has been met has led people to think that it was even worse at the bottom than it appeared on the surface. We do not see why any member of Congress should oppose the resolution calling for an exposure of the whole matter, which Mr. Brooks introduced to the House yesterday. We don't care what motive Mr. Brooks had, or what end he wished to subserve. The thing should have a thorough investigation, for the sake of political honesty.

A Southern paper has an elaborate story that Gen. Grant's recent hasty visit to this City was with a view to making certain military dispositions in prospect of an outbreak on the removal of President Johnson. He had a consultation with Gen. Shaler, made arrangements for the services of the National Guard, provided artillery and military supplies for the emergency, and issued orders of a decisive character. Now, why did the incommunicable Grant communicate these secrets, and reveal all his plans to the enemy?

The movers to-day will have plenty of misery and plenty of sympathy. The knowledge, however, that their sufferings will be brief, should make them all patient and good-natured. The women-folks particularly should avoid getting flurried or distracted. By Sunday, at least, everybody will be happy for another year.

The complaints of citizens against policemen for "clubbing," are far less frequent than they were a few years ago. This is attributable to the fact that the Commissioners will not uphold the men in unnecessary violence, and only justify the use of the club in self-defence. The stripping of their shields from a few policemen for brutality, has had a wholesome effect.

We stated the other day that one of the objects which the "Industrial League" proposed to aid by its meeting in this City, was the promotion of Mr. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, to be Secretary of the Treasury under President Wade. We observe that Mr. Ward was introduced to the League the other day, as the "probable" Secretary upon Mr. Wade's accession. We doubt whether the party which will become responsible for President Wade, will deem it wise to take the responsibility of such an appointment.

Speculation about the result of impeachment continues to be as active as ever. A Baltimore paper starts the story that Gen. Schofield's nomination to be Secretary of War was made upon an understanding with some of the Republican Senators who could see their way clear, under such an arrangement, to vote against conviction. There is not one chance in ten that there is the slightest foundation for such reports. Senators are not likely to bargain for their votes on either side in this way.

The Georgia papers give credit to the military authorities throughout the State, for the perfect fairness and impartiality of their conduct during the recent election. Beyond their efforts to preserve the peace and secure freedom of voting to citizens of every color, they took no part in affairs. The same report would be true of every other Southern State.

The *World*, which ought to be good authority, says that some of the more influential Democratic members of Congress are trying to reconvene the National Committee, for the purpose of calling the National Convention at an earlier day. The date now fixed is July 4. This movement is probably intended for Gov. Seymour's benefit. The longer the party waits, the more will they be satisfied of the necessity of taking up some third man. Neither Pendleton nor Seymour will gain strength by delay.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Star* is reasonably philosophical over the ratification of the new Constitution in North Carolina. It recommends everybody to bear in mind that however much they may dislike it, they have got to live under it till they can get a better one, and the sooner they go to work to make the best of their condition, the better for them. This is thoroughly sensible, and if the Southern people generally would adopt it as the basis of their action, they would speedily get out of their troubles.

The colored President of the Loyal League of Pulaski County, Georgia, has issued a proclamation disbanding that body, as all its meetings, according to the order of Gen. Meade, are prohibited from being held. We have not heard of any other branches of the Loyal League taking this view of Gen. Meade's order.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* thinks the attractiveness of the Hudson might be increased by the appliances of art. At the entrance to the Highlands a colossal statue of Hendrick Hudson should be placed on a high rock. At Grape Island there should be a full-sized statue of Liberty. At Fort Montgomery a plain American flag should be kept flying. At West Point a statue of Washington should be erected, and at the northern entrance of the Highlands, on Pollipel's Island, there should be a magnificent statue of Robert Fulton. If these suggestions were not serious they would look exceedingly comic.

The general depression of trade, which has made the times so hard of late for all active classes, has been felt peculiarly throughout the iron districts of England and Scotland. The era of commercial prosperity was succeeded by that of war, and both periods were times of rich harvesting to the iron men. But last year the stagnation in that trade had become so widespread, resulting in great part from the chaotic condition of their great railroad companies and the contemporaneous falling off of foreign trade, that there was a general movement among all the large manufacturing firms for a reduction of wages. This was accomplished last Fall, the workmen generally seeing and accepting the situation. The Belgian, French and Prussian manufacturers meantime made great strides, getting huge contracts from Russia and Hungary and from their own Governments. But now the English reaction seems about to set in again. The continental makers well employed, England looks to the extending needs of Russia and Austria, to the steady demand from the railway system of India, to the impulse given to iron shipbuilding by the grain trade, and to the many necessities of the United States, with hopes of a gradual but sure improvement. The tone of the English journals on that topic is decidedly sanguine.

If England has any essential interest in any parts of the world, it is in those two generally known as the Orient and the Occident. The far East and the American continent embrace England's most vital foreign relations, for among the European States she no longer either is or pretends to be an active partner in passing events. It is therefore interesting to note that, among her diplomatic servants abroad Europe, is intrusted to persons of the aristocracy, while the East and West are in the management of men of lower grades, socially, but not intellectually. The European Embassies of England show three lords, three honorables, one noble family, two simple gentlemen—seven to two. The Missions are filled by one lord, six honorables, one baronet, seven members of noble families, six simple gentlemen—fifteen to six. While in America there are no lords, two honorables and two plain gentlemen, and in the East untitled gentlemen altogether. The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the facts, and we are compelled to draw an inference more favorable to "gentlemen" than to lords or lordlings.

TELEGRAMS.

Conclusion of the Trial of the Fenian Conspirators.

Burke and Shaw Sentenced to Imprisonment—Casey Acquitted.

Debate on the Irish Church Question in the House of Commons.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Trials—Casey Discharged—Burke and Shaw Convicted.

LONDON, Thursday, April 30.

The trial of BURKE and SHAW was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

At the suggestion of Judge BRAMWELL, the proceedings against CASEY were discontinued and the prisoner was discharged from custody.

Mr. ERNEST JONES, one of the counsel for BURKE, delivered the argument for the defence. He praised the talents and culture of the prisoner. He urged the great disadvantage under which BURKE labored, of having had his case prematurely thrust into the Clerkenwell Conspiracy trial, where practically he had already been convicted, although there he had no opportunity to examine the witnesses who testified against him, or to produce witnesses in his own defence. Mr. JONES then thoroughly sifted the evidence for the Crown, and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the jury.

Mr. PATER, counsel for SHAW, followed. He urged the point that with the exception of the informer CORYDON, none of the witnesses for the prosecution has testified against his client.

Judge BRAMWELL delivered the charge to the jury, and they retired for deliberation. On their return to the Court-room they brought in a verdict of guilty against BURKE and CASEY.

In reply to the usual questions of the Court, BURKE said he was content with the verdict, though he was not a subject of the Queen.

The Judge then sentenced the prisoners BURKE was condemed to fifteen years and SHAW to seven years imprisonment.

Continuation of the Debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Church.

LONDON, April 30—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night, the debate on the Irish Church was continued. None of the leading members of either party took part in the discussion.

Mr. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, member for Cambridge University, opposed the resolutions of Mr. GLADSTONE. In the course of his remarks he acknowledged that it would be unwise at this time to erect an Established Church in Ireland; but he declared that it would be a far more serious thing to destroy such an Establishment. All the arguments brought to bear in favor of such action were equally valid against the existence of the Established Church of England. He warned the House against the consequences which would follow the destruction of the Irish Church.

The Newmarket Races—Fourth Day.

LONDON, Thursday, April 30—Midnight.

The Thousand Guineas Stakes of 100 sovereigns each for three-year old fillies, carrying 122 pounds each, 1 mile 17 yards, owner of second filly to receive back his stake, (71 subscribers,) was won by Mr. G. JONES' *Formosa;* Marquis of HASTINGS' *Athena* coming in second. *Formosa* was second favorite in the betting to Sir JOSEPH HAWLEY'S *Green Sleeve*, *Athena* not being much thought of.

SPAIN

Appointment of Captain-General for New-Castile.

MADRID, Thursday, April 30.

Lieut.-Gen. JUAN DE LA PEZUELA has been appointed Captain-General of the Province of New-Castile, with headquarters at Madrid.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 30.

SAFETY OF RAILROAD PASSENGERS.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the subject of legislation for the additional safety of passengers on railroads, have agreed upon a report, which will shortly be submitted to Congress. They will report that it is unquestionably the right as well as duty of Congress to pass laws providing for the safety of passengers and for the proper connection of roads. As to the transportation of passengers and freight, and as to the propriety of establishing uniform and equitable rates of fare and charges for freight, the Committee do not think it proper for Congress to interfere, unless such charges are so exorbitant as to damage the freedom of commerce between the States. A bill will be reported embodying the recommendations of the Committee.

THE ARKANSAS CONSTITUTION.

The certified copy of the Constitution of Arkansas has been received from the President of the Constitutional Convention of that State, and is now in the hands of the President. The official report of Gen. GILLEM, giving the returns of the election, showing the Constitution to be adopted, was received by Gen. GRANT to-day. The certificate of the ratification by the Legislature of the Constitutional amendment, known as the fourteenth article, was filed in the State Department to-day, and all the preliminaries required by the Reconstruction act, so far as the action of the State is concerned, having been complied with, the delegation now patiently await the issue of impeachment and the action of Congress on the admission of the State. The Constitution of the State of South Carolina was also received by President JOHNSON to-day, from Hon. A. G. MACKEY, President of the Reconstruction Convention, who presented it in person, with a brief address, as follows:

> Mr. PRESIDENT: In accordance with the instructions of the late Constitutional Convention of the State of South Carolina, over which I had the honor to preside, and with the requirements of the Reconstruction acts of the Congress of the United States, I present you the Constitution of South Carolina, as ratified by the vote of the great majority of her citizens at the late election.

On receiving the document, which was neatly engrossed and carefully inclosed in an elaborate mahogany box, the President remarked that it was apparently a very fine instrument, and without further remark the interview ended.

Recent official returns from South Carolina show that the white vote polled for the Constitution was fourteen thousand, instead of seven thousand, and was mainly composed of ex-Confederate soldiers.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The comparison of the receipts of revenue from distilled spirits for the past three months with Commissioner WELLES' estimate of fifty millions per annum, showing a large discrepancy, is not a legitimate comparison, for the reason that Mr. WELLES' estimate was based upon a revised law and a reduction of the tax to fifty cents per gallon, neither of which are yet matters of accomplished fact. The great decline in the revenue is still another argument for the reduction of the tax.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

The fact that the Democrats have carried the Georgia Legislature, thus securing the United States Senators for that party, creates a curious impression among the Democrats here. They don't know whether to accept the result or not—not being entirely satisfied that sound figs can be gathered from such a political thistle as a Democratic Legislature elected by a universal suffrage in an Ex-slave State. The result was accomplished by the same machinery which gave the Governor of Connecticut to the Democrats, and the Legislature to the Republicans. The Republican majority of the State was mainly made up in a few counties of heavy majorities, while the Democrats carried a great many close counties by small majorities, thus securing their legislative ticket, but not overcoming the heavy Republican counties. Some of the Georgia Radicals here, however, claim that they will have a small majority in the Legislature on joint ballot. Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT, of Augusta, received a dispatch to-day which apparently strengthens their claim, as it contains a statement that the official majority for the Constitution will not fall short of 15,000, and that BULLOCK received nearly as large a vote for Governor, while there are unexpected gains in some of the legislative districts heretofore counted for the Conservatives.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

After the adjournment of the Impeachment Court to-day, the House was the scene of a slight squabble, occasioned by the attempt of Mr. JAMES BROOKS to obtain immediate action on a resolution offered by him requiring Gen. BUTLER, Judge BINGHAM, Gen. LOGAN and THAD. STEVENS, of the Board of Managers, to explain their connection with the Alta Vela affair. He insisted that they had, after accepting their positions as Managers, communicated with the President on that subject in a manner calculated to influence the result of the impeachment trial, and denounced it as highly improper. After half an hour's wrangle, it was agreed that Mr. BROOKS should have the floor to-morrow evening for the purpose of urging his resolution, and the Speaker gave notice to that effect, in compliance with the rules of the House regarding important business to be transacted during the trial. The best information regarding this Alta Vela business is that the signatures of the members of the House were attached to the recommendations on or about the 10th of February, and that the date March 9 was affixed by Gen. BUTLER'S clerk when they were prepared to be sent to the President, which was not done until the 16th of March.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

Gen. McDOWELL has arrived in this city, with his family, and after paying his compliments to the President and Gen. GRANT, will leave for Vicksburg, to assume command of the Fourth Military District, relieving Gen. GILLEM, who returns to the command of the sub-district of the Mississippi.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 30.

THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN FUR COMPANY.

The United States Consul at Moscow writes that the par value of the Russian American Company's stock is 150; that before the treaty of Alaska the stock was quoted at 80, and that the next day after the treaty was known it went up to 150, and it is now selling at 330.

MR. STANBERY.

Mr. STANBERY'S health continues to improve. He expects to deliver his argument to-morrow.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

Delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Chicago on the 20th of May, will be furnished with tickets over the roads terminating at Chicago and such other roads as have acceded to the same arrangements, upon application through the Chairman to their State Committee, to CHARLES V. DYER, of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEBRASKA.

Information has been received here that Hon. JOHN TAFFE, the present Republican member of Congress from Nebraska, was renominated yesterday by the Republican State Convention at Nebraska City by a very large majority.

NORTH GERMAN VESSELS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular to Collectors of Customs:

> "Vessels of the North German Union are entitled to be admitted to ports of the United States on the same terms as vessels of the United States, with produce or manufactures of their own or any other country, in accordance with the treaty stipulations heretofore existing with Prussia and other principal States comprised in the Confederation. The flag to be carried by all merchant vessels of that nationality is a rectangle in the ordinary form, composed of three horizontal stripes, colored, respectively, black, white and red, and the right to carry it will be evidenced by certificates of registry issuing from the proper authorities in the respective States, specifying the usual particulars of name, character, tonnage, ownership, &c."

The Secretary has also issued the following circular to Customs officers:

> "The fourth section of the act of July 28, 1866, entitled 'An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes,' having repealed all laws allowing bounties to vessels licensed to engage in fisheries, and in effect placed all licensed fishing vessels upon the same footing, there is no good reason for continuing the distinction heretofore made between them in their marine papers. You will, therefore, on issuing enrollments or licenses hereafter to fishing vessels, omit the words 'cod' and 'mackerel' when designating their employments, and insert the word 'fisheries' only."

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the District Land Offices in Michigan certified transcripts of schedule of tracts selected "in place" by the State of Michigan, in part satisfaction of the Agricultural College grant of July 2, 1862, to aid said State. The lists embrace an aggregate of 240,000 acres.

MEXICO.

Burning of the Town of Jareton—Seven Lives Lost.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 30.

The mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz. She brings the following news from Mexico:

Two hundred families were rendered houseless by the burning of the town of Jareton. Seven lives were lost in the conflagration.

A report was in circulation in Mexico that Minister ROMERO had sent agents to the United States to depreciate the bonds of the Mexican Republic, and that a clique had been formed to buy in these bonds at reduced rates.

JAMAICA.

Increase of Revenue.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 30.

Advices from Jamaica state that the revenue of that Island has increased £11,000 within the last quarter.

Treasurer ROBINSON had sailed for England. He is suspected of having committed heavy frauds on the Exchequer.

The Nebraska State Republican Convention—State Officers Renominated.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 30.

A special dispatch from Nebraska City states that the Republican State Convention met to-day and elected delegates to the National Convention. JOHN TAFFE, the present Representative in Congress, was nominated for reëlection. Gov. BUTLER, Secretary KINNARD and Auditor GILLESPIE, the present State officers, were renominated. Everything was harmonious.

The sailors and soldiers met and elected delegates to the Chicago Convention, and indorsing Gen. GRANT and Mr. THAYER, and the Congressional reconstruction measures.

The Nova Scotia Repeal Movement.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Thursday, April 30.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. McDOUGALL, of Nova Scotia, moved the Repeal Resolution, and delivered a speech upon the state of feeling in Nova Scotia, hinting that if the people of that Province were not freed from the Confederation bloodshed might be the result.

An effort to get the House into Committee of the Whole on resolutions was vigorously opposed, and after a long debate the motion was lost. An amendment confirming the principles of the Confederation in strong terms was then carried by a large majority.

Methodist Episcopal Church Conference—Indian Troubles.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 30.

The fifteenth General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commences in this city to-morrow, and will continue in session four weeks. Nine Bishops, two hundred and thirty-five delegates proper, besides a large number of visiting delegates from England, Ireland, France and Canada, are expected to be present. All the States and a number of Territories will be represented.

A special Omaha dispatch of April 30, says: Advices from Plum Creek Station state that about four o'clock yesterday afternoon a party of thirty Indians attacked five railroad laborers, killed and scalped four, and one escaped. Only seven of the Indians were mounted, and those rode up to the whites, professing friendship. They were treated kindly, and started off. But after going a few paces, they turned and fired. Prowling bands have been seen in that vicinity frequently of late, and the military authorities are posting troops at different stations along the road.

The Indian Peace Commissioners—New Treaties with Hostile Tribes.

FORT LARAMIE, D. T., Thursday, April 30.

The Indian Peace Commission has concluded a treaty with the Brule Sioux Indians, which was signed yesterday. The Ogallallas are assembling for the same purpose. By the terms of the treaty the Powder River country is reserved to the Indians who bind themselves to put a stop to all depredations and preserve peace. The Commissioners plainly told the Chiefs that if this effort failed a war of extermination would ensue. The other tribes are to meet the Commission at designated places to sign the treaty.

Fire in Memphis—A Special Election.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, April 30.

By the explosion of a coal oil lamp, last night, HASSUS' grocery-store and the residence of F. FELDMAN were destroyed by fire. The latter's loss is $10,000, on which there is $1,000 insurance. HASSUS' loss is $2,500, on which there is no insurance.

At the election, to-day, to decide whether the city should issue $1,000,000 in bonds, due in twenty and thirty years, in order to fund the city debt, the majority in favor of the issue was about 600.

More Murders by Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 30.

An Omaha special to the *Democrat* says: Indians yesterday killed four men near Rum Creek station, and another band killed and scalped two men near Sidney Station.

A letter from Fort Randall says: Indians stole a number of horses from that post on the 10th, and yesterday another party ran off three ponies. They said they were going to attack whites.

Advices from Fort Ellis say: Blackfeet shot NATHANIEL CRABTREE, near Drowned Man's Rapids, and stole three mules from Capt. COOK.

Murder at Bangor, Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, April 30.

On Tuesday two men named DAVID MONK and QUIMBY KINNEY, living in Dexmont, got into an altercation, during which a son of MONK drew a revolver and shot KINNEY, who was approaching him with threats, killing him instantly. There had been a feud between the families for a long time. The boy has been arrested, and will be examined to-morrow.

Gen. Sherman and the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 30.

A dispatch from Omaha on the 29th says that Gen. SHERMAN had gone to Cheyenne, and from thence would proceed to Laramie. He had received a dispatch from the Indian Peace Commissioners stating that they will make a treaty with a part of the Ogallalla, Brule, and Sioux Indians to-day.

Word had been received that Red Cloud would come in and make peace. It will probably be a week or ten days before his arrival.

The Memphis Races.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, April 30.

The races to-day were well attended, a large number of ladies being present. The track is still a little heavy. The first race for the Association purse of $300, mile heats, three in five, was won easily by *Joe Johnston*, beating *Transit* in 1.49½, 1.54, and 2.05. The second race for the Association purse of $250, mile heats, was won easily by *Malcolm*, beating *Jack Gamble, Magazine*, and *Sea Gull*, distancing the latter in the last heat; time, 151 and 152.

Fire in Troy, N. Y.—Several Persons Injured.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, April 30.

Last night the paper-box manufactory of E. WATERS & SONS took fire from the ignition of gas from India-rubber cement, and was considerably damaged, though the loss is not heavy.

Miss DUFFY, DAVID BLAKELY and CORNELIUS LANSING, all employes of the firm, were burned and suffocated during the fire, Mr. BLAKELY, however, being the only one fatally injured. Mr. E. WATERS had a narrow escape from death.

Fire at Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, April 30.

A fire occurred last night in BRIGGS BROS'. building in State-street, near Mumford, occupied by that firm as a seed-store; J. R. CHAMBERLAIN, rubber goods; G. & S. SNOW, wire and hardware store; Dr. WHITBECK'S office; M. BLUNT, wood carver, and C. MEYER, cabinet furniture manufactory. Did damage to the extent of $9,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

Sudden Death of a Stranger in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, April 30.

A stranger, supposed, from a letter found on his person, to be named MICHAEL RYNE, of Greenville, Penn., arrived here this afternoon, on a train from the West, in a dying condition. He was unable to speak, taken to a station-house and died at 9 o'clock. He was evidently an Irishman and a laboring man.

More Civil Appointments in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, April 30.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, to-day, appointed ALLEN McDONALD Mayor of Lynchburg, and a list of officers for that city.

Gen. E. WHITTLESEY, of Gen. A. HOWARD'S staff, addressed the negroes in the African Church tonight.

Robbery and Murder of an Express Agent in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, April 30.

Mr. GEO. F. CARPENTER, the express agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company at Davenport, Iowa, was robbed and murdered in this City last night by an unknown assassin.

Murder on Shipboard at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Thursday, April 30.

GEORGE HARVEY, chief officer of the bark *Galveston*, was murdered yesterday by GEORGE CORDON, a seaman.

The Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, April 30.

One hundred and nine counties give BULLOCK 7,689 majority. The Republicans also claim the Senate.

THE COLE-HISCOCK MURDER.

The Trial of Gen. Cole—Examination of Witnesses for the Prosecution.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 30.

Mr. TREMAINE announced that upon consultation with his associate counsel, he had concluded to withdraw his objection to the reception, as evidence, of the paper referred to yesterday, marked exhibit B, and which is the paper that JOHN L. CUYLER testified he had received from the prisoner and left with Mr HADLEY, and which was not opened until last week. Hereupon Mr. HADLEY read the paper, which was signed by "MARY B. COLE," confessing to criminal intercourse with Mr. HISCOCK at various times, commencing about the Fall of 1864. The letter is unfit for publication.

Several members of the Grand Jury that indicted the prisoner were examined for the prosecution, to show that Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler had not stated in their testimony before that body anything about the prisoner having said that he had been followed by a man whom he supposed intended to assassinate him.

District-Attorney Smith and his assistant were also examined in regard to this.

The witnesses denied that Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler had so stated, and also that they were prevented fram testifying all they then knew.

Officer Atkins testified to taking from the prisoner, after the homicide, a letter from Mrs. Cole to her husband, at the top of which appears a memorandum, written with a pencil, denying that she ever had been guilty of improper conduct with Hiscock.

Mr. Homer Williams, conductor on the train on which the prisoner came to Albany, testified to Cole's losing his tickets; saw nothing unusual in his appearance.

Mr. Erastus M. Olds, Deputy Revenue Collector, testified to a conversation with Cole at the Globe Hotel, Syracuse, on the morning of the 3d of June last, in regard to the seizing of smuggled goods from Canada; the conversation lasted ten or fifteen minutes; Cole said if the witness would make the seizure and telegraph him at New-York, he would come up; the profits were to be divided; saw nothing unusual about his manner.

Several witnesses were called by the defence to rebut previous testimony as to the condition of the prisoner's health and unsoundness of mind.

At the afternoon session, Surgeon-Gen. POMFRET was called for the prosecution, and in answer to a question by Mr. TREMAINE, reciting the prisoner's injuries and the consequent symptoms, expressed the opinion that he was not insane. Mr. BRADY cross-examined the witness till the adjournment.

NEW-YORK.

Bills Passed in the Senate—The City and County Tax Levies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 30.

The Senate this afternoon took up and went through with the Supply bill, finally passing it. The Canal bill was killed. The vote on agreeing with the report of the Conference Committee being 16 to 16. the City Tax Levy was announced and referred as it passed the House; it will probably be reported on Saturday. I was mistaken in estimating it at $28,000,000. It should have been $24,000,000. The County Levy bill as fixed by the Senate Committee will be reduced very materially. The House was adjourned this afternoon for want of a quorum.

Legislative Proceedings—The Supply Bill—The City Tax Levy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 29.

The Senate was all the day on the Supply bill, and kept to it steadily, leaving off on that, and so making it the special order for this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when the Senate again reconvenes. No amendments of any importance were made, or, rather, no changes were made from the bill as reported by the Finance Committee.

In the House the City Tax levy was the special order.

It was passed almost without the dotting of an i, or the crossing of a t. I send you a copy of the bill, as passed by the House. It is decidedly a specimen. I also send the written report, which accompanied and justified the Tax levy.

There was nothing else but these two things done to-day.

It looks more and more so now, as if the Legislature would *sine die* on Saturday.

LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Thursday, April 30.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Carthage Savings Bank.

Incorporating the German Benevolent Society of Staten Island.

Incorporating the Shipowners Association of the State.

The consideration of the Annual Supply bill was resumed.

Recess till 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After much debate the Annual Supply bill was passed; also the State Militia Appropriation bill.

A bill amending the act to prevent frauds in the sale of tickets to travelers. It does not apply to New-York or Kings County.

A bill authorizing the Court of Impeachment to sit elsewhere than in Albany.

Mr. STANFORD called up the report of the Conference Committee of the two Houses on the bill for the management of the canals, and it was disagreed to and the bill lost by 15 to 15, Mr. STANFORD voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. STANFORD then moved to make the bill abolishing the contracting system and restoring the superintendent system the special order for to morrow morning.

This requiring unanimous consent Mr. MATTOON objected. Subsequently Mr. STANFORD moved for a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was lost.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved to adjourn. Carried by 16 to 16. The President voting in the affirmative and Mr. STANFORD in the negative with the Democrats.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker announced as the special order the New-York City Tax Levy. It was read through in the Committee of the Whole, and, without debate or amendment, progress was reported.

When the Committee had dissolved, Mr. FREAR moved that the bill now have its third reading, which was agreed to, and the bill was passed, 84 to 18.

MR. GLENN'S CORRUPTION CHARGES.

Mr. ALLIS, from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption preferred by Mr. GLENN, made a lengthy written report.

The Committee say that from the first they determined to make the investigation as thorough and efficient as possible. They have called every witness named by Mr. GLENN, or that they could learn had any direct or remote knowledge of the subject. All testify positively that they have never been offered or paid any money, directly or indirectly, for their influence or vote, and know nothing of any money being offered or paid to any one except by rumor. The Committee have examined the Treasurers of the New-York Central, Hudson River, and Harlem Railroads, and found that no money had been appropriated, drawn, used, or paid by either for the purpose of defeating the Erie Railroad bill, or in any wise influencing the legislation. They issued a subpœna for DANIEL DREW, Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company, which was served upon him in New-Jersey, but he did not appear before the Committee. The Committee have also subpœnaed and examined all persons connected with the lobby, who had anything to do with the passage or defeat of the Erie Railway bill, and find no money or rewards offered or paid directly or indirectly to any member for his influence or vote on that or any other bill before the Legislature, to their knowledge. The Committee would have felt fully justified in closing their labors here, as they have been unable to find anything to sustain the charge in the evidence offered by Mr. GLENN, or in what they had sought elsewhere; but earnest in their purpose to unearth corruption, if possible, they concluded to go still further, and call the Chairman of every Committee in the House, and all the Railroad Committees, before them. They did so, and have sworn the Chairman of every Committee, excepting two, who were sick, and all the Railroad Committee, and have found no evidence of any corrupt or improper practice, but the most positive proof to the contrary.

From the foregoing facts, and the evidence taken, the Committee of necessity conclude that while they believe Mr. GLENN was sincere in making his charges against the Committee and members of the House, and honor the motives that prompted his action, they are unanimous in the opinion that they were inconsiderate and wholly unfounded in fact. If there be corruption in and about the Legislature, which probably there is, the operation of those engaged in illegitimate practices are so adroit and guarded that we have found it impossible to discover them; that many, though not perhaps all of the charges of corruption made against legislative bodies are the merest fabrication, based upon exaggerated statements put in circulations by defeated parties, to revenge themselves upon those who had presumed to vote against them; that the rumors of corruptions afloat, in regard to the present Legislature, are not more rife and reliable than in past years; that the Committee find no evidence implicating any member of the Assembly, or any person not a member, except the one who has been arraigned before the courts, and as he will, doubtless, be dealt with according to law, we do not now deem any action by your honorable body proper or necessary in his particular case, unless it be to exclude him from the floor and lobby of the House.

The Committee cannot approve of the protracted silence of members who claim to have been approached by offers of money. However delicate and distasteful the task of an informer may be, it was their imperative duty to themselves and to the public to have at once made known to the House the facts brought to their knowledge without nine days' delay for reflection and consultation.

In conclusion, your Committee would most respectfully submit that they have endeavored to discharge the delicate and important duty committed to them with fairness and entire impartiality, with the one purpose, finding out and exposing legislative corruption, whomsoever it might involve, ever mindful that the great trusts committed to their charge is the first and highest duty of legislators.

All of which, together with the testimony taken by the Committee, is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)
AUG'S. ALLIS,
J. K. BUTTON,
JAS. D. LASHER,
L. P. DAYTON,
Committee.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS, April 30, 1868.

Mr. ALLIS moved the adoption of the report. After a lengthy discussion the report was laid on the table until it could be printed and laid on the desks of the members.

Recess until 3:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the charter of the East India Company.

To facilitate and encourage the construction of a railroad through the Wilderness.

To incorporate the Commercial Agency and Credit Guarantee Company.

For the relief of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize a change of route of the Bergen-street Railway in Brooklyn.

To authorize the extension of the railroad tracks from Atlantic-avenue to Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

The Conference Committee on the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Fund bill reported that they had agreed to secede from the Assembly amendments agreed to, to close a portion of the old Bushwick Road or avenue, Brooklyn.

To amend the act relative to Ravenswood Turnpike Road.

To incorporate Park Savings' Bank of Brooklyn.

To provide for the consolidation of Greenpoint and Williamsburg Railroad with the Nassau Railroad of Brooklyn.

The House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.

Our readers must not forget that the last performance of "La Belle Hélène," at the French Theatre, in Fourteenth-street, takes place to-night. To-morrow that establishment is handed over to Mr. GRAU, and RISTORI, the magnificent, makes her reappearance in the new play of "Sor Teresa." There will, however, be another performance of OFFENBACH'S work to-morrow, at the *matinée*, but it will be given at the Academy of Music, whither Mr. BATEMAN has been exiled. That handsome edifice will undoubtedly be filled to its greatest capacity. May the same result attend the evening performances. They are proffered as a grand testimonial benefit to Mr. BATEMAN, and are very varied and attractive. Selections comprising the principal scenes from OFFENBACH'S two operas will be given, and thus all the artists of the company may be seen to advantage. In addition to this unquestionable attraction Mr. BATEMAN himself will appear on the stage in the character of *Haversack*, in BOUCICAULT'S play of the "Old Guard." It is the first time he has played in many years, and his old friends will be glad to see him again. But it is as the energetic and enterprising *entrepreneur* of French opera bouffe that he deserves particular and timely recognition. It was a bold and hazardous undertaking, in whatever wise attempted. Mr. BATEMAN set about it in no faint-hearted way. He brought us capital artists, and produced his operas in a style that was not inferior to the manner of Paris. Success has of course attended the venture, but that is no reason why a substantial compliment should not still be paid to the gentleman who has caused it.

CONCERTS.

The Mendelssohn Union gave its last entertainment of the season on Monday evening. It was in many respects the best of the entire series, and—save that the orchestra was too small—the pieces received the best interpretation. The programme consisted of two important works—the 42d Psalm ("As the heart pants") by MENDELSSOHN, and BEETHOVEN'S "Mount of Olives." The first-named work is comparatively unknown in this country, but it is one of the best and most fresh of the composer's productions. It was rendered with much effect by the Union. BEETHOVEN'S "Mount of Olives" was also given with marked delicacy and precision. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON were the soloists. The orchestra was under the capable direction of Mr. G. F. BRISTOW, and Mr. G. W. MORGAN presided at the organ.

Miss ALIDE TOPP was unfortunate in the weather on Wednesday evening. It stormed obstinately up to the hour of opening, and then maliciously became fine. The artists who assisted the lady were Miss MINNIE HAUCK, Mr. IGNATZ POLLAK, Mr. KOPTA, Mr. G. W. MORGAN, and THEODORE SCHREINER (accompanist.) Our young prima donna sang GOUNOD'S commonplace waltz from "Romeo and Juliet" in a brilliant and easy way. It is not, however, in such *bravura* pieces that she is heard to much advantage. The air and variations in the second part, ("Love told a flattering tale,") was given with better effect. Miss HAUCK is young and gifted. Her appearance is prepossessing, and her progress is marked and steady, but it is apparent that the lady still has much to learn, especially in equalizing the middle register of her voice. Her reception was enthusiastic, and she received two *encores*. Mr. POLLAK sang *Non e ver* (which next to "Champagne Charlie" seems to be the rage) with much feeling. The gentleman possesses a fine sympathetic voice, and is always effective in the concert room. Mr. KOPTA played two solos with his accustomed skill, but without his usual accuracy of intonation. Mr. G. W. MORGAN was of course admirable on the organ. Last, but by no means least, was the fair *beneficiare*, Miss TOPP. The first piece played by this fine artiste was CHOPIN'S exquisite "Ballade in A flat major," the ambiguous yet delicate design of which was most exquisitely maintained. We have no recollection of ever having heard the lady to greater advantage. The "variations in F major," by BEETHOVEN, are by no means entertaining in a concert room, whatever may be their merits in the salon. Even Miss TOPP failed to produce an effect with them, and it is seldom that a pianiste of her merit plays them in public. The lady's performances terminated with the RAFF "Polka de la Reine," a brilliant piece, which terminated the concert. Altogether it was an agreeable affair, and placed Miss TOPP in a good light before the public.

On the same evening, at Dodworth's Saloon, the Mendelssohn Glee Club gave its fourth concert. The members of the Club sang several glees in an acceptable manner, and a lady amateur astonished every one by the purity of her voice. Mr. S. B. MILLS was the solo pianist, and played an Etude by CHOPIN, a Mazurka by GOTTSCHALK, and his own "Recollections of Home."

Last evening at Steinway Hall, Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE gave his fifth annual concert, and was rewarded with a fine attendance. The gentleman deserves the best patronage of the public, and particularly of that portion which watches with interest the progress of a studious and capable worker. Mr. PEASE, in the few years that he has been in New-York, and they are numbered by his annual concerts, has produced many works, and has achieved a position both as a writer for the piano and as a pianist. He was assisted last evening by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mlle. TOEDT, Mr. HILL, Miss GILBERT, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. J. N. PATTISON and Mr. G. W. COLBY. Of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA it is enough to say that she was in excellent voice. She sang a charming composition by MILLARD called "Waiting," which obtained a vociferous encore. In the second part she gave a very pleasing work by Mr. A. H. PEASE, called "A Year's Spinning." Another song by the same gentleman, called "Autumn Song," was sung by Mr. HILL, and was redemanded. Miss TOEDT performed two solos on the violin with great skill and unusual cleanness. Naturally, on an occasion like the present, the piano music occupied a prominent position in the programme. Mr. PEASE possesses a happy fancy for arrangement, especially for two pianos. There is a dearth of such pieces, and hence it is a musical boon to find some one who is willing and able to write them. The novelty last evening was a duo on themes from OFFENBACH'S "Grand Duchess," played by Messrs. S. B. MILLS and PEASE. Three or four of the principal themes are ingeniously connected, and embroidered with every device of the piano and invention of the pianist. The airy gracefulness of the music is pleasantly preserved, albeit the technical difficulties of the composition are by no means slight. The duo is a brilliant and telling concert piece. It was magnificently played by the two gentlemen we have named, and, of course, was *encored*, when GOUNOD'S charming Serenade took its place. Later in the programme occurred a quartette for four pianos on themes from MEYERBEER'S "L'Etoile du Nord." Beyond a certain sonority there is little to be gained by adding to the number of pianos employed in the execution of any one piece of music. In this respect the instrument differs from the violin family. Nevertheless Mr. PEASE has produced a very showy piece, which was finely played by himself, Mr. PATTISON, Miss GILBERT and Mr. COLBY. There was still another duo on GODFREY'S Mabel Waltz, and finally Mr. PEASE played successfully the Andante Caprice by KONTSKI.

There will be an interesting concert at Irving Hall on Sunday evening. It is for the benefit of the *attachés* of that well-known establishment. The real workers always deserve encouragement, and the *attachés*, next to Mr. HARRISON himself, are the real workers there. They are known for their gentlemanly and obliging manners, traits which we trust will be duly remembered on Sunday and at all times.

Wallack's Theatre.

LOVELL'S play of "Love's Sacrifice" was acted at Wallack's Theatre last evening, for the first time. The old piece had a much better audience than many new ones can attract in these days of not over fastidious tastes. The performance has been dwelt upon before, when the play was presented, with Mr. J. W. WALLACK in the character of *Elmore*, and Mr. FISHER acted the part of the reptile *Lafont*—two personations, by the way, that are little less than complete, and like good wine that need no bush, need no new praises. The most interesting changes in the distribution of the parts last night were those which introduced Miss ROSE ETTINGE as *Margaret Elmore* and brought Mr. J. B. POLK forward as *St. Lo.* The language of "Love's Sacrifice" and the play altogether belongs to the "Iackins" "Grammercy" order of dramatic composition, and but for the opportunities afforded in two or three scenes for very faithful artists to make very affecting impressions upon their audiences, the piece would be buried with "The Hunchback" and its kindred nightmares. The first compliment to be made to Miss ETTINGE, Mr. POLK, Mr. FISHER, Mr. WALLACK, and let us include Mr. STODDART, as *Jean Ruse*, is for bringing the twisted language of the piece within Christian comprehension. The character of *Margaret Elmore* in the year back, when every dramatic season brought its half dozen white-muslined lady stars,—was one of the tests of histrionic excellence, and to pass judgment in that part was to be lifted to the crest of popularity. But few of the so-called stars of the past endowed the character with any likeness of the moving human nature that Miss ETTINGE infused into it last night. The personation tingled with healthy girlish enthusiasm, and strong human impulse seemed to prompt her in every situation. The most untutored maiden could not have conducted herself otherwise in the climax of the third act, where the inspired daughter assumes her overwhelmed father's dignity,—nor have the emotions of the position, within our recollection, been counterfeited more thoroughly—than they were by Miss ETTINGE;—the audience were aroused by the personal magnetism of the actress, and the tableau was redemanded. With much taste the positions of the various characters were altered before the curtain was lifted in response to the call. Mrs. SEFTON, Mrs. JENNINGS, Mr. ROCKWELL and Mr. RINGGOLD were included in the rest of the cast—and few pieces have been better acted as an entirety at Wallack's this season. "Love's Sacrifice" will be repeated on Saturday. To-night "The Rivals" will be played.

That chartered Libertine, the wind, is apt to use fair complexions roughly, but neither wind nor sun can inflict a blemish on beauty that PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION cannot remove.—*Advt.*

Ruptured Persons Notified.

Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, Artistic Surgeon, respectfully notifies his patients and the large number of afflicted persons who have called at his office during his absence, anxious to receive the aid of his experience, that he has returned from his professional visit to Havana, and will be prepared to receive them at his office, No. 697 Broadway.

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Descriptive circulars, with photographic likenesses of cases cured and other particulars, mailed on receipt of two postage stamps.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1868. —*Advertisement.*

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Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

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Terhune & Brett, No. 141 Fulton-st.—Window Shades, Venetian Blinds.

Stop at No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., and examine the Self-lighting GAS-BURNER.

MARRIED.

CRAIG—ESTILL.—On Thursday, April 30, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. C. E. Swope, WHARTON WAGSTAFF CRAIG, of New-York, to MATTIE, daughter of the late Gen. J. M. Estill, of California.

HOPPIN—BEEKMAN.—On Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, D. D., WILLIAM WARNER HOPPIN, Jr., of Providence, R. I., to KATHARINE, daughter of James W. Beekman.

MEREDITH—WATSON.—On Wednesday, April 29, at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., by Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D., WILLIAM T. MEREDITH, of New-York, to MARY R., daughter of John R. Watson, Esq.

PARKER—MILLER.—On Tuesday, April 28, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., WILLARD PARKER, Jr., to MARGARET MILLER, daughter of Morris Ketchum, Esq., of this City.

VATABLE—JOVA.—At the residence of the bride's parents, MARIE, daughter of H. A. Vatable, to JOHN J. JOVA, Esq.

DIED.

HALLOCK.—On Thursday, April 30, NANCY, wife of Charles S. Hallock.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the friends of her sons-in-law, J. J. Sillcocks and F. P. Wood, also the members of Benevolent 28, and Cyrus Lodge No. 208, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, May 3, from the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HALLSTED.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 29, JOHN B. HALLSTED, son of the late John B. and Jane C. Hallsted, in the 46th year of his age.

Relatives and friends and employes of the New-York Post-office are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 143 Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

INGRAHAM.—On Thursday, April 30, SIDNEY P. INGRAHAM, Jr., in the 36th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KISSAM.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 29, JOSEPH KISSAM, aged 80 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 200 Montgomery-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

LAKE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 28, of concussion of the brain, ROBERT M. LAKE, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Atlas Lodge, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 51 Morton-st., on Sunday, May 3, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

ATLAS LODGE NO. 316, F. & A. M.—The brethren of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge, to be held at their rooms, No. 948 Broadway, on Sunday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy Bro. ROBT. M. LAKE. The brethren of sister Lodges are fraternally invited. By order of

JOHN BOYD, Master.

GEO. W. DURYEA, Secretary.

LLOYD.—On Thursday morning, April 30, at his home in Mount Clair, N. J., HENRY H. LLOYD, aged 39 years and 9 months.

Funeral Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MONTANYE.—On Wednesday, April 29, HARRISON, youngest child of Libbie and Wm. H. MONTANYE, aged 1 year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, May 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 179 West 11th-st.

NIX.—At Hempstead, on Thursday, April 30, ELIZA M., wife of John Nix, aged 41 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Hempstead, L. I. All friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 9:30, and returning leave Mineola at 4:05.

RITTER.—At his residence, No. 2 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday morning, April 29, PETER RITTER, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral on Sunday, May 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church, corner of Washington and 7th sts.

WING.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 28, JAMES WING, son of the late Dr. J. A. Wing, of Albany.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Wednesday, April 29, DAVID G. WRIGHT, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 67 Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday at 2½ o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 209.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, No. 4 CENTRE-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Maiden-lane, Pier No. 18, East River, on Monday morning, April 27, 1868, and removed to the Morgue for identification. Description: Height, five feet seven inches; medium build, brown curly hair, dark red goatee and moustache. Dressed as follows: Blue ribbed coat, pants and vest, shoes with copper rivets, and strap around waist. In the water about five days.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office.
PATRICK H. KEENAN, Coroner.
WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 210.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, No. 4 CENTRE-STREET,
New-York, April 27, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 24 North River, Monday morning, April 27, and removed to the Morgue for identification. Description: Height, five feet eight inches: medium build, dark brown hair, no whiskers. Dressed as follows: Gray undershirt, white muslin shirt, black cloth pants and vest, and black cloth sack coat, and sewed boots. In the water about twenty-four hours.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office.
PATRICK H. KEENAN, Coroner.
WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 211.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, No. 4 CENTRE-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

The body of an unknown woman was found on board the steam ferry-boat *Pacific*, of the Union Ferry Company, (South Ferry,) foot of Whitehall-street, Sunday evening, April 26, by an Officer of the First Precinct, removed to the First Precinct Station-house, where an inquest was held, and body sent to the Morgue for identification. Description: Medium height, stout build, blue eyes, fair hair, and regular teeth. Dressed as follows: Brown delaine dress, gray plaid woolen shawl, hat, black and white mixed trimming, black cloth gaiters and cotton stockings. Found with her, a loaf of bread and a jar of preserved peaches.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office.
CORNELIUS FLYNN, Coroner.
THOMAS C. KNOX, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 212.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, No. 4 CENTRE-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Jackson-street, East River, Tuesday morning, April 28, and removed to the Morgue for identification. Description: Height five feet eight inches, black hair. Dressed as follows: Pilot cloth coat, pants and vest, white muslin shirt, and white flannel undershirt, heavy boots: Found on his person: Black handle pocket-knife, brass tobacco box and box of matches. In the water about two months.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office.
WILLIAM SCHIRMER, M. D., Coroner.
JOSEPH W. HOWE, M. D., Deputy Corner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box. For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

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THIRD AMERICAN NATIONAL SHOOTING FESTIVAL.
A GRAND
MASS MEETING
in favor of the above Festival will be held on
SUNDAY, May 3, at 5 o'clock P. M.,
at the
GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, New-York.
The following speakers are invited to address the meeting:
Hon. John T. Hoffman,
Robert D. Holmes,
Charles A. Dana,
Fred. Kapp,
Gen. F. Sigel,
Gen. L. Burger,
Oswald Ottendorfer,
Theodor Steinway,
Dr. G. Saner.
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Second door above 25th-st. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

UTAH.

The Annual Mormon General Conference—Sketch of the New Tabernacle—Proceedings of the Conference—Indian Movements and Outrages.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Salt Lake City, Wednesday, April 8, 1868.

The annual Mormon General Conference commenced on Monday last, in the large new Tabernacle in this city. Meetings were held on the preceding Sunday in that spacious building for the first time since last Fall, the meetings during the Winter having been held in the old Tabernacle.

In former years the April Conferences were held in the old Tabernacle, which seated about 3,000, and was not half large enough for the people therein assembled. The city folks were then requested to stay at home during the Conference meetings, in order to give the country folks a chance to get in the building and hear, but the meetings were always crowded, and throngs were outside unable to get standing room inside, or indeed to get inside at all.

When the new Tabernacle was built it was supposed that there would be plenty of room in it to accommodate as many as would assemble, and at the two Conferences which have been held in it—last Fall and this Spring—the city people were invited to be present. There was not too much room, however, to seat them. For the holding of monster meetings, the Mormon Headquarters promise soon to become the most remarkable place on this continent. The Mormon community is certainly growing all the time.

The new tabernacle holds 8,000 to 10,000 people, and has been filled twice every day since, including Sunday; so uncomfortably has it been filled, indeed, that Brigham Young declared that it would be necessary to have a gallery in the Tabernacle to accommodate the congregation. With galleries the building might be made to hold 15,000 people, and the improvement suggested will be probably effected at some future time.

Last Fall only a small portion of the new Tabernacle was provided with seats, but the carpenters have been at work on it all Winter, and the whole is now furnished with comfortable resting-places. A large sounding-board has been erected over the speaker's stand, but the accoustics of the building are still very unsatisfactory; perhaps not one-fourth of the congregation is able to hear and understand—that portion consisting of those who are seated near the speaker and those who are at the other end of the building. Brigham said he would continue to work at the building and improve it until it should answer all the purposes of its erection.

At these conference meetings Brigham Young presides *ex officio*. Around him, on the stand, are hundreds of apostles, bishops, high priests, seventies and other high Church officials, while before him are the thousands of elders, priests, teachers, deacons, ordinary Mormon men and women, strangers, Jews and Gentiles, the men occupying the side seats and the women the centre seats.

The services usually consist of singing, prayer, extempore addresses, of vast practicability, many of them calling on persons to go on various missions at home and abroad, proposing and adopting various church enterprises and the means to carry them on, voting for or against, but almost invariably for, the established Church authorities, and for new incumbents to fill any vacancies that may exist. The conferences indicate what will be done or attempted by the Mormon Church generally during the interim between present and succeeding Conferences, modified, of course, by any unforeseen circumstances that may arise.

Virtually the present conference commenced on Sunday, the 5th, but technically on the 6th, that being the 38th anniversary of the establishment of the Mormon Church, with six members, all told, by the original prophet, Joseph Smith, in the State of New-York.

The speakers at the present Conference were B. Young, H. C. Kimball, D. H. Wells, J. F. Smith, W. Woodruff, J. W. Young, G. A. Smith, G. Q. Cannon, J. Taylor, E. T. Benson, O. Hyde, O. Pratt, E. Snow and Lorenzo Snow.

The topics enlarged upon were how to secure a maximum of health, vigor and vitality; the laws of life; preservation of life; the due observance of the Sabbath; the furnishing of cattle, wagons and provisions to help the immigration of poor Mormons from Europe; dietetics; the disease of swine's flesh, strong drinks and tobacco; the production of fish, chickens, beef, mutton, fruit and vegetables; the cultivation of the land; the manufacture of silk, wool, hemp, flax, cotton and straw goods; home manufactures generally; the ignoring of foolish fashions; grasshoppers; marriage of young men and women.

About twenty men were "called" to go on "missions," destination not stated, to "preach the Gospel." The conference concluded this afternoon. The weather was propitious and quite pleasant, last night being sufficiently showery to lay the dust.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The mails, East and West, have been irregular the last week or two, owing to snow-storms and high water.

The grasshoppers have commenced to hatch out, in some places in considerable numbers.

The daily *Deseret News*, on Monday, appeared of double size. It is now nearly as large as the *Telegraph*, but publishes more reading matter, though only two-thirds the price.

A short time since Black Hawk and his band came into San Pete Valley, and wished to treat for peace. They have been committing depredations in that valley and vicinity for three seasons. They will probably not be hastily trusted.

Some Elk Mountain Ute Indians attacked a company of Mormons going to resettle the Upper Sevier Valley, a few days since, and killed two and wounded one. The parties numbered about twenty-five each. The settlers returned.

The Shower-Bath as a Punishment in State Prisons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your issue of the 26th inst. an editorial entitled "Our State Prisons," in which you commend the active interest manifested by the Prison Association of this State in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of prisoners before and after conviction; and this, I understand, they are effecting in part "by bringing about improvements in the discipline and government of prisons."

Permit me to call their attention through your columns to the inhuman system of punishment now in use known as the "shower-bath." It seems marvelous that such a horrible torture should have outlived the days of the Inquisition; and yet we find it in these enlightened days a common means of punishment in our State Prisons. On a recent visit I paid to Sing Sing, I was permitted to enter the room where the bath was located, and was initiated into the mysteries which render it such a formidable instrument of torture. The box itself which incloses the bath is about four feet long by about three feet in width, and resembles, in the lower part of it, an ordinary water-closet.

The prisoner is placed naked on the seat, having his hands and feet fastened immovably, and his throat clasped by a band of iron in such a manner as to raise his face toward the ceiling, rendering motion impossible and respiration difficult. While in this fixed position the water is let upon his head in full force through a tin plate perforated with large holes, which is located at the top of the box. A keeper stands outside the bath in charge of the stopper, and a medical man attends to determine how much the poor creature can endure. The punishment consists in suffocation, and while there is no actual intent to take life, yet, I am informed by inmates of that prison, that several deaths have occurred there which are marked on the hospital books as cases of "appoplexy" and "heart disease" which were simply deaths produced by the shower-bath. But whether the information be correct or not it is easy to understand how readily death might be produced in the adoption of such a system to persons of delicate organizations, and it is not difficult to believe that some other form of punishment might be used which would be equally effective as a corrector of unruly conduct, and which would be more in unison with the spirit of the age.

The medical men who are wealthy, placed as attendants at our institutions of correction, are not, as a general rule, selected for their capacity so much as for the influence which they or their friends have in the boards of appointment, and even should such punishment as this be continued, it would be but human to allow the poor wretches who are compelled to suffer it, the satisfaction of believing that their lives are not imperiled by the ignorance of the attendant. The recent case of a prisoner at Auburn, who cut his throat in the prison workshop while insane from the effects of the shower-bath, is an instance in point, and should be sufficient to direct the attention of this truly benevolent association to this relic of barbarism.

Respectfully, J. D. TOWNSEND.

New-York, April 27.

An Indianapolis letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* contains the following paragraph:

"During the extra session of the Indiana Legislature in 1861, Senator Douglas visited this place and remained over one day. Many of the Democratic members of the Legislature called upon him, among whom were Mr. A. O. Packard, the present Democratic candidate for Reporter of the Supreme Court, who, in the course of the conversation, remarked to Senator Douglas that 'If we of the North had only dealt justly with the South, there would have been no war.' The great Senator turned upon him, and with a look of supreme contempt, said: 'Sir, persons who entertain such sentiments should be upon the other side of the line, Sir.'"

Gov. Bullock's Message on the Massachusetts License Law.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Executive Department, Boston, April 23, 1868.

To the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to inform the House of Representatives, in which it originated, that the bill entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors" has to-day become a law of the Commonwealth by its failure to receive the approval of the Governor within the limit of time prescribed by the Constitution.

Having publicly recognized, in my annual message, the judgment of the people as decisively favoring a change of policy in regard to the traffic in intoxicating drinks, I have no desire to thwart their will as expressed through a general court elected on this specific issue. I am content that the responsibility for this legislation should rest where it has been placed by the deliberate action of my fellow-citizens; and to remit to them, as the tribunal of final resort, for their approval or reversal, the policy adopted by their immediate representatives.

But I am not content that the withholding of my formal assent to this bill shall be construed as a tacit approval of its provisions, or as indifference to the important principles it involves. I desire, by this direct method, to place upon record my earnest conviction that the restrictions it provides are not in accordance with the measure of regulation demanded by the people of the Commonwealth.

I am not unaware that, by a summary and unconditional repeal of existing statutes, it imposes a heavy burden upon the treasury, and that in releasing convicted violators of the law in large numbers from the penalties due to their offences, it makes no provision to exclude them from the full privileges of this act; while a violation of the act itself not only works a forfeiture of these privileges, but subjects the offender to fine and imprisonment. And further, that it remits to the chances and vicissitudes of municipal action, at annual meetings, that grave and momentous authority of legislating for the whole people of the Commonwealth by their representatives in General Court assembled, which is our constitutional guaranty for the enactment of laws impartially affecting and restraining all.

While I am not insensible to these and other minor, but yet serious objections, I feel that there is another, which, in the magnitude of the threatened evil, overshadows all. The fourth section of the bill throws open public bars and tippling-houses in every quarter of the State. It leads into temptation the young and the weak; it spreads a snare for the stranger and the unwary. It replaces thrift with waste, and the peace of quiet neighborhoods with boisterous and reckless disorder. It is destructive to the influences of the family and the fireside, adverse to good morals, and repugnant to the religious sentiment of the community.

To a measure like this, which as a citizen I could not support, as the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth I cannot affix my signature in approval; and declining to return it with my objections, for the reasons I have given, I refer it to the judgment and conscience of all the people of Massachusetts.

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK.

The Prize Fight in Rhode Island.

From the Providence Journal, April 25.

There was a good deal of excitement about the city, Friday, on the subject of a rumored prize fight during the forenoon, in Warwick, but definite information concerning it was principally confined to the "sporting class." It was known that a large number of Providence people had, in hacks and other vehicles, left for the scene of the fray between 5 and 8 o'clock, and that the principals were Robert Sellers, of Providence, and Peter English, of Baltimore, the antagonist of Sam Colyer in his first prize fight. A posse of policemen set out from this city about 9 o'clock, with a view of putting a stop to the unlawful proceedings, but the information in regard to the locality being somewhat vague, they did not reach the scene till about 11 o'clock. The tracks of the teams showed that the place selected was the "Coweset House," which is a Summer resort for clambakes, &c., on the beach between Apponaug and Warwick Neck. On arriving, the officers found that the contest had been going on for forty-five minutes, in a dance hall in the second story of the building. They were not observed till they were quite near the building, when an alarm was given, and the spectators began to scatter. They broke into the room and found that the bruisers had just finished a round, and in a state of exhaustion, were being covered with blankets by their seconds. There were from a hundred and fifty to two hundred persons present. The fighters were stripped to the waist, their faces showing fearful bruises, and their bodies covered with blood, which indicated that they had received very severe punishment. English had a bad bruise under the left eye, which member was swollen to a prodigious size, a cut over the right eye three-quarters of an inch in length, his jaw injured, and other wounds which were bleeding profusely. Sellers had a long cut on the back of his hand, the flesh being torn by striking the cheek-bone of his antagonist. During the ride afterward both his eyes closed and he became stone-blind. Sergeant Newhall, seeing Sellers a short distance off, getting out of a second-story window, ran around to the outside of the building and arrested him. He had climbed into a wagon, expecting, apparently, to be carried off, Officer Swann arrested English in the hall, not far from the ring. They could not have fought much longer, and evidently preferred being arrested to receiving further punishment. The company quietly dispersed, without making any opposition to the arrests. The prisoners were taken to East Greenwich, where they were arraigned before a magistrate, and committed to jail, each in default of $3,000 bail.

If they had fought another round, Sellers would probably have been declared the victor. The rounds each lasted three or four minutes, and the intermissions about one minute. English is a well-formed man, short and thick-set, about 26 years of age, and weighs about twenty pounds more than his antagonist. Sellers is of a more wiry build. Both were "game" to the back-bone, and fought as persistently as men ever did. Both were in fair condition, but they had only a fortnight's training. There was considerable betting on the result. English once went to Sellers' corner, and offered to bet him twenty-five to twenty that he would beat him; but Sellers declined, saying that he had no money. After they fought several rounds there was even money offered on Sellers. Near the close of the battle fifty to ten were offered on Sellers, but no takers were to be found.

The Accident in Chicago—A Hall Crowded with Fenians Breaks Down.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 24.

Another terrible accident has occurred, following closely on the heels of the burning of the *Sea Bird* and the panic in St. Mary's Church, and carrying desolation and unutterable grief to many an humble home. The scene of this occurrence was in the two-story frame building, No. 543 Archer avenue. Up stairs is a hall thirty feet wide by seventy-two deep, which has been for some time used for political and other meetings. Last night this hall was filled to its greatest capacity with eager and enthusiastic Irishmen. A grand meeting of the Fenian organization was taking place. Gen. O'Neil, the President of the Brotherhood, and Mr. Gibbons, the second in command, were both present. The latter had just concluded a strong and exciting appeal to his countrymen. The applause, which was frequent while he spoke, redoubled at the close, and the floor of the hall gave way, and nearly all of the shouting, applauding multitude were swept down on to the floor below. The flooring of the hall was supported only by a couple of beams nine inches by twelve, which were resting upon joists fourteen feet long. Flimsy and unsubstantial as paper, it is wonderful that the frail structure had not gone down long ago.

These unfortunates being thus precipitated, together with broken beams and boards, upon the billiard-room below, the flooring to that in turn gave way, and all were hurled a distance of six feet more into the cellar. Fortunately but very few people were in the billiard-room, nearly all having gone up stairs to hear the speeches. There was, however, a large stove in the room. The alarm-box was broken open and the alarm struck, but the flames were happily extinguished without injury being done to any person.

The work of extricating the dead, maimed and wounded from the *débris* was attended with considerable difficulty. The chief source of trouble was the want of light. Living objects could only be detected as they gave token of existence by cries for succor and help. At first all was confusion, and men even willing to render assistance ran hither and thither, apparently without aim or object. But finally comparative order and some sort of discipline was brought about, and then the painful and arduous labor of extricating the sufferers was prosecuted to some purpose.

Assault on Jacob Barker in New-Orleans.

Two men drove up in a cab to the residence of Jacob Barker, in New-Orleans, about noon on the 23d inst., and finding him seated on the gallery, attempted to forcibly abduct him. He violently resisted the attack, and, assisted by a colored woman, succeeded in driving them off. He, however, received several severe bruises on the head. They managed to get him on the banquette, where he was violently thrown to the ground and seriously hurt. The noise of the scuffle attracted the attention of Mr. Barker's nephew, who happened to be in the stable at the time. He rushed to the rescue of his uncle, and as the cab had by this time started off, fired several shots after them, but none of the balls took effect. It is stated that the men, at the solicitation of Mr. Barker, deposited in the Bank of Commerce $20,000 in gold. This was but a few days before the suspension. Failing to procure anything like a settlement, they determined to wreak their vengeance in a summary manner.

Apprehensions of Death Realized.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette, April 18.

A few days since a physician was called to see a young man in this county, who was sick. He examined the case carefully, felt of the pulse, which appeared strong and almost healthy, pronounced the case hopeful, and after prescribing, was about to depart. The patient requested the doctor to remain, with the remark that he should be dead in just ten minutes. The doctor, supposing it to be only a whim of the imagination, thought it best not to heed it, and left without delay, with a remark that he was sure he would soon be better. As soon as he left, the young man firmly, and in about his usual voice, told a gentleman present to look at his watch and note the time, for in just ten minutes from the time he spoke he should be dead. The friend, wishing, like the physician, to turn his attention from the subject, paid no attention to it, but performed some other slight attention. After about five minutes more had elapsed, the sick man again spoke to his friend: "Why did you not look at your watch? Five minutes have passed. I have only five minutes more to live." The friend then looked at his watch and noted the time. In just five minutes the patient was dead!

AUCTION SALES.

John H. Draper, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY." J. H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL, on TUESDAY, May 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF FRANCIS SKIDDY, ESQ., ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY. The eight-story brick building No. 380 South-st., known as the "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a sugar refinery in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar a week. Also, dock privileges and storehouse, on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, a complete stock of boneblack, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

H. D. MINER & BARKER WILL REMOVE MAY 1 TO THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS SALESROOM, NO. 8 CORTLANDT-ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY, WHERE THEY WILL HOLD REGULAR WEEKLY SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THOSE DESIRING TO REMOVE THEIR CHATTELS; AND WILL ALSO GIVE THEIR PERSONAL ATTENTION TO SALES OF FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCE OF PARTIES DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING. CONSIGNMENTS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE SOLICITED AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

By Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office—Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, BANKRUPT. HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, by order of assignee, the entire stock and fixtures of store No. 26 Maiden-lane. The fixtures will be sold on the premises on FRIDAY, May 1, at 10 o'clock, and the stock removed to our store, due notice of sale of which will be given.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAIR MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, SPRING MATTRESSES, &c. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 217 Canal-st., near Centre, by order of assignees: A large assortment of hair and spring mattresses, pillows and bolsters, iron bedsteads, sheets and comforters, quilts, alhamora and others. 40 hair-top mattresses, 10 bales feathers, 500 pounds hair, 40 pairs blankets, white and gray, &c.; sale without reserve.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell, by order of assignees, on FRIDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 217 Canal-st., a large assortment of mattresses, spring ditto, pillows, iron bedsteads, quilts, blankets, feathers, comfortables, &c., &c., all new, and to be sold without reserve.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom: 500 MAGNIFICENT CITY LOTS ON CENTRAL-AV., WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ABOUT HALF A MILE FROM McCOMB'S DAM. This property comprises between 400 and 500 City lots, being part of the great Morris tract, lying on both sides of Central-av., near Arcularius Hotel. The connection between the Hudson River, the Harlem and the New-Haven Railroads, in close proximity to this property, will be completed in a few weeks. Several hundred acres of land in the immediate neighborhood, it is understood, have been purchased for a grand depot for the Pacific Railroad Company. The land lies beautifully, intersected by Gerard-av., Arcularius-place, Findlay-place, Clarke-place, and other handsome avenues and streets. Title indisputable. Half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

E. A. Lawrence, Auctioneer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE OF CIGARS FOR VIOLATION OF THE REVENUE LAWS. By order of Hon. H. A. Smythe, Collector of the Port, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, at No. 117 Pearl-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock: Messrs. LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell as above, very superior brands of imported cigars in small lots, among which are Upmans & Upmans' Regalia, Figaros, Intimidad and many other very choice and rare brands.

Parties wishing a fine article should not miss this rare opportunity.

Sale positive. Terms cash.

Catalogues ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

Robert Somerville, Auctioneer.

NOTICE. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, WILL OCCUPY THE OLD-ESTABLISHED SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., ON AND AFTER MAY 1. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

Robert Somerville, Auctioneer.

AT NO. 161 WEST 23D-ST., TUESDAY, May 5, 10½ o'clock: HANDSOME FURNITURE, ELEGANT ORNAMENTS, CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, CURTAINS, CHANDELIERS, DECORATIONS, &c., of the completely furnished private residence of Mr. Henry Vanschaick. Full particulars hereafter. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer; office No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.

By Robert Somerville, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on SATURDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household and office furniture, mirrors, carpets, &c., &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE contained in St. George Hotel, corner 35th-st. and 6th-av. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the St. George Hotel, corner of 35th-st. and 6th-av., the furniture in said hotel consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, chandeliers and gas fixtures, wardrobes, mahogany sofas and rockers in haircloth, black walnut, cane-seated chairs, patent spring beds, china, crockery and glass ware, with other furniture which will be embraced in the catalogue, and sold by order of the mortgagee.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL SECOND HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom, No. 101 Liberty-st., the entire furniture of a genteel four-story residence, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, kitchen articles, carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at sale.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 1, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins—Layers, London layers and loose Muscatels, in prime order.
130 bags Sicily Walnuts.
7 cases Leghorn Citron.
300 drums Smyrna Figs.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC, BALTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.—Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the above-named vessels, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, A. D. 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 4th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer, the said steamships

ATLANTIC,
BALTIC and
WESTERN METROPOLIS,

together with all and singular their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate, and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
Dated New-York City, April 25, 1868.
CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.

Isle Royale Mining Co.,
No. 44 Exchange-Place, New-York, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.
By order of directors,
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868.
1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.
2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.
Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, April 1, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 19th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said

MONTANA MILL,

with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.
G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.
Dated April 28, 1868.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1868.

WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, under the supervision of Capt. D. G. THOMAS, M. S. K., at Depot of Army Clothing, Armory-square, this City, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described CLOTHING, &c., to wit:

15,000	pairs Bootees, hand-sewed.	62,000	Knapsacks.
		17,000	Canteens.
3,000	Trowsers, foot.	10,000	Metallic Shoulder Scales.
1,500	Trowsers, m't'd.		
12,873	Sack Coats, unlined.	6,300	Camp Kettles.
37,816	Felt Hats.	32,000	Mess Pans.
22,000	Hat Cords.	7,859	Ax Slings.
17,000	Leather Stocks.	1,961	Pick Slings.
2,339	Leather Leggings.	2,456	Hatchet Slings.
3,351	Linen Leggings.	4,000	Pickaxes.
30,000	yards Worsted Lace.	7,000	Pick Handles.

918 Hospital, Wall and Common Tents and Flies, (worn.)
About 50,000 N. C. Officers' Chevrons, Badges, &c.
About 250,000 numbers and letters. 600 Wall-Tent Poles. 19,900 Common Poles, &c. &c.
Lot of Tent Pins, all sizes.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Every purchaser will be required to make a cash deposit on the day of sale.
Catalogues will be furnished on application.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

By Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office; Art Gallery No. 845 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Assignee's Sale.—Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by order of the Court, the assignee will sell at auction, on the premises, No. 26 Maiden-lane, the fixtures of said store, being part of the assets of the above-named bankrupt, the stock of goods consisting of pocket-books, writing desks, card-cases, work-boxes, bankers' cases and fancy articles, will be sold at the auction rooms of H. D. MINER & BARKER, on the 12th day of May, of which due notice will be given.
Dated at New-York, the 20th day of April, 1868.
G. A. C. VAN BEUREN, Assignee.
MINER & BARKER, Auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-s.

J. P. Traver, Auctioneer—Office No. 11 Chambers-st.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MAY 4, AT 10½ o'clock, superb furniture of four-story and extension private house, No. 49 First-place, Brooklyn, near Clinton-st. Not excelled by any sale this season. Particulars hereafter. Catalogues on day of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, March 26, 1868. mar26-lawtomay28

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT. Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—JOHN WILEY & SON, IMPORTERS, Publishers and Booksellers, have removed to No. 2 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, under Mercantile Library. J. W. & S. are agents for the sale of Bagster & Sons' Bibles, &c.; London Tract Society's publications, Campbell & Tudhope's Sunday-school Cards, Murray's Hand-Books for Travelers, Cambridge Bibles, &c., &c. Scientific Books at wholesale and retail.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER WILL remove MAY 1, to their new and spacious Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., 4 doors west of Broadway, where they will sell by auction general merchandise, and are prepared to make advances on same.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in the manufacture of fine jewelry, by a firm well known the past 18 years. The advertiser would confer with a party desirous of establishing himself in a fair business and who can furnish $20,000 capital. Office in New-York. Communications addressed to R. C., Post-office Box No. 2,129, will be confidential if requested.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL of about $12,000, to purchase one-half interest in an old-established book and news business, amounting to about $70,000 per year. For further information, apply to or address AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—
—RIBBONS, VELVETS,—
—LACES, EMBROIDERIES,—
—HOSIERY, GLOVES,—

Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices. W. J. ELGER,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BONNETS and Hats—THIS DAY, great display at L. BINNS' immense millinery; largest in the world. No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. This is valuable.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICTORIA, $30; Argyle, $25; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. At STORMS, THURBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

CARPETS.

BAILEY BROTHERS,
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 195 Fulton-av., opposite Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT WAREROOMS OF
CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF DARK BAY HORSES, 16 hands high, long manes and tails, fine steppers; will drive single or double; one is unsurpassed as a saddle horse. Also, a new single coupe; harness only been used once. Call at No. 65 West 44th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN A CAR OF THE HARLEM RAILROAD Company, in the month of January last, a package containing a considerable amount of money in bills. The owner can have the same upon application to the Treasurer of the Harlem Railroad Company, by proving property and paying expenses of advertising.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 30,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to take care of a growing child; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY TWO Protestant girls, situations together in a private family; one as nurse and plain sewer, the other as chambermaid, to assist with waiting; good references; genteel in appearance. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO FIRST-class Protestant young women, one as laundress, and the other as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; both have the very best City references; they will go together or separate. City or country. Apply at No. 529 6th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference, and has no objection to the country; can be seen for two days. None but first-class families need apply at No. 213 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a small private family; she understands cooking in all its branches, and can furnish the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. City preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT A GENTLEMAN'S country-seat, a short distance from the City; either English, Welsh, Scotch or German. One who can produce good testimonials may find a good home by addressing Box No. 3,579 Post-office, with name and references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DESIRABLE, capable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; respectful, neat and obliging; best references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; baking and pastry; all kinds of deserts; best of reference. Address No. 543 West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and baking; wishes to go the country; the best City references. Call for two days at No. 102 24th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; the best of City reference can be given from every place that she has lived. Apply at No. 124 West 40th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to see to growing children and plain sewing, or light chamberwork and waiting; wages no object to a good home; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 373 3d av., near 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to wait upon a lady; is a first-rate seamstress; seven years' City reference. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 65 Bank-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her present place. Can be seen at No. 354 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and assist in fine washing, or do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 237 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Call at No. 98 York-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or would go as waitress; City reference from last place. Apply at No. 347 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; she has lost her own baby; is willing and obliging. Apply for two days to M. A. BURNS, No. 131 Mulberry-st., between Grand and Hester.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress; understands fluting well; or would go as cook, and assist in the washing; has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; would assist with the washing; willing to go to the country; good City testimonials from last place. Call at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 322 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation in a private family as first-class waitress, or to assist in the chamberwork if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS lady's maid and seamstress; must understand dressmaking and hairdressing; City reference from last situation will be required. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 105 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as a good cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City references. Call for 2 days at No. 344 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing; would go to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 205 West 27th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; an excellent baker; or will do general housework; in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family; is a first-rate cook, is willing to do the plain washing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 291 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; would do light chamberwork, if required; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 331 East 29th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 27th-st., second floor, back rooms.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or plain sewing and make herself generally useful. Apply at her present employer's, where she has lived three years and a half, No. 105 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; would have no objection to the country for the Summer months; good City reference. Call at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children; would like to go to the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing; has 12 years' reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 1,386 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COLORED PROTESTANT cook to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country for the Summer; good reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of grown children. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 36 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; good reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 352 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a small private family; can give the very best City reference. Call for two days at No. 349 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 207 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference. No. 325 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL WELL RECOMMENDED, a situation as nurse, to take care of children and sew. Apply at her present employer's, No. 1 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; is a good baker; would assist with the washing; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at 117 West 24th-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the house of her last employer, 132 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-rate cook; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 10 West 9th-st., (old No. 53.)

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, A situation to care a baby or growing children and do plain sewing; has three years' City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 353 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 157 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; is a good washer and ironer; best of City references. Call at No. 208 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook and assist with washing; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 East 12th-st.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A SERVANT that can milk, make butter, &c., a situation; good chambermaid and washer and ironer; good references. Apply at 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; best City reference given. Call at No. 94 (old No.) West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman an situation as chambermaid in a hotel, in the City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a professed cook, and has good reference. Call at No. 104 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL woman, a situation to cook, wash, iron and bake, in the City or country. Can be seen at No. 89 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations in a private family; one as good plain cook, first-class washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist in the washing; no objection to the country; have the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family, by a respectable woman who understands her business in all its branches, both in French and English cooking; best of references. Can be seen at No. 335 East 15th-st.; no objection to the country; Staten Island preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family, for general housework, or to take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 453 West 28th-st., near 10th-av., second floor. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY SERVANT, a situation as chambermaid, or would do up ladies' linens, or to take care of children; is fully competent to do either; has the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for two years. Can be seen, for two days, at 1,411 Broadway, near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; understands fluting. Apply at her present employer's, No. 132 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. Best of reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; high wages not so much an object as a good situation. Can be seen at No. 141 East 18th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, where the best of reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands all the branches of American, French and German cooking, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl of steady habits to do the downstairs work of a small plain family, or would do general housework; has the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged, rear of No. 118 Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, faithful girl as nurse and plain sewer; is kind and attentive to children; has three years' reference from her last place; is willing to go in the country or to travel. Apply at No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands her work; good reference; country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION as good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 208 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook; is also a good washer and ironer; can give good reference if required. Call, for two days, at No. 275 West 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; first-class; one as cook, the other as laundress; understands soups, pastries and jellies; best City reference. Apply at No. 524 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 202 6th-av., near 14th-st. Ring the upper bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO DO CHAMBERWORK and waiting and to assist with the washing; two years' reference. Call at No. 161 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN a situation as first-class laundress; no objection to the country; good City references. Apply at No. 63 West 33d-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; has seven years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 118 Amity-st., between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, to engage in families by the day, week or month. Apply at No. 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th-sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; best City reference from her last place. No. 107 West 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or take care of children; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 241 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and will assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at 437 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS and nurse, with City recommendations. Apply at No. 29 West 46th-st., from 9 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A young Protestant girl in a good family, to take care of children above two years old. No. 277 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress and chambermaid; has best City reference. Call at 208 West 35th-st., near 7th-av.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—A CHINESE MAID-servant wishes to serve a lady or family going to China or Japan; is accustomed to the sea and thoroughly capable; low wages. Apply at No. 103 East 21st-st., (new number,) before 12 o'clock.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SERVANTS.

THE
NEW-YORK EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.
No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st., is the largest and the best in the City for obtaining help.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man, an expert and careful driver, skillful groom; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; willing to make himself useful otherwise around a gentleman's place; best of references; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 217 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COLORED coachman, with four years' City reference, a situation; he understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; married; no incumbrance. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c., apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man showing 13 years' references; place with greenhouse preferred. Address F. F., care Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, or Davidson & Co., No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY the 10th of May; is a married German of long experience; fully understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, where he got first prizes, fruits and vegetables, farming and laying out new places. Address H. L., Harlem Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN coachman, who understands the care and management of horses, harness, carriages, &c., a situation; can milk, and is willing to assist in the vegetable garden; wages moderate. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single man; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place; understands care of farm stock; has the best of reference. Address H. T., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; is married; would like to go to the country with a good family; has seven and three years' references from his last employers. Address J. M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN (Protestant) as porter; is kind and obliging; has best of recommendations as to integrity, sobriety, and trustworthiness. Address E. J., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; willing to make himself useful; has first City and country reference. Address T. F., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; can milk if required; is a Protestant; can be seen at his last employer's for one day. Call or address W. S., No. 4 Maiden-lane, from 9 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as coachman, City or country; can act as coachman and gardener; can furnish the best City references. Address J. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or groom, by a young man who perfectly understands his business; will go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; has good reference. Address C. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN and his wife as butler and cook in a private family; no objection to the country; the man English, his wife Scotch. Address J. F. E., No. 4 Beech-st., West Broadway.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUATION for his coachman; he is handy, can raise vegetables and milk; is sober, industrious and trustworthy. Address J. McKENNY, in care Mr. A. M. F. Watson, No. 80 John-st., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and plain gardener; is willing and obliging; can milk if required; has good references from his last employer. Address R. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as coachman or to take care of a gentleman's horses, or to travel with a gentleman; can give fifteen years' City reference or five years from last place. Call or address S. M., No. 7 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a first-class man, married; long experience in this City; thoroughly capable in every respect; City or country; has best City reference. Address J. A. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; wife as cook or laundress; no incumbrance; best of City reference. Address F. G., *Times* Office, Box No. 199.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; open for any engagement; understands the culture of the vine; best of reference. Apply or address GARDENER, No. 18 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A situation as coachman; understands gardening; willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can milk if required. Address T. O. Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil and obliging; City reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener, who thoroughly understands the business; no objection to the care of a horse; has got good reference. Address C. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man; City reference unquestionable. Address J. H., or call at the drug store, corner 18th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN in a gentleman's family as waiter; good City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS trusty young man as coachman and groom, plain gardener, and to be generally useful; is reliable and capable; has the best of references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE care of a house for the Summer months; the best of City reference. To be seen at No. 222 West 27th-st., Room No. 20.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in any office or mercantile house as assistant bookkeeper, clerk or salesman; understands French; is an excellent penman; references given. Address E. P. M., Station E.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, as assistant bookkeeper or salesman in a wholesale house; resides with his parents; good references. Address W. W., No. 451 West 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN A situation in a book or fancy-store as salesman; references of the highest order given. Address BOOKS, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A QUICK, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man as plain family gardener, and to make himself in every way useful; must understand general work about a place, milking, &c.; an excellent situation is offered; recommendations must be genuine. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock at No. 151 East 18th-st.

CLERK WANTED.—WANTED A YOUNG unmarried man who is familiar with the dry goods commission business, able to take charge of a set of books, and make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 4,134 Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT children on a farm 30 miles from City; man for general farmwork and wife for housework. Mr. MEEKER, No. 140 Water-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business and is willing to do the coarse washing. Apply at No. 16 West 33d-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 39 5TH-AV., A PROTESTANT governess, who speaks French and can teach music to children under 12 years.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, April 30, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	113¼	113¾	5-20 Coupon, '67..	109¼	109⅜
Coupon, 1881...	113¾	113⅞	10-40 Registered..	102⅝	103
5-20 Regist'd '62.	105¼	105⅝	10-40 Coupon....	102⅝	103
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112¾	112⅞	Gold	139¾	139⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110⅞	111	June 7.30	107¾	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111	111⅛	July 7.30	107¾	107⅞
5-20 C.'65, JanJuly	108⅝	109			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

INSURE IN THE
SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 119 Broadway.

Assets...$1,500,000

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE AT AS LOW RATES AS OFFERED BY OTHER FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

A. F. HASTINGS, President.
W. B. BUCKHOUT, Vice-President.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.
NATHAN HARPER, Assistant Secretary.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company,
April 23, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON May 1st, prox., on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on that date, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York. GEORGE ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, May 11, next, at the office of Wm. C. Weed, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock M. By order.
New-York, April 30, 1868. WM. C. WEED, Sec'y.

Indemnity Insurance Company,
No. 704 Broadway, (basement,) April 25, 1868.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company and Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, May 11, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
JOHN HONE, President.

New-York, May 1, 1868.

THE MOUNT CARBON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, first mortgage coupons, due 1st of May, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of Grant & Son, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

$2,400 WANTED ON WESTCHESTER County property; title perfect. Address F. E. W., Box No. 5,039 New-York Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF C. R. MARVIN & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
CHARLES R. MARVIN,
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN,
April 30, 1868. GEORGE H. MARVIN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that CHARLES R. MARVIN, CHARLES H. MARVIN, TASKER H. MARVIN and GEORGE H. MARVIN, who reside in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of MARVIN BROS. & CO., for the buying and selling stocks, bonds, gold and other securities on commission, and for the transaction of a general financial and brokerage business in the City of New-York; that all the partners interested in the said business are the said Charles R. Marvin, who is the special partner, and the said Charles H. Marvin, Tasker H. Marvin and George H. Marvin, who are the general partners; that the said Charles R. Marvin has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and is to terminate on the 30th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
CHARLES R. MARVIN,
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN,
GEORGE H. MARVIN.
Dated New-York, April 30, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of R. L. CUTTING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
R. L. CUTTING,
R. L. CUTTING, Jr.
April 30, 1868. J. D'W. CUTTING.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of R. L. CUTTING & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds and gold.
R. L. CUTTING, Jr.
J. D'W. CUTTING.
No. 19 William-st., May 1, 1868.

New-York, May 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a partnership for the transaction of a General Commission Business in stocks, notes, bonds, gold, &c., under the firm name of BOGERT & WHITE, at No. 48 Pine-st.
CHAS. L. BOGERT,
Late of E. C. Bogert & Co.,
SAMUEL WHITE.
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of SEARLS & MILLER, for the transaction of a Stock Commission business at No. 20 Broad-st.
WM. SEARLS,
GEORGE M. MILLER.
New-York, May 1, 1868.

MR. AUGUSTUS JENKINS, OF NEW-York, and Mr. HENRY JONES BLAKE, of Boston, are partners in our NEW-YORK AND BOSTON FIRMS from April 1, 1868.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., Bankers.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. A. MACDONALD and JAMES GRAHAM has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
J. A. MACDONALD.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1868.

New-York, May 1, 1868.

MR. JAMES ROBB THIS DAY RETIRES from our firm as a partner by limitation of copartnership.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIETIES, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 49 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR $15 80 per month, with immediate possession and no rent to pay. Apply to Coöperative Building Bank, No. 202 Broadway. How to buy a lot for $2 per week, with immediate possession, either for building or gardening purposes. Apply at the offices of the Coöperative Building Bank, No. 202 Broadway. How to invest your money safely at 7 per cent. interest. Apply to Coöperative Building Bank, No. 202 Broadway. Interest invariably reckoned from date of deposit to date of withdrawal. Open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Mondays and Fridays till 8 P. M. Circulars giving full particulars, mailed free, on application. J. ANDREW, Secretary.

A—FOR SALE OR TO LET—HANDSOME corner house, with stable, Lexington-av. and 43d-st.; four-story, Mansard roof; is now being elegantly frescoed throughout; chandeliers and mirrors; possession May 20; $28,000; furnished, $3,600; unfurnished, $2,800. Also, four-story inside house, rent $2,000.
ABNER L. ELY, No. 637 4th-av.,
corner 41st-st., or No. 27 Pine-st.

ON 11TH-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Madison avs., Tremont; forty-five minutes from 26th-st., Harlem depot; house eight rooms, half an acre; two blocks from Central Station, four blocks from Tremont depot. Inquire of Mrs. RITTER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 55TH-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, one remaining newly finished first-class four-story brown-stone house, 20 by 50; terms easy. Apply to B. SMITH, No. 220 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE, 5TH-AV., MURRAY HILL—A brown-stone front house, first class in all respects and in perfect order, elegantly furnished, with or without furniture. For permits apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, superior order, 46th-st., near 5th-av.; do., 43d-st., near Broadway; also, two beautiful 3-story houses, 47th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE HIGHEST PART OF MURRAY Hill, the neat three-story high-stoop marble house, with bay window, No. 267 Lexington-av., new number, with or without furniture; possession immediately. Apply to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLE, No. 140 West 18th-st. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, Queen Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

STORE AND TWO ROOMS, NEW HOUSE, No. 417 10th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., $40; also, first floor, four rooms, No. 45 Rivington-st., front room, for business purposes, $40. Inquire on premises. Also, floors elsewhere.

STEAM POWER AND MANUFACTORY TO RENT—Three floors, 25x125, well lighted and located. Apply at office of the Metropolitan Collar Co., No. 307 Broadway.

UNION-SQUARE—THIRD FLOOR, 30X60, TO let, or will divide suitable for societies, dress-makers, or any first-class business. Inquire on the premises of BELL BROS., No. 35 Union-square.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—STORES NOS. 634 and 636 Broadway; also, upper part of buildings Nos. 634 and 636, together or singly; single rooms suitable for offices. Apply at carriage warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

LAW OFFICE AND DESK ROOM TO LET.—Two offices, part of a suite, with use of library. Inquire at No. 182 Broadway. Room No. 4.

NO. 229 PEARL-ST., BETWEEN PLATT and John; 16x80; whole or upper part. Apply to GEO. W. BRUCE, No. 1 Platt-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

OFFICES TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, MARBLE building, No. 23 Liberty-st. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st. Room No. 8.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—BRICK STABLE IN 13TH-ST., BETWEEN University-place and 5th-av., 1st of May. Apply to H. W. PRESCOTT, No. 20 East 14th-st.

ROOMS TO LET FOR OFFICES OR storage. Apply at No. 105 4th-av.

TO LET—NO. 27 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—STORES AND CELLARS 137 AND 139 Reade-st. at a low rent. Inquire at No. 140 Reade-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BETWEEN 27th and 38th sts., 4th and 6th avs., having three unfurnished rooms except carpets, willing to take a party of four adults to board permanently, may address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, Box No. 3,673 New-York Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, a few minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; single gentlemen, or gents and their wives, can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 186 Washington-st., first door south of Brooklyn Institute.

BOARDING.—A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, replete with modern conveniences, in first-class house, located in 15th-st., east of 4th-av., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen; family small and private; no other rooms rented; reference required. Address, with name and residence, S. H., Station D.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO A gentleman, without meals. A delightful Summer residence. The most unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 23 Abingdon-square, second house below 12th-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Board in a well kept house may now be secured for families and single gentlemen, with handsomely furnished rooms, that will be vacant on 1st of May. Apply immediately at No. 73 West 23d-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway—handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. The best of references given and required.

PART OF No. 48, CLINTON-PLACE, rent in board, to private family, adults, basement, second story, and attic; house newly repaired thoroughly; immediate possession.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, to let, pleasantly located in Jersey City, ten minutes from the Ferry. Address A. B. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—GENTLEMEN preferred. No 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square. House first class in every particular; small family of adults; restaurants very near.

NO. 73 WEST 23D-ST., PLEASANT, well-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board for families and single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 163 EAST 17TH-ST.—A DELIGHTful Summer location on Stuyvesant-park; beautiful house, desirable rooms, and first-class board at Summer prices. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS board for a gentleman and wife, or a family, at No. 238 West 25th-st.; children not objectionable; no moving; best of references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO rent a large front room, furnished, on second floor, to a gentleman, with meals on Sunday, if desired; location Macdougal-st. Address C. D., Box No. 75 Station A.

NO. 32½ WEST 14TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; house first class; reference required.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A gentleman and wife or three or four young gentlemen can have fine rooms and board. Everything first class; references; billiard room, &c.

TO LET—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, TWO pleasant rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen. Address F. R., Box No. 4,956 Post-office.

A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR TO let to a single gentleman, without board. Inquire at No. 56 West Washington-place.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY, ADJOINING THE Coleman House. Furnished rooms to let, with or without board; reference required.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A ROOM with board for a gentleman at $8 per week. No. 260 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 34 WEST 21ST-ST., A NICELY-furnished back parlor, two square rooms, and a hall bedroom, with first-class board, in a private family.

A SMALL FAMILY HAS A PLEASANT room, furnished or unfurnished, to let, with board. Apply at No. 250 West 38th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT No. 50 Charles-st., can accommodate a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife with board.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD—SUITABLE for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE No. 11 WEST 11th-st., newly furnished; desirable location for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

BOARD.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board in a pleasant location, at moderate prices, by calling at No. 11 Abingdon-square.

$7 TO $12—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH EXcellent board, at No. 176 Bleecker-st, near Macdougal; also on the sea-shore, near N. Y.; fare 30 cts.

$25 A WEEK, WITH BOARD—A LARGE front parlor; Washington-square. Apply at No. 45 West 4th-st.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD—A LARGE NICELY-furnished back parlor on first floor; price low; neighborhood good. Inquire at No. 352 West 15th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A LARGE unfurnished room on first floor, with board for two, at $18 per week. No. 260 West 11th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN at No. 20 West 15th-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—APPLY at No. 108 Leroy-st. References given and required.

NO. 37 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board, at reasonable rates.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson, from July 6 to Sept. 9. ALONZO FLACK.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY, AT moderate rent, in New-York, west of 3d-av., or in Brooklyn, adjacent to the ferries, a floor of about four rooms, with conveniences for housekeeping. Address, with terms and other particulars, C. B. H., Box No. 4,600 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES ROOMS without board. Locality preferred 26th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs. For suitable apartments a reasonable price will be paid. Address B., Post-office Box, No. 4,161.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL SHOULD SEE AND COMPARE THE property of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY at

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

First station (nine miles) Erie Railway, 40 minutes from Chambers-st. Guides may be had free on application to

BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway,
CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st.,
Agents for the Company;
or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent,
Rutherford Park, N. J.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 PINE-ST.,

Offer for sale at Greenville, Bergen Point, Roselle, Westfield, Plainfield, Somerville, Whitehouse, and at all points on the line of the

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

houses, lots, country seats and farms. We offer no property that we have not thoroughly examined. Descriptive lists just issued, complete with time tables, maps and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages and the property we are offering for sale.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE NEW-Jersey Central Railroad, 31 miles from New-York, 7 trains each way daily, a very desirable country place, containing eight acres of choice land, plenty of fruit, a good orchard of choice apples and a young orchard set out of choice apples and pears; plenty of small fruit, house, carriage-house, barn, farmer's dwelling, &c.; all fenced in good order; under-drained; location first-class; on the Turnpike Road leading from Boundbrook to New-Brunswick, and fronting on the Raritan River; free from mosquitoes, and perfectly healthy. Price, including tools, wagons, &c., $5,000. Inquire of C. J. FISHER, No. 272 Washington-av., Brooklyn; or No. 60 South-st., corner Wall, New-York.

A HOUSE AND ONE ACRE OF LAND AT Somerville, on the Central Railroad of NewJersey, for sale—a brick house containing ten rooms, located in one of the best positions in Somerville, within ten minutes walk of the depot, one and a half hours from New-York. Price $5,000.

Possession can be had immediately.

Apply to A. D. HOPE, Hope Express Company, No. 59 Broadway.

AT GENEVA, N. Y.—ONE OF THE MOST beautifully located residences in the village, on the bank of Seneca Lake; nine acres of land. The house is large and well arranged, supplied with gas; the grounds are ornamentally laid out with trees, shrubs and hedges, garden and orchard, large stables, &c.; gravel beach, affording fine facilities for boating, fishing and bathing. For particulars inquire of WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON river, to close an estate, the desirable country place known as Riverside, near Poughkeepsie, on the west bank of the river; 240 acres of land; splendid views; good house; well divided; farmhouse and all necessary outbuildings; fruit; garden; excellent neighborhood; price quite reasonable; not much cash required. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FARM TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR TILL November next; possession immediately; the farm is 100 acres, four miles from Summit, N. J., an hour's ride on Morris and Essex Railroad; numerous buildings, good house and abundance of fruit, &c.; room for a large family, and exceedingly healthy; daily mail stage from Summit Depot passes by the farm.
PRESCOTT & SON, No. 75 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—THREE NEW HOUSES pleasantly situated on Central-av., five minutes' walk from depot, for sale at reasonable prices; have 15 and 16 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, gas, furnace and range. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., or corner Main and Cone sts., Orange.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN, OR WILL be let it not sold, a very desirable large house, with 9 acres of land; house filled in with brick; location elevated, overlooking a beautiful country and the Sound; one mile from New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of W. K. MEAD, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 13, or J. R. SACKET, No. 41 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A VERY HANDsome, modern-built cottage, with nicely arranged grounds, stable, &c., situated in the beautiful "Valley of the Ramapo," New-Jersey, one hour by Erie Railway from the City; perfectly healthy and free from mosquitoes; rent moderate. Address Box No. 5,447, New-York City.

FOR SALE—AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS., A first-class residence, buildings all new, and on an elevated situation, commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Connecticut River. There are nearly three acres of excellent ground, with an abundance of young fruit trees. Inquire of ENOS PARSONS, Northampton.

AT MADISON, NEW-JERSEY, ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR SALE.—A very desirable house, with 13 rooms, containing all the modern conveniences, extra closets, &c.; a wide verandah extends on two sides 75 feet. Ice-house filled. For particulars apply to A. M. TREDWELL, No. 29 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

A GOOD RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR sale, 2½ miles from Tarrytown, 94 acres productive land, well wooded, watered and healthy. The view of the Hudson and surrounding country is very fine from a portion of the land, and which is desirable for building. Call or address A. KENDALL, No. 39 Pine-st.

A FARM OF 72 ACRES, AT CRAWFORD, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 16 miles from New-York; elevated land, fronting on a wide, rapid, running stream; old-fashioned buildings; will be sold very much less than value, $12,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT MOTT HAVEN, WESTCHESTER Co., N. Y., a new frame-house, three-story and basement, French roof, twelve rooms, gas, and heater; situated on Buena Ridge; one minute from depot of Harlem Railroad. For particulars inquire of B. FARLEY, Buena Ridge, Mott Haven.

A SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR BY RAIL from the City, a new and desirable house, with bay windows, containing 12 rooms, large pantries, furnace, range, &c.; location elevated and view fine; three minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to W. J. COCHRAN, No. 895 Broadway, or to J. BONNEL, Esq., at Summit.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williams bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

NORTH RIVER COUNTRY SEAT—ON Manhattan Island, for sale; house, stable, &c.; first-class, with magnificent view of the river; grounds about one acre; distant from Chambers-st. eight miles—from Central Park one and a quarter miles. Apply to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

CLARENDON HOUSE—NYACK, N. Y., TO let on very favorable terms; 35 rooms, barn, three acres; beautifully situated near the river. Apply to R. P. EELLS, Nyack, or W. F. GOODWIN, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OR THE HUDson, near Hyde Park; about 120 acres of land, half a mile river front; lodge, billiard house, brick barns, &c. For particulars apply to POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON THE water, 30 acres; will exchange in part for Brooklyn or other property; several other fine places.
JAQUES, No. 218 Broadway.

TWO NEAT AND TASTEFUL DWELLINGS, just finished and for sale, at Mount Vernon; lots large and beautifully located; prices $6,500 and $7,000. CHARLES CRARY, No. 104 Broadway.

MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Fine residence, 13 rooms, barn and stable, well fruited, shaded, &c., $8,000; others—1 acre to 200—$3,000 to $80,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
New-Jersey,
opens 15th of June with terms reduced. For particulars, route, &c., address S. T. COZZENS.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE NOW OPEN.—Finest bathing on the Sound; healthy climate; splendid drives; only two hours from New-York via New-Haven Railroad. P. D. CARRIQUE.

SHIPPING.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. VAN SICE, May 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, May 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, May 21.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves....SATURDAY, May 2
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves....SATURDAY, May 9
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves Harrison-st. Pier every morning at 8 o'clock, without exception, touching at 34th-st., landing at Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. JAMES O. SCRIPTURE will officiate in this Chapel on SUNDAY, both morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AV. METHODIST CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach next SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock; Rev. W. H. BOOLE in the evening at 7½ o'clock. A general prayer-meeting will be held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Ye praying men from all the churches and denominations come in and pray. Seats free. WM. H. EVANS, Pastor.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE INSURANCE MONITOR
AND
WALL-STREET REVIEW.
For fifteen years the leading Insurance Journal of the U. S. April number now ready. Office No. 14 Wall-st., N. Y.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING.—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for anything in their line. Superior quality and moderate prices.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET OR FOR SALE, beautifully situated at North Belleville, near Boiling Spring, and Rutherford Park, N. J.—An Italian villa, partly furnished, containing 18 rooms; 4 acres, with necessary outbuildings, sloping lawn and water-front; rent $1,800. Also, a beautiful place of ten acres, with cottage, 12 rooms, fruit, shrubbery and fine old forest-trees, private water-front, with good bathing, boating and fishing; communication with Wall-st. within an hour; rent $500. Apply at the St. Denis Hotel, Room No. 35, between 9 and 11 A. M. or 7 and 9 P. M.

TO LET—14 AND 19 ST. MARKS-PL., 3-ST. H. S.
No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway, four-story h. s.
No. 101 Lexington-av., cottage, &c., two-story h. s.
No. 52 Crosby-st., two-story and attic high-stoop.
No. 10 Fourth-st., near Broadway.
Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st., floors.
Nos. 5 and 7 William-st., offices.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 2, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE BEAUTIfully located on the shore of Prince's Bay; house containing nineteen rooms; stable, carriage-house, &c.; a large garden with abundance of fruit; can be rented with or without fifty acres of well cultivated land with a large apple and quince orchard; within three-quarters of a mile of Pleasant Plains Station; trains leave nearly every hour during the day for New-York. Address SAMUEL J. VAIL, Prince's Bay Post-office, Staten Island, or Pleasant Plains Station.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT with 10 acres, in Rye township, within a few minutes' drive of either Rye or Portchester depots, on the New Haven Railroad; house large, 18 rooms, all modern improvements; grounds in best order; fine stables and carriage-house, &c.; splendid view of the Sound; will be let partly furnished if desired. Apply to WM. JOHNSTON, No. 39 7th-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house and stable, and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season or by the year. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE AT Edgewater, directly on the river bank, near Fort Lee, fifteen or sixteen rooms, carriage-house, stables, &c., all in fine order; possession immediately; rent moderate to a desirable tenant. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, L. I., OVERlooking Lowe's bay, two good size and comfortable cottages; one furnished, the other unfurnished; each having a garden plot containing fruit, berries, &c.; stable room large; icehouse well filled. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, 30 MINUTES by Hudson River Railroad and 5 minutes from depot, a handsome furnished house, with all modern improvements, carriage-house and stable, and 1½ acres of ground; finely situated. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, ON NORTH SIDE of Washington-square, an elegant three-story and attic high-stoop brick house, in prime order, with modern improvements; has an extensive back building; house, 28x100 feet; lot, 130 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHIN one minute's walk of 8th-av. cars, the upper part of a house; house has fine grounds; stable and vegetable garden if desired; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. For terms, &c., address A. B. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, A DESIRABLE dwelling, with barn, five acres of land, fruit and shade trees, on Washington-st., near the Brick Church Station. Apply to N. W. PIERSON, No. 52 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT PATERSON, N. J.—A substantial three-story brick house, desirably located; contains 16 rooms, and has all modern improvements and conveniences. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED AT WILton, Westchester County, a Gothic house containing ten rooms, with five lots ground; fine garden and stable attached; twenty minutes' walk from Harlem or Mott Haven Depot. Address Post-office Box No. 6,089.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, BARN AND TWO acres of land, situated on Hackensack River, opposite the village of Hackensack, three-quarter mile from the depot. Inquire of S. MUNN & CO., No. 122 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, No. 321 West 35th-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av., with carpets and oil-cloth, at a reduced rent, $1,400. Apply on the premises, from 9:30 A. M. to 4 P. M., or at No. 711 Lexington-av. J. SEXTON.

TO LET—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, CONsisting of nine rooms; marble mantels; house newly papered and in thorough order; convenient to depot; possession immediately; rent $550. Apply to WILLIAM G. LENT, Tremont, opposite depot.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING—FURNISHED COTtage and garden; ten rooms; beautifully shaded, ten minutes' walk, on flagging from depot; rent $600; inquire (near cottage) of Mr. WM. SMART, Flushing—or P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 9 William-st., New-York.

TWO HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Bay Side, Flushing, near railroad depot, on the water, with bath-house; 15 and 13 rooms; garden fruits and vegetables for one included; ice-houses filled. GEORGE BRADISH, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 22.

TO RENT—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A HANDsome house fully furnished and in complete order; hot and cold water, bath, water-closet in house; garden with fruit; barn, chicken-house, &c.; rent low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON 13TH-st., Harlem, near 5th-av.; the house is three-story high-stoop brown-stone, and handsomely furnished; $175 per month. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED COUNTRY residences on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about one hour from City; near the water; horses, carriages, &c.; rent $200 per month. PARKER, LORING & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED country seats to let; desirably located; of easy access to the City; also furnished and unfurnished houses in this City and Brooklyn. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT RYE, N. Y., TO LET for five months; contains 14 rooms, with modern improvements. For further particulars address J. M. HALSTED, Rye, N. Y., or No. 68 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND, 45 MINutes from Wall-st., cottage house, 10 rooms, new and commodious. Furniture to be sold at a valuation. Permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL, NICELY FURNISHED house, (excepting two rooms,) consisting of parlors, dining-room, kitchen, store-room and four sleeping rooms, to a family of adults. No. 125 East 31st-st.

TO LET—HOUSE, BARN, AND TWO-THIRDS acre of land overlooking Morrisania; fruit of all kinds; five minutes' walk from depot. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT Orange, 1½ miles from depot, with stable and garden; location very healthy, with fine mountain air. Apply to R. BOWNE, No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE UP THE Housatonic Valley; beautiful and shady grounds, barn, icehouse, &c. Address Box No. 6,656 Post-office, New-York.

FLOORS TO LET—FOUR ROOMS EACH, gas and water, $25, in new house No. 417 10th-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Inquire on premises 4 to 6 P. M. Also, floors Nos. 446 and 448 West 19th-st., $20.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR OF DWELLING, No. 20 East 14th-st., with extension, between University-place and 5th-av.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR IN HOUSE NO. 282 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.; bath and gas; very pleasantly located.

TO LET—THE DWELLING NO. 163 WEST 21ST-st., with the furniture. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square.

TO LET—AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., A HANDsomely furnished cottage, within ten minutes' walk of the landing. Apply at No. 24 Dey-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 13 rooms, near depot, to let; price $1,000.
W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

MUSICAL.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, (established 1829,) manufacturers of pianos. Warerooms No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., New-York.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND piano-fortes, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of A. HAMILTON HAGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss. At the City of New-York, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of A. Hamilton Hager, of New-Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch.—In the matter of JAMES PELTON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Pelton, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, 17th day of April, A. D. 1868.
J. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW SIMPSON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Andrew Simpson, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, April 30, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At Poughkeepsie City, on the 24th day of April, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY C. PEARL, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
APRIL 24, 1868. CHARLES WHEATON, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. VAN SAUN and ALBERT VAN SAUN, individually and as copartners under the firm name of J. A. Van Saun & Son, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES K. FLEMING, of Scarsdale, Westchester County, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC C. NOE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN S. PEURICE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM HERRICK, JAMES K. HERRICK and CHARLES K. HERRICK, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petitions; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC N. HALLADAY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 1, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HOUGHTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph Houghton, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.
MAY 1, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SAMUEL G. CUTTS, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated New-York, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
E. HAINES, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 142 Fulton-st.
my1-law3wFr*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAN B. ALLEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Dan B. Allen, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 12th day of April, A. D. 1868.
LEVI GRAY, Assignee.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN P. SMITH AND JAMES SMITH, BANKRUPTS.—Notice is hereby given that the creditors of said bankrupts, and all other persons interested, are required to appear before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why Daniel D. Demarest, the assignee of said bankrupts, should not be authorized to pay off the mortgages upon the real estate of the said bankrupts, sold by him, and convey the same to the purchasers thereof free and discharged from said mortgages.—Dated April 28, 1868.
DANIEL D. DEMAREST,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of John P. Smith and James Smith.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NEWTON S. BRIGGS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Newton S. Briggs, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1868.
my1-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL FITZGERALD, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael Fitzgerald, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY H. TAPPAN, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry H. Tappan, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, April 30, 1868. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

NO. 1004.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. VAN ANTWERP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William L. Van Antwerp, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868.
ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* No. 76 Nassau-st.

NO. 791.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS HILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Hiller, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 27th day of March, 1868.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* No. 76 Nassau-st.

NO. 882.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. DEAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William G. Dean, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 809.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. TERRY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles L. Terry, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
No. 76 Nassau-st.

NO. 578.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH G. MOODY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph G. Moody, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
my1-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
TO
H. L. BATEMAN,
Director of the Parisian Opera Bouffe.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, MAY 2.
BATEMAN'S PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE,
comprising
ALL THE ORIGINAL ARTISTS.
Mlle. TOSTEE, Mlle. FLEURY LONGCHAMPS, Mlle. DE FELCOURT, MM. GUFFROY, LAGRIFFOUL, DE CHESNE, LEDUC, MONIES, &c., &c.
THE GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
appear at both
THE MATINEE AND EVENING PERFORMANCES.
GRAND
GALA MATINEE,
Commencing at 1 o'clock.
LA BELLE HELENE,
Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by Offenbach.
ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE, ONE DOLLAR.
THE EVENING PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 8 o'clock precisely,
will consist
of
the first and second acts
of
LA GRANDE DUCHESS,
OPERA BOUFFE, BY J. OFFENBACH.
To be followed
by the first appearance
in many years
of
MR. H. L. BATEMAN,
in his celebrated personation of
HAVERSACK,
supported by a
TALENTED COMPANY.
THE OLD GUARD.
ENGLISH DRAMA IN ONE ACT.
BY BOUCICAULT.
To conclude with
the second act of
LA BELLE HELENE.
OPERA BOUFFE, BY J. OFFENBACH.
ADMISSION $1.
RESERVED SEATS $1 EXTRA.
PRIVATE BOXES ACCORDING TO LOCATION.
Reserved seats can be had at the Box offices of the Academy of Music and French Theatre. Also at Nos. 200 and 701 Broadway.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.
WONDERFUL EXHIBITION.
NEVER SEEN IN THIS COUNTY BEFORE.
SENOR ANTONIO CAPO

will exhibit at Dodworth Hall the finest gallery of pictures and portraits, cut in paper with common scissors.

Among the portraits there are to be found those of all the Presidents of the United States, from the immortal WASHINGTON down to the lamented LINCOLN, and his successor, ANDREW JOHNSON.

Exhibition open from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 8 to 11 P. M.

Price of admission to the gallery 50 cents, and 30 cents extra to see the artist at work.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 6th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for "Additions and Alterations," and for furnishing Primary School No. 27, situated on the north side of West 37th-st., near 10th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be endorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES G. DIMOND,
JOHN HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINER,
DANIEL EARLY,
Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.
Dated APRIL 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the building and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 28, on the north side of 40th-st., near 8th-av.; also, for furnishing Grammar School No. 58, on 52d-st., near 8th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

W. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERRENCE RILEY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
Board of Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated APRIL 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 12, on Madison-st., near Jackson-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

DENNIS J. TWIGG,
WM. H. THRALL,
JAMES COLLINS,
THOMAS SHEILS,
DENNIS DUNN,
Board of Trustees Seventh Ward.
Dated April 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 5th of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the seats, desks and other furniture, required for the new Primary School on Roosevelt-st., near Cherry-st. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,
APRIL 20, 1868. Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 5, on Mott-st., near Prince-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Erecting new Wings, &c." "Proposal for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MICHAEL BURKE,
JOHN BUSH,
S. R. KIRKHAM,
PATRICK BRENNAN,
HENRY MANRON,
Board of Trustees Fourteenth Ward.
Dated APRIL 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, May 5, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the seats, desks and other furniture required for Grammar School No. 57, on 115th-st., near 3d-av.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

T. E. B. HAWKS,
LEWIS N. FULLER,
JOHN STRAITON,
CHARLES PLACE,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
Board of Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
Dated APRIL 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1868, at 3 P. M., for altering and repairing, also for furnishing Grammar School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts., and Wing on West Broadway, pursuant to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Altering and Repairing," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

W. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN HEWITT,
CLAUS PUCKHAFER,
ZIMRI WEST,
W. H. BURRAS,
Board of Trustees Fifth Ward.
Dated APRIL 21, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, April 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, for delivery at military posts of the several quantities of coal, viz.:

At David's Island, 236 tons of coal.
At Fort Lafayette, 100 tons of coal.

The coal is to be of the best quality of Anthracite, of egg size, to be delivered in the yards at each post, to be weighed on the post scale.

The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the proposals, if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

DUFUS INGALLS,
Brev. Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Quartermaster-Gen.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 1, 1868.
Richard Brinsley Sheridan's standard comedy of
THE RIVALS;
Or, A TRIP TO BATH.
Revived with beautiful scenery, correct costumes, elegant appointments and a capital distribution.

Sir Anthony Absolute	Mr. John Gilbert
Capt. Absolute	Mr. J. W. Wallack
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Mr. Charles Fisher
Acres	Mr. A. W. Young
David	Mr. Geo. Holland
Faulkland	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Fag	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Thomas	Mr. W. H. Pope
James	Mr. T. Ward
Boy	Mr. E. Cashin
Lydia Languish	Miss Annie Ward
Julia	Mrs. Clara Jennings
Mrs. Malaprop	Mrs. Vernon
Lucy	Mrs. John Sefton

SATURDAY, May 2—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
MONDAY—THE RIVALS.
TUESDAY—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
In rehearsal, and will speedily be produced, Tom Taylor's beautiful Comedy entitled
MASKS AND FACES.
In active rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, an ORIGINAL ROMANTIC DRAMA, replete with great interest, novel and picturesque effects.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN.........................Lessee and Director
CLOSE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERATIC SEASON ON RECORD.
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES
OF
BATEMAN'S PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE, NEW-YORK.
LA BELLE HELENE.
LA BELLE HELENE.
LA BELLE HELENE.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 1,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of
LA BELLE HELENE.
Seats for any of the above performances now ready at the box-office and Nos. 200 and 701 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
TO-MORROW, RISTORI.
DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.
ADELAIDE RISTORI'S FAREWELL IN AMERICA.
SEASON IN NEW-YORK LIMITED TO FIVE NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 2, FOR THE FIRST TIME, SOR TERESA, (SISTER TERESA), OR ISABELLA SUAREZ,
produced with immense enthusiasm during the late incomparable and triumphant season in Havana.
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of SOR TERESA.
Ticket offices now open. Down town, Peters' music-store, No. 200 Broadway. Up town, Schirmer's music-store, 701 Broadway, and at Theatre Francais.
FIRST RISTORI MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.
Second and third Ristori nights, MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 4 and 5. PRICES AS USUAL.
FAMILY CIRCLE 50 CENTS.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
EXTENSION OF TIME.
The Managers of the GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, ON THE CORNER OF 34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY, having, in compliance with numerous requests, postponed their Provincial tour, respectfully announce that the
SEASON IN NEW-YORK
will be briefly prolonged, and that this
IMMENSE ESTABLISHMENT,
with its company of
OVER ONE HUNDRED FRENCH, AMERICAN, AND ENGLISH ARTISTS,
will continue in its present location
A SHORT TIME LONGER.
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2½ P. M.
Evening performance at 7½, rain or shine.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

IRVING HALL.
MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.
BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
BLIND TOM,
THE
WONDERFUL NEGRO-BOY PIANIST,
will give a series of his
RECHERCHE ENTERTAINMENTS,
AT
IRVING HALL,
commencing
MONDAY, MAY 4.
his first appearance in this City since his return from Europe, where he was
VISITED BY THOUSANDS,
and regarded by all as the
GREATEST MUSICAL GENIUS LIVING.
The sale of reserved seats for each performance will commence Wednesday, 29th inst., at Pond's music-stores, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7, performance commences at 7¾.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, at 2 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 6,
THE GRANDEST CONCERT
OF THE SEASON,
COMPLIMENTARY TO
MR. JOHN DARCIE,
on which occasion
THE MOST BRILLIANT ARRAY OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL ARTISTS
EVER PRESENTED IN ONE PROGRAMME
have kindly
VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES,
ALL OF WHOM WILL APPEAR.
Full particulars in future announcements. Tickets of admission $1; can be obtained at all the music-stores and at the principal hotels. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at the Theatre ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the hall.

KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON
OF THE ERA OF THE REFORMATION.
Fifth-av. Art Gallery, corner 14th-st.
Daily, 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and 7½ to 9½ P. M.
(Gold Medal Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

PACKARD'S
ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 937 Broadway, and No. 161 5th-av.,
corner of 22d-st.

The design of this School is to afford facilities for Thorough Training in English Branches, preparatory to entering upon professional studies or business. Special pains will be taken with boys from ten years old upward. The new system of "Object Teaching" will be applied, under the direction of an accomplished teacher. A short session of nine weeks will commence on MONDAY, May 4. Terms moderate. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE.

Irvington, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. For circular address
A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer session of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY of May next, and continue until October.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an elegant business style of writing; open day and evening all Summer.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, on the Prussian method, on a splendid farm at Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; two hours from City. For circulars address the Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.—A boarding-school for fifteen boys; location beautiful; terms moderate.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.: number limited to 25, Institution endowed. Terms, $150 for twenty weeks.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. For circulars address the Principal.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE, APPARATUS, &c., the sole interest in a young ladies' school in this City; long established and in a prosperous condition. Address R. H. B., Box No. 4,326 Post-office.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 49th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.—A gentleman wishes (for the next scholastic year) the position of Professor of Modern Languages in a prosperous female institution. Having had many years of experience in teaching languages, he is fully qualified for such a situation; he will invest $1,500; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FRENCH LESSONS.—AN EXPERIENCED young Professor of distinguished education, lately arrived from Paris, and speaking English fluently, desires a few private lessons; residence vicinity 23d-st. and 5th-av.; would also wish to make arrangements with an institution; best City references. Address X., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A REengagement as resident governess, to give instruction in English, French and music; highest references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,564 New-York Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CONSULAR SEAL CHAMPAGNE,
AS IMPORTED FOR NEW-YORK UNION CLUB.
An invoice of this delicate Dry Wine just landed from steamship *Periere*.
TOMES, MELVAIN & CO., Sole Importers,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—8TH WEEK.
THE PREVAILING HIT.
Crowded every night and matinee. Reserved seats all sold out days in advance. Throngs turned away.
G. L. FOX'S SPECTACULAR BALLET PANTOMIME
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX..............................as..............................CLOWN.
"The next moment the stage is one succession of marvels; doors turned into blank walls; boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard-tables into cages, puddings into heads, and vice versa; while boys grow in five minutes from five years old to twenty."
Miles. RITA SANGALI, BETTY RIGL, Mons. BAPTISTAN, LA PETITE RAVEL, CARRIE A. MOORE and E. T. GOODRICH.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Begins at 8; closes 10½. Admission 75c.; family circle, 50c.; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50. At matinees, balcony chairs, $1; children, 50c. admission.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.........................WM. WHEATLEY
The curtain rises precisely at 7¾; performance terminates at 11 o'clock.
SPLENDID TRIUMPH.
BRILLIANT RECEPTION OF THE NEW ATTRACTIONS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
FRIDAY, May 1, 1868, for the one hundred and sixth time, will be presented the Grand Spectacular Burlesque, the
WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
AT 1 O'CLOCK.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
THIS EVENING, A GREAT BILL.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN BOTH PIECES FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Mr. Barney Williams.....as.....Ragged Pat
Mrs. Barney Williams.....as.....Judy O'Trot
THE IRISH LION.
Mr. Barney Williams.....as.....Tim Moore
Mrs. Barney Williams.....as.....Mrs. Fitzgig
SATURDAY—THIRD WILLIAMS MATINEE.
ONLY RORY O'MORE MATINEE.
On MONDAY, Charles Gayler's romantic drama,
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
will be produced with everything new.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK AND EMPHATIC SUCCESS OF
THE WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE, IN
PARIS AND HELEN,
adapted from Offenbach's LA BELLE HELENE.
Original music and choruses by augmented orchestra and operatic chorus, under Mr. H. Tissington's direction. To conclude with Mr. Falconer's farce of
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE,
with the popular eccentric comedian,
MR. M. W. LEFFINGWELL,
in his famous character of Romeo Jaffier Jenkins.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
SECOND GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
MONDAY, MAY 18.
TUESDAY, MAY 19.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.
THURSDAY, MAY 21.
FRIDAY, MAY 22.
SATURDAY, MAY 23.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, MAY 23.
Tickets for the entire Festival, including reserved seats, $5, the sale of which which will commence on
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
The following important works will be performed:

Handel's Oratorio	The Messiah
Haydn's Oratorio	The Creation
Mendelssohn's Oratorio	Elijah
Suite in D, No. 3	J. S. Bach
Overture, "Magic Flute"	Mozart
Pastoral Symphony No. 6	Beethoven
Symphony, "Wellington's Victory"	Beethoven
Symphony in B minor	Schubert
Reformation Symphony (first time)	Mendelssohn
Fourth Symphony	Schuman
Dramatic Symphony, "Romeo and Juliet"	Berlioz
Struenseer Music	Meyerbeer
Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg"	Wagner
Mephisto Waltz	Liszt
Concerto for piano and orchestra, S. B. Mills	Chopin
New Symphony	F. L. Ritter
Concerto for piano and orchestra, J. N. Pattison	Henselt
New concerto for piano and orchestra, A. H. Pease	

THE GRAND CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA,
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT MILITARY BAND AND ALL THE BEST VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL TALENT HAVE BEEN ENGAGED FOR THE OCCASION.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. G. C. Boniface one week more. Another sensation. New ready, reconstructed and rewritten, a drama in 5 acts, 35 scenes and 20 tableaux of the life and adventures of the notorious housebreaker,
JACK SHEPPARD.
His career and death at the Tyburn Tree.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
The trouble commences at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

STEINWAY HALL.
FOURTH AND LAST SERIES!
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
by
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 1,
Schiller's tragedy of
MARY STUART.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2,
The Reading will be miscellaneous, consisting of the following selections:
PART OF MILTON'S "COMUS."
"RUTH," BY W. WORDSWORTH.
PORTION OF SCOTT'S "MARMION."
"THE BUILDING OF THE SHIP"...LONGFELLOW.
"THE BOAT OF GRASS"...............ANONYMOUS.
"BARBARA FRETCHIE".....................WHITTIER.
The Evening Readings will commence at precisely 8 o'clock.
In consequence of general request, the MORNING READINGS will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.
Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50.
As each ticket will entitle the purchaser to a seat, no more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the hall.
Tickets for sale at box-office from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY.
Now on exhibition day and evening,
FERDINAND PAUWELS'
Great National Painting, entitled
THE NEW REPUBLIC;
OR, EMANCIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
with portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Henry Ward Beecher and Galusha A. Grow. It covers nearly 300 square feet of canvas.
A. D'HUYVETTER, Proprietor.

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.

JEROME THOMPSON'S CHARMING picture, "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET," representing the early home of Samuel Woodworth, now on Free Exhibition in the parlors of the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, corner 14th-st. Open day and evening.

LA BELLE HELENE—QUADRILLE, Strauss, 40c.; Paris Galop, 30c.; Helene Galop, 30c.; Waltz, Strauss, 50c.; Lancers, 50c.; March, 30c.; Schottisch, 30c.; Redowa, 35c.; Polka, 30c.; Potpourri, Knight, 75c. Vocal—Un Mari Sage, 30c.; Jugement de Paris, 40c.; Tzing l a la, 35c.; Grand Augur's Song, 30c., &c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S LECTURES.

JOHN LORD, LL.D., will deliver a short course of three historical lectures in Dodworth's Rooms, 5th-av. and 26th-st., commencing on MONDAY EVENING, May 4, at 8 o'clock, and continue on following THURSDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS.

SUBJECTS:
MONDAY, May 4—*Oliver Cromwell.*
THURSDAY, May 7—*Edmund Burke.*
MONDAY, May 11—*Daniel Webster.*

These lectures, never delivered in New-York, are intended to illustrate the principles of revolution, as defended and opposed by statesmen.

Tickets for the course, $2. Single admission, $1.

To be had of Charles Scribner & Co., No. 654, Randolph, No. 770, Jones, No. 848, and Wilding, No. 500 Broadway. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE AT the Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, May 5, before the Burchard Literary Association. Subject—*Habit.* Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

In consequence of the immense demand for this celebrated Oil in all parts of the world, the cupidity of unprincipled dealers has been excited. In America, a fraudulent imitation has been audaciously sold for some years. In order to put a final stop to such dishonest proceedings, and to enable the medical profession and the public in America to place full confidence in the genuineness of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, and to realize its unequaled efficacy, every bottle of

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Sold by all respectable druggists.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
SUBSCRIPTION ROOM.
No. 920 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.
The Subscription Room of the American Jockey Club will open on the 1st of May next. Persons desirous of becoming members can make application under the rules to JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.
APRIL 25, 1868.

MATS, BROOMS, MATTRESSES,
Constantly on hand at the New-York Institution for the Blind, 9th-av., between 33d and 34th sts. Mattresses made to order, or made over at short notice. All orders promptly executed. Work sent for and delivered free of charge to any part of the City.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.
NOTICE.—FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE Mr. GEORGE HAZEN ceases to be the agent for the sale of our Renovating Horse Powders, and has no right or authority to make contracts, or collect moneys for our account.
STARIN & FLOYD, No. 209 Duane-st.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the vault owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery, (2d-st.,) for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 26, on MONDAY next, May 4, from 12 to 1 o'clock. ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—Desertion, drunkenness, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.
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IMPEACHMENT.

(Continued from First Page.)

the Executive to have an opinion says, in a letter to Mrs. President Adams, written in 1804:

"I discharged every person under punishment and prosecution under the Sedition law, because I considered, and now consider, that law to be a nullity, as absolute and as palpable as if Congress had ordered us to fall down and worship the golden image, and that it was as much my duty to arrest its execution in every State as it would have been to have rescued from the fiery furnace those who should have been cast into it for refusing to worship the image. It was accordingly done in every instance without asking what the offenders had done, or against whom they had offended, but whether the pains they were suffering were inflicted under the pretended Sedition law."

And in another letter he replies to some observations as to the freedom of the executive about the constitutionality of laws.

"You seem to think it devolved on the Judges to decide on the validity of the sedition law, but nothing in the Constitution has given them a right to decide for the Executive, more than for the Executive to decide for them, both magistrates are equally independant in the sphere of action assigned to them. The Judges believing the law constitutional, had a right to pass sentence of fine or imprisonment, because the power is placed in their hands by the Constitution, but the Executive, believing the law to be unconstitutional was, bound to remit the execution of it, because that power had been confided to him by the Constitution, that instrument *intending* that the coördinate branches should be checks upon each other, but the opinion that gives the Judges the right to administer what laws are constitutional and what are not, not only for themselves in their own sphere of action, but for the legislative and executive also in their spheres, would render the judiciary despotic and tyrannical."

Now, we have no occasion to assert, and have not asserted, the right to resort to these extreme opinions which it is known Mr. Jefferson entertained. The opinion of Mr. Madison was more temperate but equally thorough, and was to the same effect, that the coördinate branches of this Government must surrender their coördination whenever they allow their past history to be a final bar from renewing or presenting constitutional questions for reconsideration and redetermination, if necessary even by the Supreme Court, but we have here some questions of the courtesies of the different branches of the Government, in the severe expression of opinion which Mr. Manager Boutwell indulged in in relation to the heads of departments; what he said is as much severer and as much more degrading to that branch of the Government than anything that was said by the President in relation to Congress as can be imagined. Exception is here taken to the fact that the President called Congress, in a telegram, "a set of individuals;" well, we have heard of an old lady not very well instructed, who got very violent upon being called an individual; but here we have an imputation, in so many words, on the Heads of Departments of this Government, that they are serfs, the servants of a master, the slaves of an owner, and yet, in this very presence sets the eminent Chief Justice of the United State and the eminent Senator from Maine, (Mr. Fessenden,) and the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Cameron,) all of whom have held Cabinet offices, which are thus depreciated and derided; and if I were to undertake the Senators who aspire in the future to hold these degrading positions, I am afraid I should not leave Judges enough here to determine this case. [Laughter.] I know that this is all extravagance; *est modus in rebus sunt certi denique fines*—there is some measure in things, there is some limit to the bounds of debate and discussion. Now, I agree that nothing can be more important than the language used by the President in the speech made in St. Louis; the difficulty is undoubted that the President is not familiar with the "Graces;" he has not been taught at school costly ornament and the studied contrivance of speech, but that he speaks right on, and when an article is presented in his path he proceeds right over it. Here is a rhetorical difficulty presented for a man who is not a rhetorician. A sort of metaphorical allusion was made to Judas. Well now, if anybody undertakes to become logical with a metaphor, it will get him into trouble at once, [laughter,] and that is what the President did. If you look around with the eye of a logician you see that Judas was the betrayer of all goodness, and a man would naturally say, "where is the goodness I have betrayed?" The moment, therefore, that you seek to be logical by introducing the name of the Divinity against whom Judas had thus sinned, here, of course, you produce that offence to our religious sentiment, which otherwise would not have been committed. I am not entirely sure that when you make allowance for the difference between an *extempore* speech of the President to a mob, and a written, prepared and printed speech to this Court by the honorable Managers, but there will be some little trace of the same impropriety of that figure of argument which presented Mr. Carpenter to your observation as an inspired painter, whose pencil was guided by the hand of Providence, and the appointment of Mr. Stanton to perpetual bliss and Gov. Seward to eternal pain. [Laughter.] But all that is a matter of taste, matter of feeling, matter of distinction, matter of judgment. The serious views impressed upon you with so much force by the counsel for the President who opened the case, (Mr. Curtis,) and supported by the quotations from Mr. Madison, present this whole subject in its proper view to an American audience. I think that if our newspapers would find a more discriminating scale of comment on speeches than to make the lowest in the scale "able and eloquent," we should have a better state of things in our orators. Now, our position in reference to the speeches is that the subject produced in proof should be considered; that words put into the speaker's mouth by the crowd, or called for by their unfriendly or impolite suggestions, are to have their weight, and that without apologizing, "for the man is bound to apologize before the law or before the Court for the exercise of freedom of speech." It may be fairly admitted that it would be well if all men were accomplished, rhetoricians finished logicians, and had a bridle on their tongue.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. EMORY.

And now, without verging at all upon the eleventh article, which I leave to the observation of the honorable Managers, and leave it among them to dispose of it, I will take up the Emory article. The Emory article is an offence which began and ended on the 22d of February, and is compressed within a half hour's conversation between the President and a General of our army. I dare say that in the rapid and heated course of events which took Impeachment through the House of Representatives, it might have been understood by rumor, uncertain and amplified, that there had occurred some kind of military purpose or communication on the part of the President which looked to the use of force. But, under the proofs, what can we say of it but that the President, under an intimation from Secretary Welles that all the officers were being called away from what is doubtless their occupation in time of peace, (attending levees,) and were being summoned, as they were from the halls of revelry at Berlin to the battle of Waterloo, inquired, as it was very natural to inquire, when and where was this battle to take place. The President treated it with great indifference, said he didn't know about Gen. Emory, and did not seem to care anything about it. But finally, when Secretary Welles said it would be better to look into it, the President did look in to it, and it ended with a discussion of constitutional law between the President and Gen. Emory in which the General, reinforced by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, a lawyer, and by Mr. Robert J. Walker, a lawyer, actually put down the President entirely. [Laughter.] Now, if the President ought to be removed from office for that, and a new election ordered for that, you will so determine in your judgment, and if any other President can go through four years without doing something more than that we shall have to be more careful in our preliminary examinations and in our nominations and conventions. I understand this article to be hardly insisted on. Then comes the conspiracy article. Now, the conspiracy consists in this: It was all commenced and accomplished in writing. The documents were published—they were widely promulgated—and that is the conspiracy, if it be one. It is quite true that the honorable Manager who conducted with so much force and skill the examination of the witnesses did succeed in proving that, besides the written orders handed by the President to Gen. Thomas, there were a few words of attendant conversation, and these were the words, "I wish to uphold the Constitution and the laws," and there was an assent by Gen. Thomas to the propriety of that course. But by the power of one profession the learned Manager drew from Gen. Thomas the fact that he had never heard these words before. When a commission was delivered to him he argued that it was not ordinary, and that it carried in it the gravity of suspicion. But what expression is there so innocent that counsel cannot possibly fix suspicion upon? We recollect one very celebrated trial and which "chops and tomato sauce" were made the grounds of getting a verdict for breach of promise of marriage; "chops and tomato sauce" do not import a promise of marriage. There is not the least savour of courtship, nor the least flavor of flirtation in chops and tomato sauce. [Laughter.] And so we are told that these two men entering into the conspiracy at mid-day and in writing, meant bloodshed, civil commotion and war. Now I cannot argue against that. Cardinal Wolsey once said, that "in political times you can get a jury that will bring in a verdict that Abel killed Cain." That may be, but an American Senate will hardly find in the allusion of the President to the Constitution and the law sufficient evidence to find him guilty of the purpose to produce commotion and civil war; but the conspiracy articles have but a trifling foundation to rest upon. Here we have a statute, passed at the eve of an insurrection, intended to guard the position of an officer of the United States from intrusion, intimidation, threats or force to disable the public service. It is, in fact, a reproduction of the first section of the Sedition act of 1798, amplified and extended. It is a law which is improper on its face, for it may include much more than might be called criminal except in times of public danger, but the idea that a law intended to prevent rebels of the South, or the rebel sympathizers, as they were called in the North, from intimidating officers in the discharge of their public duty, should be wrested to an indictment and trial of a President of the United States, and of an officer of the army on account of a written arrangement of orders to take possession of and to administer one of the departments of the Government against the law, is wresting the statute wholly from its application. We are all familiar with the illustration which Blackstone gives us of the impropriety of following literally the words of a statute against the necessary implication, where he says, a statute against letting blood in the street can properly support an indictment against a surgeon for tapping the vein of an apoplectic patient who happened to have fallen on the sidewalk. And there is no greater provision and contrarity in this effort to make this statute applicable to ordinary and regular proceedings between recognized officers of the United States in the disposition of an office, than there would be in punishing the surgeon for relieving the apoplectic patient. I could not fully understand, though I carefully attended to it, the point of the argument of the learned Manager, Mr. Boutewell, which brought into view the common law of Maryland as adopted by Congress for the government of domestic and ordinary affairs of the people of this District. It cannot be supposed that the President of the United States in determining what his power and duties are in regard to giving office, should have looked into the common law of the District of Columbia; because the offices are exercised in the District. On these views presented in the conspiracy articles let us see what the evidence is. There was no preparation or application of force. There was no threat of force authorized on the part of the President, and there was no expectation of force. For he expected and desired nothing more and nothing less than that by the peaceful and regular exercise of authority on his part, the office would be surrendered. If disappointed in that, all that the President desired or expected was that, on that legal basis thus furnished by his official action there should be an opportunity for taking the judgment of a court of law.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. THOMAS.

Now, there seems to be left nothing but those articles which relate to the *ad interim* appointment of Gen. Thomas and to the removal of Mr. Stanton. I will consider the *ad interim* appointment first, leaving it to be assumed, for the purpose of examining the possible crime, that the office had been vacated, and was open to the action of the President. If the office was full then there would be no appointment by the authority of the President or otherwise, and the whole action of the President was manifestly based on the idea that the office was to be vacated before an *ad interim* appointment could possibly be made or was intended to take effect. The letter of appointment, or authority, as it is called in the articles accompanied the order of removal, and was, of course, secondary to the order of removal. Gen. Thomas was only to take up the duties of the office and discharge them, if the Secretary of War should leave the office in need of such temporary charge. Now, I think that the only subject we have to consider before we look at the law governing *ad interim* appointments is some suggestion as to any difference between *ad interim* appointments during the session of the Senate and during the recess. The honorable Managers, perhaps all of them, but certainly the honorable Manager (Mr. Boetwell) here contended that the practice of the Government in regard to removals from office covered only the case of removal during the recess of the Senate. It will be part of my duty and labor when I come to consider definitely the question of the removal of Mr. Stanton to consider that point, but for the purpose of Mr. Thomas' appointment no such discrimination needs to be made. The question of the right of the Executive to vacate an office as to be discriminated between the recess of the Senate and its session, arises out of the constitutional distinction that is taken, to wit: that the President can only fill offices during the session by the advice and consent of the Senate, and that he can during the recess commission by authority to expire with the next session. But *ad interim* appointments do not rest upon the Constitution at all. They are not regaaded, they never have been regarded, as an exercise of the appointing power, in the sense of filling an office. They are regarded as falling within either the executive or the legislative of providing for the management of the duties of an office, before an appointment is or can properly be made. Now, in the absence of legislation, it must be said, that that power belonged to the Executive. That part of his duty was when he saw that an accident had vacated an office, or that necessity required the removal of an incumbent, to see that the laws should be executed, and to provide that the public service should be temporarily taken up and carried on. It might be fairly determined that that was *casus omissus* for which the Constitution had provided no rule, and which the legislation of Congress might properly occupy. As early, therefore, as 1792, provision was made for temporary occupation of an office. The act of 1792 regulating three of the departments provided that temporary absences and disabilities of the heads of departments might be met by appointment of a temporary character to take charge of the offices. The act of 1795 provided that in case of a vacancy in an office there should be power in the Executive which would not require him to fill the office by the consultation method, but temporarily to provide for the discharge of its duties. Before considering the act of 1863, which, in terms, covers to a certain extent, but not fully both of these points, I wish to ask your attention to some circumstances in regard to the passage of that act of 1868. I have said that the eighth section of the act of 1792 provides for the filling temporarily of vacancies In January, 1863, the President sent to Congress this message, and Senators will perceive that it relates to this particular subject: "I submit to Congress the expediency of extending to other Departments of the Government the authority conferred on the President by the eighth section of the act of May 18, 1792, to appoint a person temporarily to discharge the duties of Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treosury and Secretary of War, in case of death, absence from the seat of government or sickness." That is to say, the temporary disability provision of the act of 1863, which covered all the departments then in existence, had never been extended by law to cover the other departments, and the President desired to have that act extended. This message having been referred to the Judiciary Committee, the honorable Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Trumbull,) Chairman of that Committee, made, I believe, a very brief report, in which he says; "There have been several statutes on the subject, and, as the law now exists, the President has authority temporarily to fill the offices of Secretary of State and Secretary of War from one of the other Departments, by calling on somebody to discharge the duties, that other department was the Treasury. We have received a communication from the President of the United States, asking that the law may be extended to the other executive departments of the Government, which seems to be proper. And we have framed a bill covering all of those cases, so that whenever there is a removal the President may temporarily devolve the office upon another Cabinet officer, and appoint the chief officer of the Department for the time being. There does not seem to have been brought to the notice of the Senate or of the honorable Senator, the act of 1795; nothing is said of it, and it would appear as if the whole of the legislation of 1863 proceeded upon the proposition of extending the act of 1792 of disabilities and not of vacancies except that the honorable Senator uses the phrase "vacancy," and that he speaks of having provided for the occasion that might arise; now the act of '63 does not cover the case of vacancies except by resignation It does not add to the disability which the President had referred to—the case of the resignation, which he did not ask to have covered and which did not need to be covesed by new legislation, because the law of 1795 covered it. But this act of 1863 does not cover all the cases of vacancy. It does not cover cases of vacancy by removal, and it does not cover a case of expiration of office, which is a case of vacancy. Now, under that additional light it seems as if the only question presented of guilt on the part of the President in respect to the appointment to office *ad intirim*, was a question of the final law. The Senators will remark the very limited form in which that question arises. It is not pretended that the appointment of Gen. Thomas, if the office was vacant, was a violation of the Civil Tenure act, although, perhaps, he may be so charged in the articles, because an examination of the articles show that the only appointment the infringement of which is made penal is the appointment under the provisions of that act, and as was pointed out by my colleague, Mr. Curtis, which seems to be a subject of argument on the other side that appointment prohibiting or attempting to prohibit relates to the infraction of that act, is an attempt to fill the offices. I believe that to be a sound construction of the law. Very well; then supposing the appointment of Gen. Thomas was not according to law, it is not against any law that prohibits it, nor against any law that has a penal clause or a criminal qualification upon the act. What would it be if attempted without authority of the act of 1863, because Gen. Thomas was not an officer under that act? It would seem that the President had appointed an officer, or attempted to appoint him *ad interim* without authority of law. There are an abundance of mandatory laws upon the President of the United States. It has never been customary to put a penal clause in them as in the Civil Tenure act. But on this subject of penal appointment there is no penal clause and no positive prohibition in any sense, but there would be no definite authority in the President to make the appointment. What then would be the effect? Why, Gen. Thomas would not be entitled to discharge the duties. That is all that can be claimed in that regard. But we have insisted, and we do now insist, that the act of 1795 was in force; and whether the act of 1795 was or was not is one of these questions of dubious interpretation of a law upon which no officer, humble or high, can be brought into question for having an opinion one way or the other; and if you proceed upon these articles, if you execute a sentence of removal from office of a President of the United States, you proceed upon an infliction of the highest possible measure of civil condemnation, of the highest possible degree of interference with the Constitutionally erected Executive, that it is possible for a Court to commit; and you will set it either that the act of 1795 was repealed, or upon the basis that there was a doubt, or a difficulty, or an interest upon which the President of the United States might make an *ad interim* appointed for a day, followed by the nomination of a permanent successor. Truly, indeed, we are getting very nice in our measure and criticism of the absolute obligation and of the absolute duties of the Presidential functions, when we seek to apply the process of impeachment and removal to a question whether an act of Congress, requiring the head of a department to keep the place assigned to him, or an act of Congress not repealed permitted him to be removed, you certainly do not in the ordinary affairs of life rig up a trip-hammer to crack a walnut.

At this point, about 4:30 o'clock, Mr. Evarts said he would require about an hour to finish, but would yield to a motion to adjourn, if desired; and on motion of Mr. Henderson the Court was adjourned, and immediately thereafter the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, April 30.

Mr. Eggleston introduced a bill to take possession of the bars of the entrance of the Mississippi River, and to construct a canal, without expense to the Government. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

CAPTURED PROPERTY.

Mr. O'Neil offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to furnish the House of Representatives with a list of the vessels and property captured or destroyed by the Navy of the United States during the war, with the disposition made of each capture, the names of the vessels interested, and the cause of delay of payment of prize money to the parties, in accordance with existing laws.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, asked the gentleman to amend his resolution so as to ask the Secretary why he has not answered the resolution of the 6th of January, relative to the purchase and sale of vessels.

Mr. O'Neil declined to accept the amendment. The resolution was agreed to.

THE ALTA VELA MATTER.

Mr. Brooks said he should avail himself of the proper opportunity, as a privileged question, to refer to the official report of the Impeachment trial, on the connection of the Managers with the Alta Vela affair.

The Speaker said the question could not be entertained except by unanimous consent. The gentleman could give notice that he will bring the matter before the House this afternoon on the return of the members of the House from the Senate.

Mr. Brooks accordingly gave that notice.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, gave notice that he would move to consider the amendments of the Senate Naval Appropriation bill. He presumed that no question could arise on some of them as to the proposed economy, while others would go to a Committee of Conference.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report on artificial limbs, which was recommitted.

The members then accompanied the Impeachment Managers to the bar of the Senate.

CENSURE OF THE MANAGERS.

When the members returned to their hall,

Mr. Brooks said he held in his hand a preamble and resolution, which he desired to submit, in reference to certain official proceedings, from which it appeared that the Managers appointed on the part of the House—

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, here interrupted Mr. Brooks, desiring to know the character of the paper.

The Speaker said the gentleman must present his question of privilege in writing.

Mr. Brooks then had read the following:

Whereas, It appears by the official reports of the High Court of Impeachment that after the House of Representatives, on the 24th of February, voted the impeachment of the President of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors, and after the Articles of Impeachment were laid before the Senate March 2, and after the summons was served upon the President March 7, some of the Managers selected by this House to demand the conviction and eviction of that President for these high crimes and misdemeanors, signed a letter laid before the accused, counselling or influencing him, while thus accused, to exert the war powers given him under the act of August, 1856, through the navy, to seize the guano Island of Alta Vela, off the coast of St. Domingo, valued at over $1,000,000; and

Whereas, Such action upon the part of our Managers is, to say the least, extraordinary, and of a character to involve them in controversy, if not in suspicion; and

Whereas, It is of high importance that the dignity and purity of this House be maintained through the Managers chosen from among us especially to represent us before the High Court, and there to accuse the President of these high crimes and misdemeanors; therefore be it

Resolved, That the aforesaid Managers be directed forthwith to appear before the House, and explain to that House the cause, or reasons, which induced some of them pending a trial threatening the deposition of the President, to sign any such letter thus laid before the President.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, inquired whether that was offered as a question of privilege?

The Speaker replied that it was, and that the Managers being under the control of the House, the House could require them to answer. It was so held in the Warren Hastings case.

Mr. Washburne said none of the Managers were present.

Mr. Brooks replied that that being the case he would not press the proposition. To what time did the gentlemen think it should go over?

Mr. Washburne had no suggestions to make; he had no control over the subject, but he trusted it would not be acted on while the Managers were attending to their business in the Senate.

Mr. Brooks said he gave notice this morning, that he should call up the subject, and he was, therefore, surprised that none of the Managers were now here.

Mr. Washburne objected to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Brooks wished to ask a question for information, but the Speaker said the subject was not now debatable.

Mr. Brooks inquired if the gentleman would fix a time for consideration.

Mr. Washburne again replied the Managers were absent from the House.

Mr. Brooks asked the gentleman whether he did not think that the Managers ought to have an opportunity to explain their reasons before the House.

Mr. Eliot objected to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Eldridge understood the gentleman from Illinois to object because the Managers were not present, but he (Mr. Eldridge) saw several of them here.

Mr. Brooks thought it strange the Managers were not here to answor.

The question was then taken as to whether the resolution should be considered, and resulted as follows—Yeas 28, nays 52;

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Beck, Boyer, Brooks, Cary, Eldridge, Fox, Getz, Golladay, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Connecticut, Johnson, Jones, Knott, Marshall, McCormick, Morgan, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Randall, Robinson, Ross, Stone, Taber, Van Trump, Woodward—28.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Banks, Blair, Buckland, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Cobb, Covode, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Eggleston, Ela, Eliot, Ferris, Ferry, Garfield, Griswold, Halsey, Harding, Higby, Hooper, Hopkins, Hunter, Judd, Julien, Kelsey, Ketcham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lincoln, Maynard, Miller, Moore, Moorehead, Myers, O'Neill, Perham, Pike, Pile, Price, Robertson, Schenck, Starkweather, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Taffee, Van Horn of New-York, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana—52.

No quorum voted.

Mr. Brooks inquired what had become of the resolution.

The Speaker replied as no quorum had voted the resolution would be first in order before any other business could be transacted.

Mr. Washburne asked the gentleman to withdraw his resolution and again offer it when the House returned from the Senate to-morrow. The Managers will have full notice by that time, and there will then undoubtedly be a quorum.

The Speaker said, if the gentleman should now withdraw the resolution the Chair would give notice that it would again be offered to-morrow.

Mr. Brooks assented to the suggestion.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Washburne asked the House to consider the Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Eldridge said that the House could not do business without a quorum.

Mr. Washburne did not push the motion, and at 4:50 o'clock the House adjourned.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Union League Club—Protest Against the Proposed State Appropriations.

A special meeting of members of the Union League Club was held in their building, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-st, last evening, for the purpose of considering and protesting against the Assembly bill, No. 606, recently reported and now pending in the Legislature, entitled "An act making appropriations for certain public and charitable purposes." The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. John Jay.

A committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Charles Butler, Jackson S. Schultz, Dr. Francis Lieber, Stephen Hyatt, Christopher Roberts, James Kelly, and Rush C. Hawkins, was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The following resolutions, as prepared by the Committee, were then read by the Secretary:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That a general system of elementary popular education, involving the taxation of the whole community for its support, is not a demand of philanthropy, but an essential part of the American system of self-government. That the people assent to such taxation, not as a matter of charity, but of self-protection to the body politic, to raise the character of the masses, and for the reason that, in the words of De Witt Clinton, "the right of suffrage cannot be exercised in a salutary manner without intelligence."

2. That our Common School system, thus organized for the common good, and sustained by equal taxation, has been properly taken in charge by the State, for the securing of teachers approved as to capacity and character, and providing a course of instruction confined strictly to the elementary branches of education and the inculcation of the principles of morality, on which all good citizens uniformly agree, without the introduction of disputed questions of theology, on which good citizens constantly and widely differ. That the results of this system, not only in our own State, but in all the States which have adopted it as tending to secure the respectability, safety, and strength of the Commonwealth, have commanded the confidence and regard of our citizens, as based upon sound principles and as constituting the chief strength and safeguard of the State.

3. That we disapprove of the Assembly bill No. 606, entitled an "Act making appropriations for charitable and public purposes," which includes, among numerous gifts for hospitals, asylums and other charities, the following among other items, relating particularly to this City and Brooklyn, to wit:

For the Church of St. Mary, in the City of New-York, to aid in the maintenance of schools under its charge	$5,000
For the Church of St. Bridget, in the City of New-York, to aid in the maintenance of schools under its charge	5,000
For the Church of St. Vincent, in the City of New-York, to aid in the maintenance of schools under its charge	1,000
For the Church of Transfiguration, in the City of New-York, to aid in the maintenance of schools under its charge	5,000
For the Church of Immaculate Conception, in the City of New-York, to aid in the maintenance of schools under its charge	5,000
For the Church of St. Patrick, in the City of New-York, to aid in the maintenance of schools under its charge	5,000
For the School of the Church of Our Lady of the Angels	3,000
For the Church of St. Joseph, in Brooklyn, to aid in the maintenance of schools under its charge	2,500
For the Sisters of Mercy, in Brooklyn, to aid in the maintenance of schools under their charge	5,000
For the Church of St. Peter, New-York, to aid in the maintenance of schools under its charge	3,000
For the St. Lawrence School, in New-York	5,000
For the Church of St. James, New-York, to aid in the maintenance of schools under its charge	3,000
For the Church of St. Paul, New-York, to aid in the maintenance of schools under its charge	2,500
For the Church of St. Joseph, New-York, to aid in the maintenance of schools under its charge	1,000
For the Church of St. Stephen, New-York, to aid in the maintenance of schools under its charge	2,000
For the Church of St. Gabriel, New-York, in aid of the maintenance of schools under its charge	3,000
For the Church of St. Michael, New-York, in aid of the maintenance of schools under its charge	3,000
For the Church of St. Nicholas, New-York, in aid of the maintenance of schools under its charge	2,000
For the Church of St. Theresa, New-York, in aid of the maintenance of schools under its charge	3,000
For the Church of St. Rosa, New-York, in aid of the maintenance of schools under its charge	3,000

That these appropriations to particular religious societies, for the education of children by teachers of their own appointment, in private schools of a theologic character, are not, in any proper sense, appropriations for charitable and public purposes, but for private and sectarian ends, and that they are in direct violation of the principles and aims of the Common School system, and in disregard of the spirit of the Constitution, which provides for religious freedom without discrimination or preference, and that any tax imposed by the people of the State for these purposes would be, in our opinion, oppressive and unjust.

4. That we call upon the Legislature and the Executive to maintain in its integrity our common school system, and to resist every attempt from whatever quarter, or under whatever pretence, to introduce the religious question into our schools and politics, in violation of the fundamental principle of American institutions; that there should be a complete separation of Church and State, knowing as they do from history that a disregard of this principle, such as is exhibited in the bill in question, must inevitably tend to disturb the peaceful relations of our citizens of all denominations, and to create religious feuds and angry strife between those whom the wise policy of our fathers has enabled to live in harmony.

5. That, in view of the importance of resisting any and every encroachment upon the integrity of our Common School system, by insidious efforts to impose upon the people at large the burden of sustaining sectarian schools, a committee of five, with power to add to their number, be appointed to present these resolutions to the Honorable the Senate and Assembly, and also to his Excellency, with the expression of our hope that they will withhold their approval from this and every other bill showing the slightest religious preference, or tending to overthrow our Common School system; and that the said Committee be instructed to inquire and report whether the Corporation of the City of New-York has at any time made any disposition of the moneys or landed property of the City, by direct gift, or by lease for a nominal consideration, for sectarian purposes, or has recommended to the Legislature any taxes for the benefit of religious societies; and that the said Committee take such steps as they may deem proper to awaken the attention of the people of this State to the importance of resisting promptly all sectarian attempts, from whatever quarter, to overthrow our Common School system, or to impair the religious freedom of the people at large.

In presenting the resolutions Mr. Butler said that the appropriations had been inclosed in one bill with a view of passing them amid the pressure of business at the close of the session. They objected to these special appropriations for schools connected with particular churches. They would object in the same manner were the appropriations for the Madison-square Church, or any other church of a particular denomination, whether Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist or otherwise. The effect of the bill would be to break down our common school system in New-York, and build up another system under a particular denomination.

Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson was the next speaker. He considered the subject to which the attention of the Club had been called was one of the gravest importance. The bill was part of a well-considered plan to pervert a large portion of the school fund of this City from its present equitable distribution for educating the people into channels of a particular religious organization, and of one communion in particular. He appreciated as fully as any one could the impropriety of one in his profession rising to speak upon this question, because what he said might be liable to misconstruction. On the other hand there was a propriety of speaking on this question, because he thought he might assume to testify in behalf of all the churches of this City, with one exception, their objection to the raising of taxes for the purpose contemplated, with a firm, deep conviction. As a citizen, as a Christian man, and as a teacher of religion, there was a propriety in his bearing testimony against this scheme, however what he said might be misconstrued or perverted in other quarters. Dr. Thompson then read extracts from the May number of the *Catholic Monthly* to show what was hoped to be accomplished by the bill. The article in question favored appropriations for special school purposes on the ground of religion. The speaker maintained that the State could not become the teacher of religion, because such was not obviously the functions of the officers of the State, and because such teaching encroached upon the domain of conscience, therefore they took the broad, public ground that the State should not directly or indirectly contribute to the support of a particular religion.

It was alleged that the tax was unjust to the Roman Catholics. Was it unjust then to read the Holy Scriptures in their hearing, without note or comment? The injustice, in the view of the magazine writer was, that the State did not make special arrangements for Catholic children in the teaching of particular tenets or opinions. Would this keep them more loyal to the State or to the Church? Would they become better citizens or remain good Catholics? While he did not wish to interfere with the Catholic religion, he did not wish to pay taxes for such an object. Dr. Thompson closed by reminding his hearers of the danger to be apprehended by uniting Church and State.

Dr. Lieber was the next speaker. He would make a few remarks as a lawyer, a publicist, or a political philosopher. It was an universally acknowledged principle of our national politics, and of all State politics, without exception, that we would have no mixture of religious and State matters, for the reason that those who founded our Government thought that religious distinctions carried into politics would necessarily lead to trouble, bloodshed and massacre. The bill against which they protested made a sectarian distinction, and on that ground they opposed it.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

After a few remarks by Mr. Schultz, with reference to our island and other public charitable institutions, the meeting adjourned.

Prison Life in England.

Mr. Stephen J. Meany, who has taken a prominent part in the Fenian movement, lectured last evening, at Cooper Institute, on his experiences of prison life in England. Mr. Meany left this country for England, and on his arrival there was arrested by order of the English Government, tried, convicted of being implicated in the Fenian movement and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. At the intercession of his wife, however, a pardon was granted to him a few weeks ago, on condition that he should never more set foot in the British Empire. Mr. Meany last evening detailed his experiences in England and Ireland, his arrest, trial and imprisonment. His incarceration he thought was made unnecessarily cruel and severe. He said the time had arrived when this country should be called upon to protect its citizens and not let them rot in British prisons. He assured his audience that Fenianism was not dead, and that it would burst out again when and where the British Government perhaps least expected it.

National School of Mines.

At the meeting of the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute last evening, after the usual scientific exercises, Mr. Rossiter W. Raymond, editor of the *American Journal of Mining*, and United States Commissioner on Mining Statistics, addressed the Institute on the subject of Mining Industry, especially with reference to the necessity and propriety of a National School of Mines. He considered first the nature of mining industry and its relations to civilization, and pointed out the distinction between mining and agriculture, then dwelt at length upon the mining of gold and silver, and the resources of our country, and closed with an eloquent defence of scientific pursuits.

Card from Col. Naphegyi.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to the grave accusation that appeared against me in your paper of to-day, I have to say, as the only answer in refutation, that I hail the occurrence as welcome, for it will afford me the opportunity to lay before the public all that has occurred since the moment that my unlucky star brought Gen. Santa Anna to my house, and will clear up many a mystery, of which your readers were not made aware.

In regard to my guilt or innocence, I leave that for the Court to decide.

I have the honor to be, yours, most obediently,
G. NAPHEGYI.
Port Richmond, S. I., April 30, 1868.

Personal.

Mme. Ristori and her troupe returned to this City in the Havana steamship *Columbia*, after a very successful season in the principal cities of the "ever faithful isle."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Church Work Among the Blind.—Rev. Eastburn Benjamin, who has been for some time Associated Rector of St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes, has recently commenced a new Parish, called the Free Church of the Holy Light. The Services are temporarily held in the Armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, in Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. He desires to bring together there benevolent persons to aid him in ministering to the temporal and spiritual wants of the adult blind residents of this City and vicinity. He has a Bible class for the blind every Sunday at 3 P. M., and he proposes eventually to build a church, with a house and workshop connected with it for the blind. Last Sunday evening a peculiarly interesting service was held, and among the congregation there was a number of blind persons and deaf mutes—the latter by special invitation, as their Rector, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, was to preach. As Mr. Benjamin read the service Dr. Gallaudet interpreted portions of it, and as the latter preached the former interpreted. The blind heard; the deaf saw, and thus both classes of afflicted ones were able to enjoy, in common with their brethren, possessed of all their faculties, Christian worship and Christian instruction.

Sale of the Battery Barracks.—The unsightly sheds that were erected on the Battery to serve as barracks for recruits during the war will soon be removed. They were sold by Messrs. E. A. Haggerty & Co., auctioneers, on Government account, yesterday morning, together with a lot of saddles, iron bedsteads, old stoves, leather hose and other articles that had accumulated therein during the days when "the ear-piercing fife" and the "spirit-stirring drum" were daily calling upon our citizens to take up arms in defence of the Union. The sale was attended mostly by dealers in second-hand articles and by denizens of the rural districts in this vicinage. As a rule the sales were made at good prices. Two of the barrack sheds brought $700, another $125, and the remainder were purchased for amounts ranging between $25 and $75. Those who bought them were mostly farmers, who intend reërecting them for stable purposes. So that the walls that once reëchoed the martial tread of men bent on destructive war are hereafter to make resonant nothing more serious than the lowing of kine or the boisterous laugh of the country bumpkin.

The First of May.—The beginning of the landlords' fiscal year is ushered in with many moving sights and sounds. It is the changeful householder's inspection-day, on which he turns his *penates* out of doors and marches them in review before his neighbors. There will be much breaking of furniture and of the third commandment; much rumbling of carts heavily-laden through the streets; much hammering of nails and stretching of carpets; and when night comes much tossing and little sleeping for those who during the day have been engaged in making a change of base. Fortunately Moving Day comes but once a year to ordinary people. Happy are they to whom it comes but once in a lifetime, and only at the close, when all their effects can be packed in a single box, and even these may be dispensed with when the door of the new mansion is reached.

Desperate Assault by a Woman.—At 12:45 o'clock this morning John F. Brown, a resident of Jersey City, entered the coffee and cake saloon in East Houston-street, near Broadwry, known as "Smoky Jack's," where he procured refreshments. A young woman of abandoned character, who is unknown at present, was accosted by him in an insulting way, using some expression which aroused her anger, and she told him that if he repeated it "she would stick him with a knife." After some more words the infuriated woman did assault him, using the table knife, stabbing Brown in the neck just below and behind the left ear, causing a severe wound, though not necessarily a dangerous one. She then ran out of the saloon followed by Brown, who began bleeding so profusely that he was taken charge of by an officer and brought to the Fifteenth Ward Police Station, where Police Surgeon Pooler dressed the wound. The woman was not arrested.

An Unprofitable Servant.—Thomas Theodore Reed, a colored man, 22 years of age, and formerly a seaman, was employed in the house No. 37 East Thirty-seventh-street as a servant. After a time articles of value were missed from the house, and among them a suit of clothes valued at $100, belonging to Frank A. Munson, and a pair of boots worth $15, belonging to Thomas N. Dale. Officer Crowley, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, being called in to investigate the matter, fastened the theft of the articles upon Reed, who then admitted his guilt and gave information that led to the recovery of the clothes and boots from the shops where they had been pawned. Reed was committed in default of $1,500 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

The Thomsian Literary Association.—This thriving organization celebrated its second anniversary last evening, at the rooms of the New-York Nautical School, No. 92 Madison-street, in the presence of a select company of friends. An able address was delivered by the President, Dr. Wm. Faulds Thoms, and following that were various literary exercises, creditably performed by the young gentlemen of the Association. Those desirous of joining this popular *coterie* are invited to communicate with the President, at the Nautical School.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Thursday, April 30—11:15 A. M.
Consols open at 94 for money and the account.
American Securities open at the following quotations;
United States Five-twenty bonds steady at....70¾
Erie Railway Shares....46½
Illinois Centrals....95¾

Frankfort, Thursday, April 30.
United States Five-twenty bonds open at 75½ for the old issue.

Paris, Thursday, April 30.
The Bourse opens steady. Rentes 69 francs 40 centimes.

Liverpool, Thursday, April 30—11:15 A. M.
Cotton—The market opens dull, and the sales will not exceed 8,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:
Middling Uplands....12⅜d.
Middling Orleans....13d.

Breadstuffs—The market opens dull and easier. Corn 37s. 9d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat 16s. 2d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Oats 4s. 2d. ℔ bushel. Peas 48s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour 37s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

Provisions—The market opens quiet and steady. Beef 117s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 85s. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard 67s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Cheese 53s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon has declined to 50s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Produce—Resin, 7s. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 32s. ℔ cwt. Clover Seed, 44s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Petroleum firmer, though quotably unchanged; Refined, 1s. 1d. ℔ gallon; Spirits, 9d. ℔ gallon.

London, Thursday, April 30.
Sugar opens active at 26s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. for Thin Oblong for feeding.

London, Thursday, April 30—1:20 P. M.
American Securities are quoted at this hour as follows: Illinois Central, 95¼; Erie Railway, 46½; United States Five-twenties steady at 71¾.

Liverpool, Thursday, April 30—1:20 P. M.
Cotton—The market is easier though quotations are unaltered. There is nothing doing in Cotton to arrive.
Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady, and there are no changes to note.
Provisions—Lard is firm at previous prices. Pork dull at 85s. Other articles are steady.
Produce—Sugar is active and prices have advanced to 27s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Naval Stores are dull.

Antwerp, Thursday, April 30.
The market for Petroleum is firmer, but not quotably higher. The last sales were made at 42½ francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

London, Thursday, April 30—5 P. M.
Consols close easier at 93⅞@94 for money and the account.
American Securities closed at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenty bonds quiet at....70¾
Erie Railway Shares....46¾
Illinois Centrals....95¼
Dispatches from Frankfort state that United States Five-twenty bonds closed firm at 75¾ for the old issue.

Paris, Thursday, April 30.
The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 69 francs 27 centimes, or 13 centimes lower than at the opening.

Liverpool, Thursday, April 30—5 P. M.
Cotton—The market closed dull and heavy, and with a slight decline in American descriptions. The following are the closing quotations:
Middling Uplands....12⅜d.
Middling Orleans....12⅝d.
The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales. Late in the afternoon there was considerable of a speculative demand, and Middling Uplands, to arrive, were sold at 12⅜d.
Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet and steady.
Provisions—The market closed dull, and without material alteration.
Produce—The market for articles of American produce is without material alteration in prices.

Antwerp, Thursday, April 30.
Petroleum closed firmer and higher at 43 francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

London, Thursday, April 30.
The outflow of Specie from the Bank of England still continues. By the regular weekly returns made to-day it is shown that the amount of Bullion in vault this week is £106,000 less than last week.

Domestic Markets.

Chicago, Thursday, April 30.
Flour dull; Spring Extras, $10 20@$11. Wheat easier; Fair in large speculative inquiry, and declined ¾c.@1c.; No. 1 quoted at $2 15@$2 16; No. 2, buyers at $2 13. Corn moderately active at 85¾c.@86c. for No. 1; new, 84¾c.@84¾c. Oats fairly active, and advanced ½c.; sellers at 63¾c. Rye dull at $1 75 for No. 2. Barley steady and quiet at $2 35 for No. 2 in store. Provisions buoyant and firm; Mess Pork advanced 25c.; sales at $28@$28 50. Lard advanced ⅛c.; held at 18⅜c. Sugar-cured Hams quiet and firm at 17½c. Bulk Meats quiet; Dry Salt Shoulders, 12½c. Live Hogs active, and declined 10c.@15c., ranging from $8 15@$9 62½. Beef Cattle dull, and declined 25c.@50c., ranging from $6 50@$8 25. Receipts to-day—5,500 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 Live Hogs. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats. Freights more active and easier—Corn to Buffalo, 5c.; Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.

St. Louis, Thursday, April 30.
Tobacco closed less active; most bids were rejected; prices unchanged. Cotton—Nothing doing; held at 30c. Flour quiet but firm; Extras, $8@$9 25; Double Extra, $9 75@$10 25; Triple Fancy, $12@$14 25. Wheat dull and heavy; Choice Red, $2 75@$2 78; Prime Choice Spring, $2 10@$2 12½. Corn firm at 85c.@89c. Oats more active at 73c.@75c. Barley dull and drooping at $2 50 for Prime Spring. Provisions active and higher with a large business in Bacon. Pork firm at $29; Bulk Shoulders, 13c.; Rib Sides, 16c., loose. Bacon—Clear Sides, 18¾c.; sales 400,000 lbs. Clear Sides at Cincinnati, buyer for June, 18⅞c., one ℔ cent, added; 100,000 lbs. Clear Rib at the same terms; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c. Sugar-cured Hams, 19¾c.@20c. Lard firm and higher at 18½c.@19c. steam kettle; keg held at 20c. Whisky firm at $2 25. Receipts to-day—2,800 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats. 1,000 bushels Barley.

Oswego, Thursday, April 30.
Flour in fair demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring, $12 75@$13 for Red Winter, $13 50 for White and $14 50 for Double Extra. Wheat in moderate demand; sales 1,500 bushels choice White Canada at $3 and 10,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, including 5,000 bushels, at $2 40. Corn nominally $1 05 for No. 1 Indiana. Corn Meal—$2 70 ℔ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $33; Shipstuffs, $38; Middlings, $40 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 70c.; to Albany, 60c. Lake Imports—46,400 bushels Corn and 1,765,000 feet lumber. The first fleet of grain vessels from Lake Michigan are now arriving.

Cincinnati, Thursday, April 30.
Flour dull and drooping; Family, $11 25. Wheat dull, nominally declined 10c.; No. 1 Winter, $2 60. Corn dull; in the ear, 94c.; shelled, 95c. Oats dull at 80c.@81c. Rye active at $2. Barley quiet and unchanged. Cotton dull at 30c. for Middling; no demand. Tobacco firm and in demand; sales 230 hhds. and 70 boxes; Lugs, $4 40@$10 55; Leaf, $12 10@$29 60. Mess Pork active; sales 2,400 bbls. at $28 50, closing at $28 75. Bulk Meats quiet, but held firmly at 13c. for shoulders and 15c. for Sides. Bacon firm and quiet; sales, Shoulders at 14c.@18c.; there is little done of importance. Lard held at 19c.; offered 18¾c. Hams 19¾c.@20c. Gold 139¼.

Albany, Thursday, April 30.
Total receipts of Beeves this week 5,500 head, and the stock generally is in good condition; the demand, however, has been light and the market closes dull at a decline from last week of about ¼c. ℔ lb., live weight. Sales 2,600 head at 6¼c.@7c. for inferior; 7¼c.@8⅝c. for common to fair, and 8¾c.@9⅝c. for good to extra. Wool Sheep range from 7c.@9¼c., and Sheared from 5½c.@8¼c. ℔ lb.; sales 4,000; receipts, 5,600. Hogs are in moderate request at 10¼c.@10¾c. for good to extra Illinois, and 9¾c. for light Michigan, ℔ lb.; receipts, 7,800.

New-Orleans, Thursday, April 30.
Cotton dull and lower; Middlings, 31¼c.@32c.; sales 700 bales; receipts, 620 do. Sterling Exchange, 152@154½. New-York Sight Exchange. ⅛ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 139½@140. Sugar—Only a retail trade. Cuba Molasses, 48c.@55c. Flour dull; Superfine, $9 25. Corn quiet, at $1 02@$1 05. Oats easy at 75c. Hay, $19@$21. Pork firm at $29 50. Bacon ruling upward; Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c.; Clear Sides, 19c. Lard firm at 19½c.

Buffalo, Thursday, April 30.
Receipts—Oats, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 157,000 bushels; Flour, 2,500 bbls. Canal Freights nominally 13c. on Corn, 16c. on Oats and 16c. on Wheat to New-York. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat stagnant and nominal. Corn dull; sales, one boatload New Western at 95c., in store, and small lots at 95c.@97c. Oats quiet; a cargo to arrive at 72½c., and small lots in store at 76c. Other articles dull and unchanged.

Milwaukee, Thursday, April 30.
Flour dull; City Double Extras, $9 87½@$10 25; Country, $9 65@$9 75. Wheat firm; No. 1 $2 12½; No. 2 at $2 03. Corn firm at 80c. for new shelled. Oats steady at 62½c. for No. 2. Receipts to-day—2,500 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,200 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

Savannah, Ga., Thursday, April 30.
Cotton dull; Middling nominally 31½c.; nothing doing; receipts for two weeks, 20,173 bales; exports, 818 bales Sea Islands and 12,584 bales Uplands; of which 734 bales Sea Islands and 9,905 Uplands were to Liverpool; coastwise, 84 bales Sea Islands and 2,679 Uplands; stock on hand, 538 bales Sea Islands and 19,394 bales Uplands.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, April 30.
Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 44⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 139⅜.

[Advertisement.]

Knox's Spring Hat.—The handsomest hat introduced this season is unquestionably that manufactured by Knox. Of course this is no news to his patrons, but may prove a valuable piece of intelligence to the strangers sojourning at our hotels. For their benefit we state that Knox's store is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Furniture Coverings.
G. L. & J. B. Kelty & Co., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Curtains,
Lace, Brocatelle, Repp, Terry, &c.
G. L. & J. B. Kelty & Co., No. 447 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
City of Baltimore	May 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	May 2	New-York	London.
Iowa	May 2	New-York	Glasgow.
Periere	May 2	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Arizona	May 1	New-York	Aspinwall
Fulton	May 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the Arizona, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France via Havre and Brest, by the *Pereire*, close at the General Post-office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe via Liverpool, by the *City of Baltimore*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:[illegible] P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 59 | Sun sets.... 6 56 | Moon sets.... 2 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 48 | Gov. Island. 3 37 | Hell Gate.... 4 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Hermann, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Gulf Stream, Bates, Havana, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Crest of the Wave, Jones, Baltimore, Hicks & Bell; Ettra P. Rickmers, (Br.,) Davidson, Shanghae, Olyphant & Co.; Magnet, Crosby, San Francisco, Comstock & Co.

Barks Baider, (Swed.,) Bjorck, Dunkirk, F., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Campanero, (Br.,) Sterling, Cienfuegos, Pendergast Bros.; Anna Ada, (Br.,) Moore, Vigo via Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken; Cerere, (Ital.,) Dominici, Cadiz, A. P. Agresti; La Ciguana, Wheeler, Neuvitas, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Fides, (N. G.,) Herjes, Genoa, H. Baetjer; Therese, (N. G.,) Bruning, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mary, (N. G.,) Von Derck, Cronstadt, C. Tobias; Dante, (Ital.,) Casola, Gibraltar, A. P. Agresti.

Brigs Fortuna, (Port.,) Pietra, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Mary M. Williams, (Br.,) Foster, Cardenas, J. Henry; Warrior, (Br.,) Davis, Barbados, Middleton & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Cooper, Hamilton, Bermuda, D. McColl; Eclipse, (Br.,) Mardenburgh, Trinidad, Port Spain, Jones & Lough; Wm. Mallory, Jr., Wilbur, Galveston via Elizabethport, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Hollyhock, (Br.,) Francis, Ancona, W. Marsh.

Schooners Oakes Ames, Edmonds, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Juniata, Bacon, Montego Bay, Jam., B. F. Small & Co.; Reno, Chase, Ponce, P. R., F. Talbot & Co.; P. S. Lindsay, Emery, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Peiro, Rogers, Newburyport, Snow & Richardson; H. Gardiner, Hammond, Gloucester, Crowell & Paine; J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Harry & Ned, Greene, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; W. H. Thorndike, Hill, Barbados, Jones & Lough; Pilot's Bride, Brewster, Mayaguez, Miller & Houghton; N. F. Burgess, Burgess, Georgetown, S. C., via Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Jessie Jones, (Br.,) Stevenson, St. Kitt's, Jones & Lough; La Have, (Br.,) Jones, St. John, N. B., B. F. Small & Co.; Starlight, Blatchford, Calais, J. Boynton's Son & Co.; Eothen, Henderson, Nassau, J. Eneas.

Sloops Suffolk, Ellsworth, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bros.; Active, Ely, Hartford, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool April 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 9' passengers to E. Cunard. April 19, 7 miles west of Kinsale, passed steamship Palmyra, hence for Liverpool. 20th, lat. 51 20, lon. 13 20, passed an Inman steamship, supposed to be the City of Antwerp, hence for do. 27th, lat. 43 48, lon. 54 40, passed a steamer, supposed to be the Tripoli, hence for do. 28th, lat. 42 55, lon. 59 21, saw ship Enoch Train and bark Frank Lovett, bound W. 29th, lat. 41 3, lon. 65 41, passed ship Constantine, from London for New-York. Same day, lat. 40 40, lon. 69 10, passed steamship Teutonia, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. Was detained at Wilmington Bar by heavy sea. Left at the bar schr. Virginia Price, hence for ——; schr. G. H. Mills, from —— for New-York, and 15 other schooners bound north, waiting for the sea to run down.

Steamship Guiding Star, Howes, Aspinwall April 21, and Greytown 22d, with mdse. and 110 passengers to North American Steamship Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Lawrence, City Point and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Maria Elizabeth, (Dutch,) Sevel, Padang 98 ds., with coffee to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope March 4; crossed the equator April 2, in lon. 38. Feb. 28, lat. 32 2 S., lon. 33 24 E., spoke a Dutch 3-masted schooner, from Amoy for New-York.

Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Para 18 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Jos. Foulke's Sons.

Brig Artisan, (of St. John, N. B.,) McBurnie, Guantanamo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. April 16, off Crooked Island Passage, spoke bark Annie Laurie, (Br.,) from Falmouth, Jam., for London.

Brig Tyro, (Br.,) Layton, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Mathilde, (Swed.,) Westerberg, Bordeaux 42 ds., with wine to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Kodiak, Downing, Neuvitas 12 ds, with sugar and molasses to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig San Carlos, (of Portland,) Parker, Neuvitas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton; has been 6 days north of Hatteras.

Schr. Julia Baker, (of Georgetown,) Baker, Baracoa 11 ds, with fruit to James Douglas; left in port schr. Model, for New-York in 2 ds.

Schr. Wellington, (Br.,) Eagles, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with produce to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Warrenton, Lord, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. William, Wood, Ellsworth, with lumber and lath to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, Elizabethport, for Derby, Conn.

Schr. J. W. Maitland, Leighton, St. George, N. B., 6 ds., with spiling to master.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Davis, St. Stephen's, N. B., 11 ds., with laths to G. Boardman.

Schr. Siak, Johnson, Machias, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Lady Adams, Heald, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Little David, Blair, Port Johnson for New-Haven.
Schr. Roanoke, Lockwood, Philadelphia for Taunton.
Schr. Empire, Baker, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Wm. Capes, Baker, Newburg, for Bath.
Schr. Dick Williams, Horson, Rondout, for Newport.
Schr. L. S. Barnes, Coleman, Millville, for Boston.
Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Z. Snow, Smith, Baltimore, for Providence.
Schr. R. Leach, Jameson, Rondout, for Salem.
Schr. Mail, Morrill, Philadelphia, for Providence.
Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Fall River, for Wilmington.
Schr. Express, Pemrie, Calais.
Schr. Gentile, Kennedy, Rockland.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Norwich.
Schr. James Nelson, Staple, Taunton.
Schr. Eagle, Snow, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Celestra, Hubbard, Portland.
Schr. Anna Shepard, Brundage, Providence.
Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Mullen, Providence.
Schr. William, Wood, Ellsworth.
Schr. Cabinet, Cook, Mystic.
Schr. Delaware, Crockett, Rockland.
Schr. A. G. Hazard, Minor, Hartford.
Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Providence.
Schr. Liberty, Hawkins, Brookhaven.
Schr. Clara Lane, Dibble, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Susan, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. S. S. Howell, Youngs, Portchester.
Schr. Orlando, Smith, New-Bedford.
Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Newell, Portland.
Schr. Isabella, Charlton, Cotuit.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. James Parker, Parker, Providence.
Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Ivanhoe, Mott, New-Haven.
Schr. Orbit, Orison, Elizabethport, for Peekskill.
Schr. Orrailoo, Smith, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.
Schr. Ninetta, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Bristol.
Schr. Alida, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.
Schr. Rival, Morrell, Newburg, for Stamford.
Sloop Southport, Bradley, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.
Sloop Daring, Post, Albany, for Middletown.
Sloop Ellen Jane, Allen, Albany, for Bridgeport.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—One bark and one brig off the Highlands bound in. Wind light S., hazy off shore.

Below.

Ship Constantine, Creevey, London March 7, and Isle of Wight 17th, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Sailed.

Steamships Hermann, for Bremen; Aleppo, for Liverpool; Eagle and Gulf Stream, for Havana; Gen. Barnes and San Salvador, for Savannah; Saratoga, for Richmond; James Adger, for Charleston. Ship Ontario, for San Francisco. Barks Wild Gazelle, for Cadiz; Trinity, for Matanzas; Annie Ada, for Vigo via Philadelphia, (anchored at Quarantine;) Isaac Rich, for Havana, (anchored at Quarantine.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 30—Arr. steamship Glaucus, from New-York; brig Nellie Gay, from St. Thomas; schr. Oliver G. Tower, from Baracoa.
Sld. steamship Siberia, for New-York.
CHARLESTON, April 30—Sld. steamships Manhattan, for New-York; Vicksburg, Providence; schrs. A. B. Bramhall, New-York; L. S. Davis, Providence; & E. Willard, Providence; Rachael Vanaman, New-York.
HOLMES' HOLE, April 28—Arr. schr. Ellen & Nancy, (Br.,) Cornwallis, for New-York.
Passed by—Schr. Lyra, (Br.,) Cornwallis, for New-York.
Sailed—All the vessels before reported.
Arr. schrs. Edwin T. Allen, Philadelphia, for Boston; L. & M. Reed, Philadelphia, for Boston; Silver Magnet, Philadelphia, for Boston; Adelaide, New-York, for Machias; J. B. F. L. Gott, New-York, for Augusta; Wave, New-York, for Dorchester.
30th—Arr. schr. Billow, Addison, for New-York; N. Berry, Machias, for New-York; Favorite, (Br.,) Cornwallis, for New-York; W. P. Ritchie, Calais, for Providence; Hiawatha, Newport, for Philadelphia; Alice, Baltimore, for Boston; Sea Spray, Newburyport, on a fishing cruise. The western-bound fleet are all going out. Wind N. E., light.
SAVANNAH, April 30—Arr. brig Clarinda, from St. Augustine.
Cld. steamship H. Livingston, for New-York; ships Mayflower and Pocahontas, for Liverpool; schr. W. D. Daughton, Providence.
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 30—Arr. steamship Lucille, from Baltimore.
Cld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The New-York Submarine Wrecking Company have contracted to raise the burnt steamer Charles C. Leary sunk in the East River, and have dispatched a large corps of divers, steam-pumps, pontoons, &c., to her.

Spoken, &c.

Progress—Norw. bark, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, April 14, lat. 26 34, lon. 53 6.

Foreign Ports.

At Guantanamo, P. R., brig Lydia H. Cole, for New-York in 6 days; schr. Curtis Tilton, Philadelphia in days.
At Para, April 11, brig Rush, from New-York, disch

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PLATED WARE,
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JOHN R. WALKER.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 305, April 30, 1868.
33, 8, 43, 40, 31, 42, 14, 53, 18, 38, 71, 55, 11.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 306, April 30, 1868.
69, 55, 1, 11, 9, 3, 40, 42, 22, 51, 58, 32.
PADUCAH—Extra Class No. 357, April 30, 1868.
76, 49, 32, 67, 19, 38, 66, 3, 18, 23, 58, 34, 10.
PADUCAH—Class No. 358, April 30, 1868.
10, 17, 61, 65, 58, 73, 49, 14, 1, 71, 67, 38.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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EUROPEAN LETTERS.

The French Senate and its Relations to the State.

A Bewigged and Berobed Collection of Ancient Fossils.

General Conviction of Impending War.

The Approaching Maritime Exhibition at Havre.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The French Senate—Its Political Character and What it Does for the State—A Gallery of Ancient Political Fossils.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 10, 1868.

In one of their moments of grandeur the Romans created a Senate, and ever since it has been the thing for other States, large and small, to have also their Senate. The word is sonorous and carries weight with it; at its mere mention one drapes himself and gives rigidity to his spinal column.

The French have also their Senate, but you hear little of it. How should you? It sits with closed doors, and has no opposition. How can there be a noise where everybody agrees? Since the death of the Marquis DE BOISSY the House votes in solid phalanx, all the same way.

In the first years of the Second Empire the Senate was talked about because it was a secret body, and because mystery begets consideration—rather a small reputation to run upon, but better than none. The debates were then not even published; now they are.

The Senate is called a "*Hotel des Invalides,*" because it is composed of old men whom the Emperor has laid away on a shelf, at a salary of 30,000 francs a year, for former services rendered. When the Marquis DE BOISSY was alive the old men died from excitement; now that he is gone, they die from inanition. For who who could withstand a uniform vote of 150 yeas and no nays? There are stillnesses more terrible than the storm!

But do not imagine that they accept the title of *Invalides*. On the contrary they do not. And every once in a while they startled the town by the fury of their disputes on some bill on which they finished nevertheless by voting as usual, 150 to zero.

The Senate fills but a modest *rôle* in the system of law-making. It does not originate bills, nor amend them. It does not, technically speaking, even vote affirmatively as to whether a bill shall become a law or not. All laws come to the Senate from the Corps Legislatif, and the Senate votes yes or no on the proposition: "The Senate does not oppose the promulgation of the law." If it votes yes on this proposition, the law is signed by the Minister of State, published in the *Bulletin des Lois*, and is enforced from the date of its publication. If it votes no, the bill is sent back to the Corps Legislatif to be remodeled, or to die there. No bill within my recollection has ever been sent back. Instead of being the head, it is thus the caudal extremity of the great bodies of State, a sort of *corpus sine pectore*, an excrescence put there for the form of the thing.

But there are "live men" in the Senate for all that—plenty of them. Bad luck! they all say, to the day that put them there; but when this grand body of State was first formed there was no tribune in the Corps Legislatif, there was no liberty even, and but five opposition members. So that at that period the Senate appeared to occupy as important a place in the public eye as the House, and it possessed besides two important advantages over the House: the members were appointed for life, and were paid an annual salary of 30,000 francs, whereas the members of the House were subject to the caprices of a constituency, and received only half as much pay.

But now that the tribune of the Corps Legislatif has been reerected, and the glory of former Parliamentary days has returned to that body, the "live men" of the Senate wish themselves out of this body and into that one, where they really belong. With longing eyes turned toward the Corps Legislatif, they exclaim as they cross the threshold of the fossil chamber in which they hold their sittings: "*Qu'allons nous faire, dans cette galère?*"

Remarkable circumstance, however, the Senate has been able to create for itself a specialty. But as everything runs into specialties in France, perhaps it is not so remarkable after all. At any rate, the Corps Legislatif, having monopolized all the political subjects, the Senate has fallen back on public morals. It has erected itself into an areopagus for the protection of religion and the saintly tenets of the Holy Catholic Church. Ever since the day, four years ago, when Father DUPIN made in the Senate his famous onslaught on the "frightful luxury of women," the stopper has been out and the stream has continued to flow. The tendency of the Senate was still more emphasized when Marshal CANROBERT made his famous charge—I hope it is not the only one he ever made—on poor M. DE SAINT-BEUVE, for his defence of his friend M. RENAN, author of the *Life of Christ*. The people raised their hands in astonishment at seeing the forlorn hope of religion brought up by a Marshal of France, and wondered into what state they had fallen that the morals of the country had to be guarded by a soldier.

Now we have something better than that. The young men at the School of Medicine who are making vivisections in order to penetrate further into the mysteries of nature and to give an impetus to the healing art, are told by the Senate that unless they admit that certain things concerning the human body never can be discovered, they must stop in their labors. The two or three professors who encourage the young men in these investigations are threatened with the loss of their places, and the Senate proposes to declare that a doctor who does not admit that there are secrets in the body which the human mind can never penetrate is unfit to have charge of a man in disease. May not the Senate with the same propriety demand that before a dentist lays hand on a growling tooth, or a pedicure on an aching corn, the dentist or the pedicure shall first declare whether he is a Materialist or not? Now, however laudable the intentions of Senators may be, they are acting the part of inquisitors, and they make one look about, in spite of himself, for the stake and the burning pile. Who would have thought of looking to France in 1868 for this excess of religious intolerance?

The members of the Corps Legislatif sit in their everyday clothes; the members of the Senate, on the contrary, sit in official costume. If they do not resemble the crippled inmates of the Hotel des Invalides, they certainly make one think of a gallery of fossils. Imagine a chamber full of old men with dyed hair, and stiffly covered in silver and gold leaf decorations. The House of Lords with its big wigs and ermine robes of gala days doesn't begin to look as much like a monkey show!

All the surroundings of the Senate lend force to this antiquated physiognomy of the assembly. The sittings are held in the Palace of the Luxembourg, an old palace, fitted up with the attributes and souvenirs of feudal times. Before showing you the Senate, the guardian shows you the ancient suite of rooms occupied by MARIE DE MEDICIS, an old throne-room, and other rooms made historical by events in the last century. The Palace is magnificent in all its parts, and speaks of regal power and regal associations. It has nothing democratic about it, and but for the picture gallery, nothing new.

The walls the picture gallery are hung with the best productions of modern art; the grand interior stairway leading to the Senate looks only fit to be touched by men clothed in rich garment and gold; the antechambers of the Senate Hall are filled with bronze statues of CÆSAR and NERO, and other mummified representatives of a remote period, so that in penetrating the Chamber of sittings one's mind is prepared for either an inquisition, a catacomb or a chamber of horrors.

The Chamber itself is trimmed in dark-colored cloth and is sombre. It is a semi-circle, lighted dimly from above, and the shadows as they fall over the faces of the members neither rejuvenate nor beautify them. When a member speaks his colleagues listen but do not look. They do well probably to exclude the public.

We will now take a glance at the "live men" of the Senate, for there are men of distinction here as well as in the Corps Legislatif. It is not worth while to tell you how I got my glance into the sacred precinct; it will suffice that I reproduce it faithfully for your entertainment.

MALAKOFF.

Prospects of War—Fourierism—Polish Matters—Proposed Eastern Tour of the Emperor Napoleon—Literary, Theatrical and Musical Intelligence—A Perfected Lighthouse Apparatus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 14, 1868.

The war question continues to preoccupy all minds. The conviction is general that grave events are impending, and though no one can explain to you exactly on what that conclusion is founded, it cannot be concealed that every one is more or less impressed with it. On the Bourse a very anxious feeling is displayed, and the speculators are more than usually cautious. It is hoped that when the Chambers reassemble a term will be put to this anxiety, and with this view some of the members of the *gauche* and Tiers-parti at present in Paris have declared their intention of interpellating the Government on the subject. I do not believe they will gain anything by the move. The Dano-Schleswig question is now in that stage which will justify any kind of equivocal reply. Prussia, I understand, refuses to recede an inch from its position, and it is for the French Government either to abandon the steps it has taken or to insist upon that power fulfilling its treaty obligations. Until the adjournment or dissolution of the Corps Legislatif nothing will be done, but in the mean time military preparations are being hurried forward and when the decision is arrived at, it will be followed by rapid and energetic movements, the programme of which is already prepared.

Much as the French people have reason to dread war, the prevailing feeling amongst them is that it would be preferable to the state of constant apprehension in which they are living and which paralyzes business of every sort. Besides they are fully impressed with the belief that the longer it is postponed the worse it will be for them, as it will give their enemies time for preparation, whilst they themselves are fully prepared. Nine out of ten persons that you converse with take this view, so that you see a call to arms by the Government would surprise no one and would meet with condemnation only from those habitually ranged in opposition to it.

FOURIERISM.

It is so long since we have heard anything of Fourierism, that we might well be excused for believing that its theories had passed into oblivion. Such, however, is not the fact. There are still a number of people who cling to them, and who endeavor to keep alive their zeal by artificial stimulants. Thus, last week there was a banquet of these misguided people in the gallery of the Bonvalet restaurant, over the Jardin-Turc, where speeches were made and toasts drank in honor of the founder of the Society. About two hundred persons sat down to table. Many of them were delegates from the provinces. The *fête* terminated with a concert, emblematic of the harmony which prevails amongst the members of the association.

DENATIONALIZATION OF POLAND.

There is some talk of the Czar's issuing a circular to his diplomatic agents relative to the ukase which abolishes the last vestiges of a national existence in the Kingdom of Poland. It is said that this document will maintain that the ukase in question was conceived in the interest of the Polish people, and that it satisfies their most ardent wishes. Russia ought to be content with the successful perpetration of a monstrous injustice without seeking to back it up by a monster lie. Its resort to such a proceeding would only render the injustice more manifest by showing that the conscience of the spoliator was wincing under the reproaches of the world.

It is owing to some feeling of this sort, I presume, that orders have been given to suspend the forced sale of Polish estates. A Paris journal very justly remarks that this measure will benefit but a small number of proprietors. As the larger and best estates have been sold, there remain only those on which the crown holds mortgages and which for that reason will have difficulty in finding purchasers.

THE EMPEROR TO VISIT THE EAST.

Among the rumors that are flying about to-day is one touching the probable visit of the Emperor this Summer to Constantinople, Greece and Egypt. The object of this is plain enough. It is intended to divert attention from the war reports which have assumed so serious a character.

The Prince Imperial left this morning for Cherbourg, accompanied by his young friend, the son of Dr. CONNEAU. From Cherbourg he goes to Brest, and then to Rennes, to visit the Princess BACCIOCHI.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The volume recently published by M. RENAN, under the title of "Questions Contemporaines," has provoked some sharp criticism from the Liberal Press. In the preface he has given expression to political views which seem strangely at variance with his theological opinions. Thus he considers the French revolution of '89 a mistake, and looks forward to a remedy for the present evils of the country in the reëstablishment of the law of primogeniture, of an hereditary nobility and of domainial property. He desires also the abolition of the civil code, which is based too much on the principle of equality, the return of woman to her former unequal and absolutely dependent condition; the reconstitution of classes, or rather of *castes*, with an education appropriate to each, so that no one may be inspired with an ambition to quit his rank in life. He desires that the people shall learn to practice virtue, that they shall resign themselves to work for others, and habituate themselves to respect the "grave and learned men" who may design to take upon themselves the task of guiding them.

Les extremes setouchent. M. RENAN and his theological opponents meet absolutely on the same ground. Wide as the Poles asunder on points of doctrinal belief, there is not a shade of difference between them on matters political. This coincidence of views between such extremists, it must be owned is startling and offers food for reflection.

M. RENAN'S profession of political faith is already provoking replies from the pamphleteers. The first by M. JULES LABBE, one of the editors of the *Opinion Nationale*, has made its appearance from the press of Le Chevalier.

M. DUPAULOUP'S last pamphlet is being severely handled by the independent Press. The *brochure* is written in the worst possible taste, and its violence the *Débats* thinks is intended to produce a certain agitation in view of the discussion on the report of M. CHAIX D'EST ANGE, which is shortly to be presented to the Senate.

THE THEATRES.

The most interesting theatrical event which has occurred here for some months past is the production at the Odeon of M. JULES LACROIX'S version of "King Lear." To this writer, the author of the "Testament de Cesar," "Valeria" and "Louis XI.," we already owe a translation of "Macbeth," which is remarkable for the fidelity and vigor with which the original is rendered. His fresh essay in a field so dangerous for French adapters, and that with perhaps the most difficult of the Shakespearian plays, has been crowned with the most complete success. The journals are full of the praises of this effort, although from an English or American point of view there is much to be said in qualification of them. Take, for example, the suppression of the history of GLOUCESTER and his two sons, an unwarrantable liberty for any adapter to take, even though he occupies the distinguished literary position filled by M. LACROIX. While giving him the benefit of the assumption that the cut in the text was necessitated by the requirements of the French stage, which I am not at all prepared to admit, even M. THEOPHILE GAUTIER is compelled to say that he hopes the time will arrive, and that soon, when SHAKESPEARE will be played on the French boards without suppression or compromise of any sort. Of the manner in which the piece has been placed on the stage, too much cannot be said in the way of commendation. The *mise en scene* would satisfy the exacting taste of poor CHARLES KEAN if he were alive, and, with one exception, the cast is superb. BEAUVALLET, one of the best actors on the French stage, won fresh honors in the part of *Lear*, and TAILLADE in that of the fool, although he had only a scene to play, made a hit almost as great—another evidence of the spasmodic talent of that singular artist. Mme. AGUR was a magnificent *Goneril*, and the weakness of *Cordelia* (Mlle. BERNHARDT) contrasted unfortunately with the force and correctness of her interpretation.

At the Theatre de Prince Eugene, a three-act piece entitled "Mujuette," from the pen of M. WOESTYNE, has also met with a fair share of success. A freak of the censorship in connection with it deserves to be related. The author desiring to re-baptise that interesting class of youthful aspirants, who have hitherto passed by the title of "*petits crevés,*" denominated them, in his contemptuous way, "*bouts coupés,*" (cut ends.) All cigar-makers know what the term means. The censure suppressed the word "*bouts,*" for some unexplained reason, and substituted for it the word "*bords.*" The original ironical appellation will not the less pass into the vocabulary of fashionable slang, as *Figaro* is already giving it the benefit of its extensive circulation.

MUSIC.

A charming little opera buffo, in three acts, has been brought out at the Athenée, under the title of "Fleur de Thé." The plot, I need not say, is Chinese—the title sufficiently indicating the fact. The music is by M. CHARLES LECOCQ, and is both lively and original. A singer named SYTTER, who is new to the Paris boards, made quite a successful *début* in the piece. The representations of "Hamlet" are about to be interrupted at the opera, by the departure of Mlle. NILSSON for London, where she is engaged to appear on the 1st of next month. There will, therefore, only remain six or seven performances of the work before she leaves. This is a pity, seeing that it is in the full tide of success. When she returns the warm weather will again interfere with its prospects. You are aware that some months ago a *concours* was opened for the composition of a poem destined to be set to music for the opera. A report has just been presented to Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of the Household of the Emperor and of the Beaux Arts, by the Committee appointed to decide on the merits of the works sent in, and which awards the prize to the poem entitled "La Coupe du Roi de Thule." The report, after stating that the composition at once secured the unanimous votes of the Committee, thus proceeds to describe it: "The merit of the poem which we propose to your Excellency to crown is of unquestionable superiority. The legend, which is in itself very poetic, is handled with graceful originality. It is a succession of tableaux easy to comprehend, charming for the stage and which spring naturally from a simple and engaging action. The fancy of the composer will have a full opportunity of exercising itself, whether he prefers that which is tenderest in love, or most melancholy in revery. A pure and luminous color spreads itself over the whole work, and the verse is of a style at once picturesque and of rare elegance." It has transpired within the last day or two that the authors of the successful composition (for there are two) are MM. EDOUARD BLAU and GALLAIT. The author of the poem which obtained the first honorable mention is M. CHANTEPIE. He is only in his 22d year.

LIGHTHOUSES.

The following facts in relation to the application of the perfected Voltaire apparatus to the French lighthouses will be read with interest by the shipping community at your side:

When FRESNEL put up his admirable lenticular phares on the French coast, he chose as the source of his light an oil lamp with four concentric wicks. The luminous intensity of this lamp, which has been employed ever since in lighthouses, is equal to that of twenty-three Carcel lamps. Photometrical experiments, instituted by the French Lighthouse Department, have established the fact that the luminous intensity of the electric flame furnished by a machine of four discs is equal to 125 Carcel lamps—that is to say, 5.5 greater than that of the Fresnel lamp. Considered as a centre of light the electric flame has another advantage, its limited size permits a considerable reduction in the dimensions of the catadioptric apparatus without in any way altering its power. In the phares of the first class, with an oil lamp of four wicks, the optical apparatus has a horizontal diameter of two yards three inches, on a total height of three yards; the intensity of the luminous stream of rays projected toward the horizon is equal to that of 3,500 carcel lamps. This reduction of the dimensions of the optical apparatus has permitted the realization of a very considerable economy. In the lighthouses of the first class illuminated by oil the expense for each hour of service was 74 cents American money; it is only 56 cents in Phares illuminated by the electric light. Therefore the adoption of the latter has diminished the daily expenditure in the proportion of about 3 to 4, and increased in the proportion of 5, 5 to 1 the quantity of light furnished at the centre, or projected toward the horizon.

In the absence of any positive means of calculation the French Light House Department assigns to the light of the electric phares a projection at sea of 24 miles for the magneto-electric machines with four discs, and of 33 miles for the machines with six discs, in the ordinary condition of the atmosphere. Let me here remark that the range of 24 miles is precisely that of a fixed oil light of the first class, and the range of 33 miles that of the rays of the same phare when revolving. As regards electric phares these figures must be admitted as a minimum. What has been said of the composition of the electric light and of the luminous intensity of the Voltaic flame authorizes the conclusion that their estimates of the power of the electric phares are under the mark. In short, the French Lighthouse Department has rendered a great service to navigation in substituting the Voltaic light for the oil lamp with four concentric wicks. In possession of a luminous focus of much greater intensity than that offered by the latter, it can in future reflect to a far greater distance the signals destined to guide the course of vessels at sea.

The Approaching International Maritime Exhibition at Havre—Description of the Buildings—Privileges to Exhibitors.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HOTEL DU EUROPE,
HAVRE, France, Thursday, March 19, 1868.

France is to have another sensation, in the grand International Marine Exhibition to be held here this Summer, opening on the 1st of June and closing on the 30th of October. I arrived here two days since, and after having spent considerable time in the exhibition buildings, will endeavor to give the readers of the TIMES some facts connected with it previous to its opening, and as it is well advanced, I can do so with some degree of accuracy.

The Exhibition was organized under the patronage of the municipal authorities of the port of Havre and a Committee of Consultation composed of the leading men of France interested in maritime affairs, as well as prominent officials and merchants. The Emperor and the Prince Imperial have also granted their distinguished patronage, and the Exhibition will be opened either by the great NAPOLEON, or at least the Prince. Of course this condescension on their part adds to the surety that the undertaking will be a success.

The buildings in which the Exhibition is to be held are located on grounds granted for the purpose by the Government, and is bounded by two of the great boulevards of the city, and quite close to the sea shore. They were commenced in July, 1867, and are nearly completed. They consist of a range of galleries, or sheds, which form an irregular oblong square. The whole surface inclosed takes in about 12 acres and 2 roods, which does not include a floating annex in which special exhibitions are to be held.

The galleries have on their exterior sides a wall of brick which rises about twenty feet above the sidewalk. On the top of this are windows for light and ventilation, and next a fancy cornice surmounted by a zinc roof. At each corner of the inclosure a small two-story building is erected, in which are located shops, &c. The one on the corner of Boulevard Imperial and Boulevard François I., contains the offices of the administration, the police, post, telegraph and the office of the official catalogue. The one on the corner of Rue de Galigny is to be used as a *Salon du Repos* or sitting room, from which there is an entrance leading into the Picture Gallery. The two smaller buildings on the corners of Rue Neuville du Boulevard St. Adresse, are to be occupied by a fire brigade who will be on duty day and night, and a squad of *gens des armes*, or police.

The grand entrance is on the Boulevard Imperial, and is to be a purely Frenchy design, and is called the Porte Napoleon III. It is a large arched gateway, surmounted by the Arms of France and flanked by those of all nations. The top piece is the spars of a full rigged ship, from whose masthead floats the tri-color of France. The other entrances are the Porte du Havre on Rue de Galigny and Porte François I., on the Boulevard of that name.

The galleries are divided into five sections, the first containing articles pertaining to general navigation—models of vessels, of wood and iron—rigging, sails, materials for fitting out and preserving ships, instruments of navigation, light-houses, signals, medicine chests, lifeboats, screw propellors, paddles, &c., &c. Number two will contain articles in connection with sperm and whale oil fisheries, cod and coast fishing, river angling, and all manner of nets and tackling. Number three will be devoted to articles of export and import—cotton, wool, flax, hemp, corn, chemicals, oils, woods, and all kinds of metals. Number four is set apart for all kinds of machinery, which will be in operation and supplied with motive power from boilers located in a detached building located within the inclosure. Gallery number five will be devoted to the exhibition of the fine arts—writings, charts, maps, nautical works, &c. A series of supplemental galleries or a covered promenade extends nearly all the way around the main galleries, and will be occupied by *cafés* on a plan adopted with so much success at the Paris Exhibition.

We have thus sketched, in brief, the general outlines of the closed buildings, and we will start at the grand entrance and view the arrangements of the grounds inclosed.

On entering and to the left of the Grand Porte will be found a small building in which strangers and foreigners will find interpreters who are conversant with the languages of the entire world, who will furnish them with every needful information. Passing on and still keeping to the left, we are on the grounds set apart for balloon ascensions, of which there will be several, and on a grand scale, as some of the greatest aerial voyagers of France have been engaged to entertain the visitors. A little further on we came upon a Turkish kiosque, located at a point of a grove of trees. Still keeping the left hand, and going up the grounds, we came to the grand photograph gallery, a fine building, devoted to taking views of the Exhibition and alsoof such visitors as may desire to patronize it. Next come the tree grounds, on which sports and pastimes of various kinds will take place.

We will now turn abruptly and retrace our steps, when we arrive at the Model Farm, which will give, in miniature, a good idea of a French farm. Buildings of various forms, adapted especially to farm purposes, are located on this plat. Directly opposite, in a *Kiosque Bouvier*, will be a bakery, confectionery and pastry shop in full operation. Passing along the walk, we have a side view of the miniature Island of Fingal, which is designed to represent that celebrated isle on the Scotch coast. It is entirely surrounded by water. Passing over a bridge which spans the little sea, you enter a cave, which is a most beautiful work of art, and second only to nature itself. The sides of the cave are stocked with aquariums, in which are placed the various kinds of fish known in France. This will be one of the great features of the Exhibition, and is certain to command extensive attention. In due time we shall more fully describe this wonderful work of art. Near the bridge is a peculiar-looking establishment, in which the various gas companies will exhibit their various methods of producing artificial light.

We have now reached the right hand side of the ground, and our attention is drawn to a maze, in which hundreds of persons are destined to puzzle themselves in endeavoring to reach the centre, and, after much walking, find themselves at the point of starting. Next we come to a kiosque plot, then to another building devoted to a saloon, and then to a model French garden, in which the choice flowers of the country will be in bloom.

We are now at the front of the great International Club-room, where, daily, a species of Congress will be held. This is a fine two-story building of quite an imposing appearance, and giving a very tone to the upper portion of the grounds, which are tastefully interspersed with quaint little buildings, miniature groves, mounds, fountains, and all the et ceteras which go to make up the grand *tout ensemble* of such an affair.

At the extreme upper end, and in the centre of that range of galleries, is the boiler and engine room of the Exhibition, and from here all the power is furnished to the machinery on exhibition. A tall smoke stack rises up and adds not a little to the appearance.

From the grand entrance you pass down to the sea shore where all the races and marine sports on the sea can be witnessed. For at intervals during the fair, representations of historical events, fabulous and legendary subjects relating to nautical events in times gone by will be given, and probably the navy of France will give some sham fights in these waters. *Fêtes* both on land and water will be given, and every endeavor made to keep up the public interest throughout.

A grand Maritime and International Congress will be held during the Exhibition, at which it is expected will be gathered a greater variety of naval talent than has ever been assembled at one time in any place in the world.

Privileges are granted to exhibitors to sell in the inclosure such articles as are manufactured on the spot, and the first 500 who have entered their goods have a free admission to the club belonging to the Exhibition, which is to serve as a place where exhibitors may meet to treat of their affairs.

The awards given on the decision of the International Jury will consist of money, objects of art, gold and silver medals and honorable mentions, and the Administration also promises several grand prizes. The jury will begin their operations as soon as the Exhibition opens on the 1st of June, and the awards will be delivered in a grand assembly of the General Commission on Sunday, Aug. 26, 1868.

The United States Consul at this port, Mr. MORRIS, has had the honor to be appointed Chairman of two of the Committees, the one on Fisheries and Fishing and the other of Agriculture. This is a just tribute to the man as well as a compliment to the United States, for no other foreign representative has received the honor conferred upon him.

The interest felt in the affair is steadily on the increase, and despite the small representation from the United States—which the Committee had hoped would be largely represented—over two-thirds of the space is taken and the goods are already beginning to come in.

M. JORET DES CLOSIERES, Sous Préfet of Havre, is the President of the Commission of the organization, while M. P. NICOLO, of Havre, is the Director and the great workingman, and to him your correspondent is under obligations for favors extended while visiting the grounds; and, without an attempt at flattery, I can but say that to this gentleman and his able assistant at the grand office, the public will be much indebted for the success of the arrangements for their instruction and amusement.

And I can assure the readers of the TIMES that this marine fair is well worthy of a visit, and will be of far greater magnitude than many suppose. In short, it will be the best thing of the kind ever attempted, and I can see no reason why it should not be a perfect success.

A Strange and Costly Hallucination.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union & Dispatch.

There is a very estimable old gentleman living within two or three miles of this city, who is 90 years of age, and who is a monomaniac on a very peculiar point. He prides himself on his clear eyesight, and is particularly deranged as to the direction of the State House from his place; the direction in which he asserts it lies is exactly contrary to its true locality, while the distance he fixes is equally extravagant. A short time since he offered to bet a friend from the city $10,000 upon the direction and distance of the Capitol, both of which he had got at with his eye; but the friend refused to accept the wager, well knowing the infirmity of the old gentleman. A few days since, however, the aged monomaniac fell in with a less scrupulous customer, whom he also offered to bet $10,000 on the distance and direction of the State House. The man having only $2,000, the old gentleman bet that amount with him, and, as a matter of course, lost the money, which the winner coolly pocketed, and still holds in his possession.

LIFE IN JAPAN.

The Town of Hiogo—The Dwellings and Inhabitants—Japanese Costume—The Government and Aristocracy—Position of Foreigners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HIOGO, Japan, Friday, Feb. 28, 1868.

The weather here is certainly very pleasant for winter. Occasionally the atmosphere is sharp, and the mercury gets down to 32, but this is so seldom that it does not interfere with the character of the climate. The Japanese appear to be singularly indifferent to the cold, at least when we consider that they are called to endure such extreme heat during a large part of the year. I have often seen them when water was freezing, running round barefooted and barelegged, and invariably bareheaded. Their style of dress is the gown, open in front, except when folded, and this, of course, can afford but little protection from cold. A young Japanese interpreter told me that they all suffered from such exposure, and that he never knew what comfort was until he adopted the European costume. To make things worse, they have no fires for the sole purpose of warmth. The "hibatchi," a low bronze pot, contains burning charcoal, and is used for cooking, and the surplus heat is improved for comfort; over the "hibatchi" one always sees a group endeavoring to keep warm.

Their houses are very open, with thin paper windows, and their rooms are divided by sliding partitions, which are very loosely arranged, so that it would be most difficult to heat them, even with an ordinary coal stove. The floor of each house is raised about two feet from the ground, and is covered with thick, soft matting, laid down in regular parallelograms and edged with black. The sandals are always left at the door, and they never walk on this with shod feet. These sandals are the clumsiest foot gear imaginable, and it is surprising that a nation so ingenious as the Japanese should not have discovered something more comfortable. The sandal of common use consists of a straw sole, with a thong starting from between the first and second toes, and bound around the foot and ankle. Another style is to have the straw sole rest on two small slats of wood, to raise it from the ground. This kind is commonly worn by the women. Besides these there are sandals with solid soles, rounded at the toes, and ornamented with some degree of taste, but all are of the same clumsy pattern. They are exceedingly inconvenient for females, who walk almost as clumsily as the Chinese women, and appear not a little deformed. It is no matter of surprise then that the Japanese seize on English shoes with great eagerness, and I notice many of the officers and even soldiers of Satsuma's army have adopted not only the shoes, but also the coats, the buttons, and even the pantaloons of foreign pattern. These they put on without regard to propriety, and hence frequently present a most ludicrous make up of odds and ends of civilization. Our shoes, our neatly fitting gloves, our caps and buttons are to these natives a matter of general admiration.

The Japanese, though possessed of no little mechanical skill, are chiefly agricultural in their pursuits. The wealth of the country is rice, and every officer is paid a portion or all his salary in that commodity. The people live on rice and fish, and such vegetables as carrots, turnips and spinnach. One would imagine from appearance that they are generally honest. There is certainly as little apparent caution with respect to the exposure of wares along the street, as there is lack of what we call delicacy in the exposure of the person of either sex. One of the most pleasing features in Japanese life is childhood. Little children fill the streets from morn to night, and are full of those juvenile sports which delight American youth. They are playing ball and flying kites and driving shuttle-cocks with all manner of glee, but their greatest pleasure is gambling with that petty coin called "cash." They are always fancifully dressed, and are well bundled up, and with their little eyes and chubby faces they present an amusing spectacle. To add to the oddity which marks these little Japs their heads are invariably shaved closely, with the exception of a tuft on the very crown.

The popular beverage in Japan is "saki," an alcoholic distillation of rice. It resembles the Chinese "sampshu" and the "arak" of Hindostan. Concerning its use among the Japanese, I have never seen anything unpleasant result from it, but its effect on the European sailor is invariably pernicious in the highest degree, and whenever he passes a certain limit in its use he becomes a madman and a fiend. We may presume that the natives avoid drinking it to excess, or if they do their dispositions may be of a nature too quiet to show similar effects.

The great centre of all authority is the Mikado, who is generally considered the spiritual head of the nation. He resides at Kioto, (or Miacho, as the capital is sometimes styled,) about 40 miles from Osaka, the latter town being only 14 miles from our present station. The Mikado is visible to only a few of his Court and to a small number of the higher Princes. The office is hereditary, and the present incumbent, a youth of 16, is under the control of a Regent. The present line of the Mikados is as old as Japanese history. It appears that his authority is similar to that of the Pope in the middle ages, and, like HILDEBRAND, he takes precedence of all temporal powers. He is honored and obeyed by all classes throughout the Empire, while the ignorant yield him almost divine honors. At one time the government of Japan emanated from him directly, but about three hundred years ago the Tyconate was established. It was a position either won by some victorious Prince, or was established in order to relieve the Mikado of his too arduous duties. From the commencement sprang the present system of government by means of Tycoons, or, to speak more properly, Shogoons—a system which is likewise hereditary. The relation of this officer to the Mikado is something of the nature of Prime Minister, but to the people his station is that of a King.

The Empire of Japan is divided into sixty Provinces, governed by satraps or viceroys called Daimios, each of whom maintains an army. These Daimios are of course subject to the Tycoon, and yield him, however unwillingly, a revenue from their respective territories; but to a certain extent they claim and exercise an independent sway. The present condition of Japan is well illustrated by the history of England during the reign of KING JOHN, when the barons were in perpetual conflict with the monarchy. These Daimios are in like manner feudal lords. They have kingly control over their subjects, who obey their laws at home and uphold their honor in the field. Each Daimio has his chief officers, next to whom are the priests, and lowest in the social grade are the common people, who are the abject servants of the Daimio, and are not permitted to wear swords. Hence, as one may easily perceive, the position of the Daimio is one of great exaltation, and he exacts the greatest possible deference. Coolies and commoners drop on their knees when he makes his appearance, and whenever he is to visit a town the streets are swept and especial preparations are made to yield him honor. It is particularly dangerous for foreigners to meet him or any part of his retinue. His advance is preceded by a herald, who gives warning of his approach and notifies all who are on horseback to dismount or to depart. Disobedience to this order has often resulted in bloodshed and death. This was illustrated by the history of the unfortunate RICHARDSON, of Yokohama, who, while riding with a friend in 1863 on the Tocaido or public drive of Yeddo, fell in with a Daimio procession. The attendants assailed the offending strangers, and cut RICHARDSON to pieces, while his friend was severely wounded and narrowly escaped death. The English took up the cause of their unfortunate countryman, and a force was sent against Kagosima, the Daimio's possession, to obtain redress. The assailants lost sixty men, but they blew up the Daimio's fort and did much damage by way of avenging the wrong. On this account the Japanese are very fearful lest any injury should befall foreigners and thus bring trouble upon themselves. An officer of distinction in the native government lately entered Hiogo. The vicinity of the house in which he stopped was at once surrounded by guards whose chief object was to request foreigners not to pass lest unpleasant consequences should follow.

The Mikado's Court is composed of nobles who are called Koogas. Their costume is peculiar to themselves and was never seen by foreigners until the recent Ambassador from the Mikado wore it in his public reception. The superior order of the Koogas, as well as the Mikado himself, stain their teeth black, a privilege which likewise is accorded to all married women.

The Japanese, though brought up on their "saki," are still very fond of champagne wine, and at all entertainments given by foreigners this is furnished. Japan raises large quantities of tobacco, but it is very mild stuff indeed. Give a native smoker an ordinary cigar and it will nauseate him before one half of it is smoked, and yet smoking is an almost universal habit here; and, what is very strange, they call their own tobacco by the same name that it bears in the English tongue. The pipe and pouch are carried at the girdle, the former holds a mere pinch of the weed, and when it is ignited they take two or three deep inspirations, drawing the smoke into their lungs; by this time the tobacco is exhausted and the smoker refills and continues his fumigation.

As regards our position here I may say that one is never safe in Japan. There are bands of freebooters or hireling soldiers who wander over the country, ready to enlist in the service of whichever Daimio will offer the highest pay. They are a murderous set, and are never under good discipline. Hence we are constantly liable to such attacks as that made on us on the 5th of February by BEZEN'S men. One sees troops of soldiers always on the march, and it was one of these roving bands serving the last-named Daimio that opened fire on us, and occasioned that excitement which has already been described in your columns. I was at that time in Hiogo, two miles away from the American vessels. As the excitement spread, the people crowded the street, and rushing toward our party cried "*Noka! Noka!*" "*Pigi! Pigi!*" "Go! Go!" "Clear out! Clear out!" Away we went skirting the shore as rapidly as dignity would permit, and passing crowds of people who were hastening off toward the boats with their household goods, for in Japan the soldiers, in case of war, generally finish their work by burning the nearest town. After the trouble was over, agreeably to the statement made in previous letters, we would have continued to hold the town had not the Mikado, who up to this time had never condescended to treat with foreigners, sent down an envoy. He came in great state, robed in magnificent attire of white silk, and attended with a standard-bearer and armed suite. We received him with presented arms and the martial glee of the bugle. The result was a satisfactory assurance that the Mikado would afford protection to all foreigners and establish government. Everything is now quiet, but we do not trust ourselves at any distance from the shipping, and always go armed.

MARTEL.

The War Between the Tycoon and the Mikado—Position of Foreigners—Interesting Letter from United States Minister Van Valkenburgh.

From the Daily Wisconsin, April 25.

We are indebted to FRANK VAN VALKENBURGH, of this city, for the subjoined interesting letter from Hon. ROBERT B. VAN VALKENBURGH, the American Minister in Japan:

HIOGO, Japan, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1868.

I have not yet returned to Yokohama or Yedo, but have been absent from there, now, since the 21st of December. We have passed, since my last letter, through stirring times. On the 26th of January, war was commenced between the Tycoon and the Mikado. The first fight was at Fusima, about twenty-five miles from Osaca, where our Legations were. The Tycoon was slightly defeated by the troops of SATSUMA and CHOSHIN, who fought the Mikado's battles; and the fight was continued on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, the Tycoon's troops all the time retreating toward Osaca. From the top of my Legation I could watch the course of the advancing and retreating forces, by the burning buildings in their track. SATSUMA'S palaces in the city of Osaca were also burned by the Tycoon's troops, and most of the inhabitants moved out into the open country, or upon boats in the river, to avoid the burning of the entire city, which they seemed to anticipate. On the night of the 30th of January, the Tycoon and all his officials left the castle at Osaca, and going on board of one of his frigates, left this part of Japan, and is now in Yedo. His troops all retreated in different directions, and gave up the defence of the city. Myself and colleagues, the representatives of other foreign powers, were informed about midnight that we could no longer be protected there; and so at 6 o'clock in the morning, six hours after the Tycoon had left, we marched with our baggage, such as we could carry, our servants and escorts, to the fort at the mouth of the bay, about seven miles.

There we remained in some little Japanese houses that day and the next, and on Saturday evening went on board of a man-of-war lying in the harbor. The American *Iroquois* was there waiting for me; on it went the Italian, Prussian and Holland Ministers and myself, with all our guides, baggage and escorts. On the next morning (Sunday) the Tycoon's castle was burned down and blown up, and there were large fires in several parts of the city, which we could plainly see from the ship's deck. That day we came down to Hiogo—this place, only about twelve miles by water. Found the Tycoon's officers here, who had chartered a vessel and were about to burn up the Custom-house and bonded warehouses, and seek safety for themselves in flight. The foreign residents had removed most of their goods on vessels, and all was excitement. We at once landed. I went to the Governor of the place; he told us he could not protect us, and we asked him for the Custom-house in which to live. He readily and quickly asked us to take it. We did so, and the Italian and Prussian Ministers and myself made it our legations, and are now living in it, having thus saved it from being destroyed by fire. The foreigners then returned to their houses, and some sort of tranquility was restored for the time. The Tycoon's officers all left the next day on the ship they had chartered. The English, French and Dutch Ministers went into their respective consulates here, and we are now all here. The naval officers of the *Iroquois* and *Oneida* landed a few marines for my protection.

The Tocaido or great road of Japan passes right through the grounds which have been cleared and graded for foreign buildings, and about four hundred yards in rear of the Custom-house. This ground is all open, not a building having yet been erected upon it. The troops of the Mikado were constantly passing and repassing on this road. On the 4th inst. I was standing on the verandah looking at a body of them, well-armed with guns and spears, pass along. There were some fifteen or twenty foreigners on this ground walking in different directions; all at once these Japanese, some 150 or 200 of them, commenced firing with their rifles at all the foreigners in sight. They fired a number of vollies in quick succession, and in the direction of the Custom-house. The balls whizzed about my ears in great numbers. The English, Italian and Prussian Ministers also happened just then to be on this open ground and in exact range of the firing. None of us, however, were injured, except one sailor boy of the *Oneida*, who was shot in the shoulder, and two Frenchmen were wounded with spears. It is a wonder many were not killed. I immediately ordered out my marines (only eleven in number) and rushed at the Japanese, firing and loading as rapidly as possible. The English guard in a few minutes followed the Americans, and then came the French, and the Japanese took to flight, leaving their baggage, &c., by the way. The several men-of-war in port immediately landed all their marines and sailors, some six hundred, well armed, and two howitzers and two rifled pieces, following the Japs some three miles, firing into them until they all dispersed and took to the woods.

We then at once took measures to defend ourselves—built batteries and earthworks, took possession of this main road and prevented the passage of any armed Japanese either way, picketed and barricaded the streets in the Japanese town and made a regular fortified town of it. One night after that we had a little skirmish, in which one of our marines lost three fingers and another one received a cut on the chin from a Japanese sword. These I believe are about all the casualties on our side. What they were on the Japanese we do not know.

Thus matters remained for five days, when the Mikado sent an envoy to treat with us. He promised us protection, that the treaties would be carried out, and that we would be reëstablished at Osaca, &c., &c. We at once withdrew our troops, put ourselves under his protection, demanded an apology for the outrage, and assurance from the Mikado that it should not again occur, protection for foreigners in all the open ports, and the capital punishment of the officer who had ordered his troops to fire upon us—all this was promised. The batteries and barricades were immediately removed, the earthworks demolished, and we have since been under the protection of the troops of the Mikado. It has been a good lesson to them, one they will not forget, showing that we are able and determined to protect our countrymen and our rights under the treaties. On the 4th, immediately after the attack, we took possession of all the Japanese steamers and vessels in port, and held them until the matter was arranged, when, of course, we returned them. If we had been attacked as was anticipated, we should have shown them taller specimens of fighting than they had been accustomed to, as we had six vessels-of-war in port, all stationed in such a way that they could have opened their broadsides upon them, besides the ten guns and six hundred well-armed men we had on shore. Now we are waiting for the capital punishment of the officer, and the apology of the Mikado's Government, which we expect in a few days. Then we shall probably return to Osaca, take up our legations there which are now being prepared for us by the Mikado, perhaps go to Kioto, the capital and residence of the Mikado, and then return to Yokohama or Yedo. The Tycoon, with a large force, is at Yedo. Whether he will submit or still further fight, it is impossible to say. He is very strong and could hold out some time, but as the Mikado is considered a God by the common people, all their sympathies would be against the Tycoon. A large force of Mikado troops is now on the march toward Yedo. We cannot remove from here until our demands for reparation are fully satisfied by the Mikado, and he has said to us that those demands were reasonable.

You can imagine that I am busy night and day, between conferences with my colleagues—sometimes two a day—meetings on business with the Envoy and other officials of the Mikado, and preparing my dispatches for Washington, writing to the Consuls, &c.

We live from hand to mouth here in the Custom-house. I have two rooms, each twelve feet square, one my bedroom, the other my office, on second floor, looking over the bay and harbor. We all mess together in one large room; have enough to eat and sleep comfortably.

The Chinese Feast of the Dead in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Alta California, April 4.

The annual Feast of the Dead, lasting some three or four days, during which time the believers in the Budhist faith—among which may be classed the whole of our Chinese population—pay visits to the graves of their dead friends, bearing testimonials of their affectionate remembrance, commenced yesterday, and all day long the road leading to Lone Mountain has been thronged with carriages filled with Celestial visitors and Caucasian novelty-seekers. Riding out to the Chinese quarter of the cemetery in the morning, we found the ceremonies in honor of the dead in full blast, and the place swarming with Celestials, with a fair sprinkling of male and female visitors of our own race. The ceremonies did not appear to partake in any marked degree of a religious character, but seemed more like a friendly visit, lunch and familiar chitchat with the dear departed. Sticks of prepared incense, or "Joss sticks," and red wax candles with small sticks to hold them up above the sand, were burning by the head of nearly every grave and in and around the open brick inclosure or temple, and its wooden counterpart on the hill above. Nearly every party, on driving on the ground, would let off a *feu de joie* of fire-crackers by way of announcing to their friends in the Spirit Land that they were on hand and prepared for business. Then the roast pig, oranges, bananas, pieces of fresh sugar canes and other toothsome delicacies prepared for the occasion, would be unloaded from the wagons and a nice spread, or lay out, would be arranged at each grave or in the nondescript inclosures, which, for want of a better name, we call temples. After the spread had been arranged, rows of tiny porcelain cups would be set down on the sand and poured full of sam-shoo, or other alcoholic or vinous liquor. After a few minutes a fire would be kindled, and the baskets full of square varicolored paper would be burned, the eatables would be packed up again and put back in the wagons, the liquor would be turned on the fire or on the ground, and the Joss sticks and candles lighted and left burning. Then a woman would take up a handful of pale straw-colored squares of paper, each with a bit of gold foil fastened on the centre, and twirling them dexterously in her hand so as to arrange them in the form of a Catherine wheel, as a Caucasian sport will sometimes arrange a deck of cards, fling them into the air, sending them fluttering away on the wind for many rods. The whole cemetery all around the Chinese quarter is full of these little squares of gilt paper, and whatever virtue they may possess will be largely shared by the occupants of the Potters Field of our own race, whose graves are strewn with them as the ground in a forest is strewn with Autumn leaves. The visitors would then walk around for a short time, chat, laugh, and exchange congratulations with their living friends, and then ride away to the city, apparently in the best of humor with themselves and the rest of mankind. All the Celestials come and go in carriages, the rich merchants in the costliest hacks to be hired at the Plaza, and the poorer classes in humble style, but all in vehicles of some kind. In a hack draws by two fine grays, with silver mounted harness, you would see four opulent merchants in their "Sunday's best," smoking cigars, and evidently enjoying themselves thoroughly, and next to them would come an express wagon, loaded with common laborers, who clubbed together, and by riding a dozen in one conveyance managed to keep the expense within their means, while a third would be filled with women of the public class only. And the offerings they brought to please their dead friends were of like diverse character. Behind the carriages of the rich men, would come a wagon loaded with delicacies of the costliest description—hogs roasted entire, and provisions by wholesale, while the poor cigar-maker, washerman, or the peddler of fruit and vegetables, would humbly bear in his hands a few trifles, such as his means would justify him in purchasing. All were in carriages; but, in a day or two, after the first rush is over, the poorer laborers and rag-pickers will be seen starting out, in parties of half a dozen, carrying in their hands some little trifles, perhaps purchased with the hard earnings of weeks, to place by the graves of the loved friends gone before.

We saw nothing of any priests, or any signs of regular religious ceremonies, and the occasion is probably looked upon by the Chinese in somewhat the same light as that in which the gay Parisians regard their annual visit to Pere la Chaise and their decoration of the graves of their dead with flowers. The sight altogether is not an unpleasant one, nor one calculated to make us think less kindly of a people who show such veneration for the memory of their dead, grotesque and, to us, outlandish as the demonstration in its particular form may seem.

Interesting Will Case in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, April 23.

The Second District Court has been engaged for two days past in hearing the argument in the great Shepherd will case. The history of the case, running through a correspondence of the late R. D. SHEPHERD for the last thirty-five years, had all the interest of a romance. The theory of the plaintiff is that Mr. R. D. SHEPHERD was made legatee of his brother's property by a will which was accompanied by a sealed letter directing him at his death to distribute the property equally among JAMES H. SHEPHERD'S heirs.

The existence of this letter is proved by a small envelope which was found in the papers of the succession of JAMES H. SHEPHERD, and was indorsed by Mr. SHEPHERD with the words, "Letter of instructions of J. H. S. for R. D. SHEPHERD, or, in case of his death, for ABRAHAM SHEPHERD," (another brother.) This is the only vestige extant of this letter. It is, however, frequently referred to in the correspondence of Mr. R. D. SHEPHERD with the members of his family; and a most searching analysis of this correspondence is believed to establish the character of these instructions, and to justify the claim of the plaintiffs to be recognized as heirs at law, or legatees, under the testamentary dispositions contained in this letter of instructions. It is charged that Mr. R. D. SHEPHERD suppressed or destroyed this letter in order to defraud his nephews and nieces of what they would be entitled to under it, or that the said letter created a substitution which was illegal under our law, and would cause the property to revert to the heirs at law of Mr. JAMES H. SHEPHERD.

These propositions were enforced with great ability, and were illustrated by many interesting sketches of the characters of the several members of the SHEPHERD family. The defendants in the suit are the only daughter and two grandsons of Mr. R. D. SHEPHERD—Mrs. PETER C. BROOKS and sons, of Boston.

Denial of a Slander.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Commonwealth* recently published a statement that Gen. BEAUREGARD lately visited Arlington House, and, while examining the memorial vault, scoffed and laughed at the suffering which the rebels had caused the Union troops. He said the crippled soldier who exhibited the grounds was so indignant at the desecration that he could scarcely refrain from punishing him on the spot.

Gen. BEAUREGARD has published the following in reply:

When in Washington, last October, I was invited by some friends to visit "Arlington House," which I had never seen except at a distance. I accepted the invitation, and while there we were conducted by one of the guardians of the place to see the cemetery. We entered it with that silent reserve which is due to the abode of the dead, and I left it shortly afterward with a saddened heart at the thought that the graves of so many of our brave Confederates should be still uncared for by friends or foes. A true-hearted soldier feels the same respect for the grave of a gallant enemy as for that of a brother in arms; and I am yet to learn that a single Federal grave has ever been desecrated by a true Confederate soldier.

On returning to the mansion our conductor disappeared for an instant, and presently returned with a handsome bouquet of flowers, gathered from the flower-garden of Mrs. LEE; he asked me to accept it as a memento of my visit, and in return to enter my name in the visitors' registry book. We then shook hands and parted, probably never to meet again. If he be "a brave crippled soldier," he is incapable of having been guilty of the vile slander invented to injure a defeated and proscribed fellow-soldier.

I remain yours, very sincerely,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CALIFORNIA.

The Land of the Grape—Manufacture of Wine—California Wines, White, Red and Sparkling—The Manufacture of Brandy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, March 29, 1868. }

CALIFORNIA THE LAND OF THE GRAPE.

If California is not at present, indeed, the favorite grape-growing country of the world, it is destined certainly to attain that rank, and also to become one of the most extensive. Although there are several counties that produce large quantities of grapes, and are largely and successfully engaged in the manufacture of wines, Los Angeles is the oldest and best grape-growing district in the State, and last year made more wine and brandy than all of the other counties put together. There is not a particle of doubt but that the wine interest of California is beginning to assume that vast importance which was foreseen for it by those who have paid attention to the subject. Yet it is indeed remarkable that under such circumstances it should be precisely that interest of which the vine culturists of this State have been most ignorant, and about which so little pains have been taken to foster and encourage in its progress. All statistics heretofore given on this subject have been utterly unsatisfactory or unreliable, owing to the crudeness or exaggerated coloring of the statements. That as delicious still wines as can be imported will yet be made from the California grape, is a proposition that no one will attempt to gainsay, but that such fluids have been transported to the Eastern markets is a question which must speedily be answered in the negative. But more of this hereafter.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE.

The grape district of Los Angeles is about twenty miles from the ocean, and extends fifty odd miles through the low grounds of a net of vallies. The soil is light and deep, middling warm, and although poor in appearance, rich and strong—and probably everlasting. The grape grown in this district is known to have been brought to this country by the Franciscan padres, nearly one hundred years ago, and is called the "Mission," and was formerly of the Malaga variety, but rendered unworthy its name through Mexican cultivation. The Mission grape is round, like a marble, about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and of a beautiful black when fully ripe, and full of very sweet juice, but little meat, and may be eaten skins and all, in preference to any other production. This grape, however, possesses but little flavor, and is inferior to the newer and more lately imported productions of Sonoma and Napa counties. The Mission grape also lacks fruitiness, and is excluded almost entirely from the table, except in the immediate neighborhood of its cultivation, and where no other grape is produced. It cannot resist frost, and therefore could not be successfully grown in the northern counties, and must ultimately be doomed to destruction as the foreign grapes get well under way.

THE ADVANTAGES OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE.

In the production of grapes, California has advantages over all other vineyard countries of the world, and particularly Germany, France and Spain. There are no storms, no frosts, no insects to disturb either the vine, blossom, or fruit in this county. From ten to fifteen, eighteen, and twenty thousand pounds of grapes are grown to the acre, according to the age of the vine, which is almost three times as much as can be raised per acre in Ohio or Europe. The labor in Europe and in Ohio is far less simple than in this State, but the item is at once counterbalanced by our high rates of labor.

The Los Angeles vineyards are planted with cuttings, obtained at the January pruning. These cuttings are from vines from three to five years old, and from that portion of the vine that bore fruit the year previous. The vines are planted six feet six inches apart each way, giving about a thousand vines to the acre. In Sonoma, Napa, and other northern counties, eight feet is the usual distance. The holes for planting are generally made with a crowbar, two inches deep, leaving two buds upon the vine above the surface. If the ground is dry the cuttings need frequent irrigation during the first year. The second year they need to be irrigated but twice. The third year the vines begin to bear, averaging from three to six pounds each, but sometimes yielding from ten to twelve. The sixth year the vine is in full growth and full bearing order, but still improves up to its sixtieth year, when it begins to decay, yet continues to yield until a hundred years old.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WINE.

The manufacture of wine, as the reader may readily be aware, constitutes the chief feature of money-making in this county, and is a high branch of agriculture, as it is technically considered. The manufacture of wine commences about the 1st of October, or as soon as the grape shall attain complete ripeness, which may be tested by pulling the fruit from the stem and leaving no juice upon it. The branches are cut off, and great care is exercised not to injure the fruit until it is ready for the press, when the bunches are cut from the branch, and the ripe, sound grapes selected from the unripe and rotten ones and passed through a sieve, leaving the stems and leaves above. Most of the manufacturers of this place adhere to the primitive style of pressing the grape by means of tramping upon it. Two-thirds of the wine manufacturers of Europe exclude presses entirely, contending that mashing the seed imparts to the wine a bitter taste. KELLER, SAINSERAIN and many of the most extensive manufacturers here, employ Indians to tread out the wine. I believe Mr. BEN. WILSON alone, of the large manufacturers, uses the press. KOHLER and FROHLING, who have firmly established themselves in the east, use the masher and Indians both. While upon a visit to this county last Fall it was a great novelty to me to see hundreds of half-naked, nasty-looking bucks and squaws treading out with their great flobby-looking feet, with rivers of perspiration running down their legs—the juice that was to make many an eye sparkle and grace many a festive board. This is merely a play of the imagination, of course; but, at the same time, I do not think I could have enjoyed myself with a straw, as in the good old times when I went thieving round a cider-press in the State of New-Hampshire.

There are, as is well known, two natural colors to wines—the white and the red. The white wine is the first and most natural. To make white wine the pulp is pressed and removed so soon as the process of washing or tramping has ceased; if the wine is to be red, the pulp is kept standing from five to ten days, thus permanently communicating to the juice the coloring of the skin and meat. Some manufacturers make a red wine by leaving the grapes upon the vine until they become dried and shriveled by over-ripeness. Mr. BOYLE and one or two others make this kind of wine only. This process makes a heavy, strong wine, and partakes of a very dark red color, like port.

CALIFORNIA WHITE WINE.

What is known as the California white wine, or California hock, is, so far, the best, and really the only successful wine yet made in this State. But I am sorry to declare it, very little good white wine has found its way into the market East, which accounts for the great decrease of sales that have taken place during the past two years. The manufacturers of wines have damned their productions by urging them into market before they had hardly changed from juice into wine. The white, or hock wine, of Southern California, skillfully prepared, carefully shipped and entrusted to strictly honest agents or consignees, with from eight to twelve years of age, beyond the shadow of a doubt will rank, if not one of the choicest of table wines, as one of the most delectable and electrifying dessert wines in the world.

The white wine of Los Angeles is only adapted to a certain use designed by nature, and, as I have just remarked, it is destined to prove a most superior article for a dessert accompaniment. At the age of ten or eleven years it seems to have lost its coarse, unpleasant aroma, and acquired a bouquet of mellowness and delicacy of flavor unexcelled by any importation. As a visiting wine, or as an accompaniment for a *dejeuner a la fourchette*, or with a lunch of crackers and cheese, it must bound into popular favor. When Mr. VAN RENSSELAER visited Los Angeles, a little more than a year ago, he and his lady and some European ladies and gentlemen visited the residence of Mr. VINCENT HOOVER, and declared, upon tasting the wine of the vintage of 1858, that, for its age, it was the most delightful they had ever drank. But you of the East have had no such California white wine. You have had a sort of grape juice of a few years of age palmed off upon you as white wine. I drank it at the agencies in New-York and Boston two years ago and have drank it in the cellars here. Besides, it is generally believed that the agents in New-York and Boston have been guilty of the practice of adulterating these wines, or, at least, of "putting one part water" during the process of bottling.

The new wine is very heavy; dull and white in appearance, of a coarse aroma, and very intoxicating. Age removes the heaviness, gives it a yellow and mellow look, imparts a delicious bouquet, and destroys a certain percentage of its alcoholic tendencies. Even with age it is a dangerous beverage as a table wine—it is at once palatable and intoxicating. It affects a person like so much spirit, and is productive of the most thrilling headaches. It is the custom of no one to visit the cellars of this hospitable city and exit in a perfect state of sobriety. I am of the impression that if the grapes were gathered earlier, and could be, with increased facilities for pressing, placed in a state of fermentation quicker, the wine would be, to a great extent, deprived of its alcoholic properties.

I would state in this connection that Messrs. KOHLER & FROHLING, and other manufacturers, are at present shipping a good specimen of the white or hock wines East; but still they lack correct age, &c., and possess too much alcohol to render them perfectly desirable as a table beverage. A man may drink a bottle, or even more, of the light French and German wines, with no more effect than so much water—it is not so with our wines; they operate differently, and will make the eyes sparkle, the nerves jingle and the tongue active before the bottle has hardly been tampered with. But, even thus, I am perfectly well satisfied that our white wine, with the correct age, will be a popular accompaniment of dinner, either as a table or dessert drink. For the manufacture of cobblers it is the choicest article I know of, having about the same effect as sherry, and being more delightful as a drink to be put away through a straw.

CALIFORNIA RED WINES.

Another mistake of the California manufacturers was their desire to place in the market all kinds of doctored wines, with old and fancy names, even before they had established a character for their hock. The natural red wine, produced through a certain process during fermentation, is a palatable drink, and with age will make a good wine. It is stronger and more intoxicating, however, than the white wine, and has a smack of questionable Madeira in its taste. Then comes a long list of doctored wines—Angelica, Sherry, Port, Claret, Muscatel, Madeira, etc., in which sugar and brandy are the chief ingredients next to the wine. The Angelica, which is offered as lunch, visiting or ladies' wine in the East, is the most villanously compounded, and the most intoxicating of all of our wines, being nearly one-third brandy. It is not used at all here. Neither is the claret, which is a dead failure. The very poorest of French claret is infinitely better and much cheaper than the native. The Muscatel is not worth noticing. The Madeira is palatable, but has no bouquet and no effect. KOHLER & FROHLING manufacture an article of Port which has a good taste, but possesses no virtue whatever beyond the thorax. The best doctored wine manufactured in the State is KELLER's sherry, combining strength, purity, medicinal properties, flavor, and a pleasant aroma. KOHLER & FROHLING also make an article of sherry, which is palatable and buoyant in effect. With few exceptions, none of these wines are in favor with Californians, and none but the white or hock wine is to be seen upon a gentleman's table, much less to merit a place in his cellar.

CALIFORNIA SPARKLING WINES.

During the last ten years, repeated endeavors have been made to produce a good article of sparkling or Champagne wine in this State, endeavors which have cost vast sums of money and been attended with no success. The effervescing or sparkling quality is produced in two ways—by natural fermentation in the bottle, and by the injecting of carbonic acid gas into still wine in bottles, through the use of a soda fountain. The latter process is a most improper one, as the mephitic acid used in generating the gas in time injuriously affects the wine, and renders it unhealthy to drink. The wine thus made is not clear, it soon loses its gas or sparkling property, and becomes a disagreeable acid after exposure to the air. A headache, caused by a deranged stomach, follows its use, which is not the case with wine made by natural fermentation in the bottle.

The attempt to make sparkling wines by natural fermentation in bottles was commenced in this State, in 1855, by Mr. SAINSEVAIN, of this county, who imported a wine-maker from France to conduct its manufacture. The enterprise failed, however, after a large amount of capital had been expended. The firm of CREVOLIN & Co., of San Francisco, then employed the same man, who had visited France in the meanwhile to seek the cause of his failure, who, however, again failed, after a large sum of money had been expended. The next party to try was Col. HARASZTHY, of Sonoma County, who also was unsuccessful, after spending a fortune in the undertaking.

In 1863 an association called the "Buena Vista Vinicultural Society," of Sonoma, commenced operations by putting up 9,000 bottles of wine, which, not proving of a good sparkling quality was uncorked, put into casks again and sold for vinegar or distilling. In 1864 this same Society put up 75,000 bottles, but shortly after uncorked 65,000, and sold it for the same fault as in the preceding year. The balance was put on trial in San Francisco, but would not sell. In 1865 the Society put up 42,000 bottles, which, fermenting too violently, caused a breakage of 24,000 bottles, while nearly all the rest had to be uncorked and put in casks again to save it. This was disposed of as before. In 1866 the association put up 40,000 bottles, which is still in course of manufacture, and from which the superintendent hopes to get about 2,000 dozen in condition to market. The wine used in these trials was from the Mission grape, grown in Sonoma Valley. The wine before bottling was of excellent quality, and every circumstance connected with it promised success in making good sparkling wine. The expert who had charge of the manufacture was considered fully competent to succeed, but the results were unsatisfactory, as above stated.

Early in 1867, Mr. LANDSBERGER, agent of the Vinicultural Society, in connection with Mr. ARPAD HARASZTHY (son of Col. HARASZTHY)—the latter-named gentleman having just served an apprenticeship of over two years in the wine cellars of the best champagne firms of Rheims, and feeling satisfied that the obstacles which stood in the way of successful champagne-making could be overcome—engaged again in its manufacture. After several trials, Mr. LANDSBERGER succeeded, in May last, in producing a few dozen of champagne, lacking, however, the sparkle and taste and effect of sparkling Catawba, which, Heaven knows, is vile enough. Disengaging himself from the Buena Vista Society, Mr. LANDSBERGER fitted up an establishment in San Francisco, and has steadily prosecuted the manufacture of sparkling wine up to the present time, but with small success and limited sales. With the view of experimenting without excessive loss through failure, if one or more proved defective, he has manufactured wine in comparatively small lots, so that the fault might be corrected without large waste. He commenced in May last, and up to December put up twelve separate lots of 65 dozen bottles, with the following results: The first lot failed to sparkle, and was uncorked; the second, third and fourth lots at first progressed favorably, but had to be uncorked for want of sparkle; the fifth lot fermented so violently that half the bottles were broken, and the other half were uncorked to save the bottles. The succeeding lots were a success so far as making an article of stuff that effervesced was concerned; but champagne it is not except so far as the "sham" goes, and the trifling amount made is only exceeded by its trifling sales. Mr. LANDSBERGER's next trial will be with wine made from the Muscatel grape, with which he hopes to make an article that will rival the best brands of sparkling Moselle.

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.

Much attention is at present being paid to the manufacture of brandy, which is of a superior quality. So far the brandy is the most successful effort of the people of this county. Messrs. WILSON, KELLER, DOWNEY and many others are making large quantities of pure grape brandy, which, with age, will command a great sale. At a party at Mr. WILSON's a few days ago, at which Gen. ROSECRANS, Collector MILLER, Gen. BANNING and a number of traveled gentlemen and officers of the army were present, the host produced some of his pure brandy nine years old, which was very solid and oily, and declared by all to favor the best article of importation of the same age. If fifty cents of the present tax on native brandy could be removed, it would result in the manufacture of vast quantities of excellent liquor, and fatten instead of diminish the national revenue.

B. C. T.

An Earthquake at San Francisco—Singular Gambling Case—Garroting—A Training-ship—A Mysterious Case—Perilous Adventure on Ice in Nevada.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 28, 1868.

At 11:22 A. M. on the 24th a severe shock of earthquake was felt throughout the city, creating great excitement. There were only a few premonitory vibrations giving the people warning of what was coming. The shock came suddenly, and was of a peculiar vertical character, which partook but little of the oscillating or swinging motion which generally characterizes the shocks in this locality. It lasted about six seconds, but was not strong enough to do much damage. The Custom-house rocked like a cradle, and the inmates without, waiting for a ticket of leave from the President, dropped their pens and papers, and beat a precipitate retreat into the street. The Board of Stock Brokers was in session on California-street, and, seizing their hats, adjourned to the flag-stones without waiting for the President to put the motion. Judge MCKINSTRY, of the County Court, seizing his hat, exclaimed, "I adjourn this Court for five minutes," and forsaking the Bench in a manner which was anything but in keeping with the dignity of a Judge, he was the first man on the sidewalk. Fearing that he might share the fate of Lot's wife, he looked not behind him to see whether the clerks executed his orders, or that the Sheriff remained to secure the prisoners. Judge PROVINES, although a Democrat, showed more grit. He smiled grimly, but remained firm in his seat. At this season of the year earthquakes are not very common, and this one was quite unexpected. For two or three days before there had been a very heavy fall of rain, which gave a damp, chilly feeling to the air at the time the shock occurred. Those who were on the street felt the shock, and seeing the houses moved by it, fully expected that the tumbling-down time of San Francisco had arrived.

INSULT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. BAKER.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic feeling that the respect due to the memory of a brave and gallant soldier had not been paid to Gen. E. D. BAKER, sent a request to the Legislature of the State, that a bill be at once passed, recommending to Congress that his statue be placed in the niche of the Capitol, as the soldier whom California delights to honor. The Assembly refused to receive the request.

SINGULAR GAMBLING CASE.

The Sheriff of the County of San Francisco, and all the officers and Judges of the criminal courts being of the Democratic persuasion, there is very little chance of meting out justice to criminals of high standing. A poor miserable wretch named CLARK found himself one night about three months ago in the celebrated gambling-house of WILLIAM BRIGGS, where he lost a large sum of money. Feeling grieved at his loss, and imagining himself swindled, he procured the arrest of BRIGGS, who was in time indicted by the Grand Jury. Not being able to give bail for his appearance, poor CLARK was sent to jail, where he has been detained as a witness for three months. As BRIGGS was a prominent Democrat, who had spent money freely in the last election, it would never do to convict him. The Sheriff was instructed as to the character of the jury he was to summon, and most faithfully did he execute his orders. Two or three gamblers, one or two horse-thieves, and the balance men of notoriously bad character were selected. The farce of a trial was gone through with, resulting, as every one knew it would, in the acquittal of BRIGGS.

GARROTED.

The result of this trial has given the robbers and murderers of the city fresh confidence in their ability to do as they please, and they are beginning to act accordingly. Last Wednesday night as a gentleman was passing along one of the principal streets of the city he was seized by two men and robbed of his watch and a large sum of money. The grasp of the robbers on his throat was so severe that he remains, at the present time, almost unable to converse. Thus far no traces have been found which lead to the detection and arrest of the robbers, and from the present complexion of the police force there is no likelihood to be.

A TRAINING-SHIP.

With all its shortcomings the Legislature has passed some important bills, and among them one for the purchase of a training-ship to be stationed in the harbor of San Francisco, where refractory and friendless boys will be taught navigation and seamanship. It has been a grave question with us here as to what should be done with the large number of boys who are running wild in the streets, without friends or home, and the question has in a measure been answered.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.

A company has been organized in this city for the purpose of connecting Morin County with this city by a magnificent suspension bridge across the entrance to our harbor from Lime Point to a place just this side of Fort Point. The building of this bridge was suggested by the necessity which exists of connecting our peninsula with the main land, in order that the several coast and valley railroads, now in course of construction, from various points North, may have their terminal depots in this city. The distance across at this point, where it is proposed to build the bridge is one mile. It is calculated to build an immense oval cut-water pier in the centre, which would be 200 feet across at the widest part and 175 feet above the surface of the water. The span on either side, reaching to the shore abutments will be 2,000 feet long, and 175 feet above the water line, affording space below for the largest ships to pass. The body of the bridge is to be of iron, sustained on the suspension principle, with wire cable. A double railway will be constructed across, and there will be a light-house on the central pier. The base of the bridge will be 100 feet wide. On each of the shore abutments the company propose to erect a revolving monitor tower for the free use of the United States Government, at cost of arming them.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

A few days ago a man was discovered clinging to a boat which had upset in the bay between Hunter's Point and Point Avisadero. A boat was at once sent to his rescue, and upon his being questioned as to whether there was any one with him he replied, "Yes, there is a woman in among the sails, dead as a mackerel; save the boat." He was only a foot from her, and could have saved her by a little exertion. As he told half a dozen different stories, no two of them alike, there were strong suspicions of foul play, and he was taken into custody. Not being a prominent and influential Democrat he was indicted at once by the Grand Jury, and will probably suffer the penalty of his crime.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE ON ICE.

Recently, while a large party were out surveying in Humbolt County, Nevada, they were obliged to make a forced march on ice, through tules, with a body of flame marching hard upon them, leaping through the dry tops of the tule forest. At the point where the party crossed the tule was about three miles wide, and the ice was about fourteen inches thick, rendering a safe bridge for the party to pass over. They had entered the tule perhaps a mile, when two of the party, who were a short distance behind the others, very foolishly set fire to the tule and cane-brakes, the latter being some twelve or fifteen feet high. In a few moments a vast sheet of flame was roaring, high in the air, directly in the rear of the party, the wind at the time being from the west. Thinking to outflank the fire, the party changed their course north, but had not gone far in that direction when the wind changed from west to south-west. By this time matters began to look serious, and the party were again obliged to change their course to a south easterly direction. The fire had considerably extended its front and seemed to be gaining upon the party rapidly. The flames appeared almost over head, and the sparks and coals fell around and upon them, a shower of fire. One of the party suggested a fire in advance, for the purpose of obtaining a burnt district to stop upon; but this, on account of the changeable nature of the wind, was abandoned, as a new danger might be incurred. One of the party climbed up on the high load of camp fixtures and bedding, when, by standing up, he could barely see over the canebrake and keep the driver on his course. Every member of the party seemed to realize his perilous position, and instinctively put his shoulder to the wagon, which was fairly shoved upon the horses; but the faithful animals could go no faster than a walk through that thick and matted tule, and tall and stubborn canebrake. Upon the horses depended the safety of the party from a terrible death; for no man could make any progress through that infernal jungle, except in the trail of the horses and wagon. The expression upon each countenance was that of perfect terror; but when the hope of escape had nearly expired, the party suddenly emerged from the tule into an open and clear field of ice, perfectly free and secure from danger, the red flames sweeping across their track at the time 180 feet in their rear. When it was found that all danger was over, the men gave way to the wildest and most extravagant demonstrations of joy. Bright tears glistened in the eyes of one; a loud laugh from another, while some performed evolutions that would have done honor to a professional gymnast.

PROSPECT OF A HEAVY CROP.

Notwithstanding the heavy rains this season, everything looks favorable to a large yield the coming harvest. All kinds of grain, especially wheat and barley, are far advanced, and are looking well. The fruit crop will be unusually large. We have no frosts in California to kill it while it is young.

ROD.

MEXICO.

Proceedings of Congress—Policy Toward the United States and Great Britain—The Case of Gen. Zerman—Great Commercial Depression.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Friday, April 3, 1868.

The first session of Congress adjourned on Sunday, the 29th ultimo, with due formality. The ceremony was brief, as the members were all anxious to be off to the grand banquet prepared for the occasion. As no outsiders were invited, and the Spanish press has given no account of the affair, we of course know nothing of what took place, though if permitted to form an idea of the proceedings from what we witnessed at the breakfast given to the President on his birth-day, we can fully concur in the propriety of their excluding all not of themselves. The custom of "*smashing hats*" seems to be peculiarly Mexican, and so generally accepted as "the thing" that not even the respect due to the office of chief magistrate of a "great republic" exempted the President, JUAREZ, from having his hat knocked down over his eyes. We cannot approve of such a proceeding, but we must give JUAREZ credit for a vast amount of patient endurance and phlegm. Not a muscle of his face moved, and he arose almost immediately after and made the best speech of the day. As to Cabinet Ministers, it is useless to comment upon their conduct and treatment, inasmuch as the President was not respected.

Notwithstanding our democratic education and republican proclivities, we must confess ourselves astounded to see Ministers of Government—men with white hair and bald heads—chasing each other around, some without hats and some with only the rims of what were hats below the eyes. The comparison to a party of school-boys let out to play became painfully striking, with the distinction that the boys had the excuse of youth and childish thoughtlessness for their pranks, while the most that can be said in favor of these overgrown boys is that reflection and common decency were drowned in the fumes of wine.

On the 1st day of April the Congress was reassembled and organized for the second session, or, as they call it, the "regular session," required by the Constitution, the first being considered an extraordinary or called session. Extraordinary it most certainly was, and it is to be hoped that this regular session meeting on "April Fool's Day" will not prove one of the hoaxes usually perpetrated at that season, but that the members will go seriously to work and accomplish something to advance the interests of the country. The galleries were so crowded that it was impossible to see or hear what was taking place; but the papers inform us that the President made a speech congratulating the Chamber that once more they were assembled in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, and he hoped that they would not occupy themselves in giving attention to those subjects for the consideration of which that instrument demanded this session—*i. e.*, the finances. That in the former session the Congress had made a provisional arrangement by which a revenue was derived, and which he was happy to say enabled the treasury to meet in full the current expenses of the time and to liquidate a small portion of the public debt; but that provisional arrangement was incomplete and would be inadequate to meet the demands for the future; that the Government, through the principal committees, had perfected their budget, and were now prepared to submit it for their approval, and he hoped they would lose no time in giving it a full and calm consideration, and, by enactment, establish a fixed and permanent system for the collection of the revenue. He also made some few and unimportant observations upon the condition of the country incident to the late war; but much to our astonishment not one word in regard to the development of internal improvements and the material interests of the country; not one word in regard to railroads nor the thousand and one projects now before the Congress. This has dampened the hopes of nearly all, and has caused many serious strictures and wild surmises as to his policy in regard to such matters.

The President of the Congress also made a speech going over precisely the same ground and in the same strain; also omitting to make even an indirect allusion to any of the industrial wants of the country. They then adjourned to attend another banquet. Feasting winds up every public ceremony in this country. Since then their daily sessions have been occupied in tirades against England and other foreigners. First in regard to the affair of the steamship *Danube*; in regard to which, after all the fuss and bluster, they have finally arranged by deciding that she shall be considered simply as a merchant vessel, and that when the Captain made an apology for not obeying the Captain of the Port, the vessel might continue as formerly to receive her cargos—it now turns out, however, that the captain of the vessel did not disobey the order. He first agreed, and did wait two hours after the hour for sailing for the authorities to bring on board one of the owners, or a representative of the house to which the suspected boxes of money belonged, to see it opened. When this person came on board, the steamer was already under way and in close proximity to the reef. The captain said that he could not stop, but would steam beyond danger, and then permit the examination. He had the boxes brought up on deck, but when he stopped, much to his surprise, he found that the Mexican official had already left the ship. It seems that the money on board once belonged to the Bank of England and had been in the Custom-house two days for examination and had been regularly cleared; and the detected box of gold belonged to entirely different parties. This is the substance of the explanation of Mr. LERDO, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made to the Congress, and who attributes no blame to the Captain of the ship. Yet, in the face of this, some of the members made violent speeches against the ship, the English generally, and against the Government officials—accusing the latter of a want of proper national pride, and of weakness in sustaining the dignity of the nation and Government. One of them said that the apology by the Captain was not sufficient; that there was $3,000,000 then ready for shipment, which would pay the ship $45,000, and that they all knew that any Englishman would make whatever apology they asked for that sum of money. When the Foreign Minister asserts that he has really done no wrong, but cannot fully understand what it is they want him to apologize for, nor what remedy these excited members wish applied, it has been suggested that they wish the freight money forfeited as a fine—this is possible.

The second subject that excites them is the revolution in Yucatan. They assert that the whole affair is attributable to the English authorities in the island of Balize or Cozumelle—that they are constantly furnishing arms and other materials to the Indians, and instigating them to revolution. That they have been doing this for years, and that they brought about the present trouble. They have also had under discussion the propriety of establishing two armed colonies of 500 men each, with their families, in Yucatan, who are supposed to be sufficient to whip the Indians, and counteract the influence and illicit traffic of the English. This is the substance of all this new session has thus far accomplished.

MEXICO, Monday, April 6, 1868.

Congress still continues to idle away the time. Two separate days have been set for the discussion and settlement of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway bill, and more than a dozen times they have promised to bring up the Mexico and United States Railroad bill. But as yet nothing has been done with either. The impression gains ground that the constant tirades against the English is but the preliminary step of a fixed plan upon which they have determined, either to take the concession away from the English Company altogether, or to frame an excuse for so crippling it as to make it worthless, and by disgusting the present Company induce them to sell out. But we fancy they are calculating without their host. They little understand the bull-dog tenacity with which John Bull holds on to any enterprise he takes in hand. They may make him impatient, and even angry, but, if we are not mistaken, he will hold on the longer in consequence. I think they have done the Company already as much damage as any future Legislature can effect, and believe that in the end the Company will carry their point against all opposition. It may cost them some money, but that is of small moment.

AMERICAN POLICY.

Just now, from appearances, a change seems to have come over their inclinations in regard to the American concession. Whether it be real, time alone can determine, but it is certain that two of its most influential opponents have given in, and have promised that the bill should pass. To-day they have promised positively (as they have done, however, twenty times,) that it shall be brought forward. Before I close I may be able to tell the result. I have little faith, however, in their promise, for I am perfectly satisfied they are determined, as far as possible, to cut themselves loose from even an apparent dependence upon the United States. They will not, therefore, grant anything that can be construed by foreign nations into a yielding to American influence. That this feeling exists to a degree little understood or imagined in the United States, was but too clearly admitted by Mr. LERDO, in a conversation some few days ago. It was in reference to the affair of the English steamer *Danube*, and before the true facts became known. The Government and Congress were bent upon doing something—they did not themselves know what, but something that would heal the supposed wound inflicted upon their dignity. It was suggested to Mr. LERDO that the best and promptest course to adopt, in order to obtain satisfaction, was for Mexico to make a direct complaint to the English Government. He replied: "That cannot be done, because we have no official intercourse with England." "True," said his friend, "but it is usual under such circumstances for all nations to make use of the friendly services of a neutral nation, and that, if he should place such a complaint in the hands of Mr. PLUMB, the American Charge, he would send it to Washington, when it would be handed to the English Minister; he would immediately transmit it to the foreign office in London, and, beyond a question, a prompt official answer would be returned through the same channel." After a moment's reflection, he answered, "No! That is impossible. I would rather send a special messenger direct to London than make use of the American Government." "Why?" He was asked. He said, "because the impression now prevails in Europe that Mexico is held in leading-strings by the United States, that she cannot and dare not do anything without her consent or approbation, and that he would rather break off connections with her than do anything to strengthen or confirm that impression." That this idea of a semi-protectorate over Mexico by the United States, was a favorite measure of some of her politicians; and that he would have none of, nor countenance it. Bolivia was then suggested and accepted, and through that channel a communication would have been sent had not the return of the steamer obviated the necessity. This shows the feeling here on the part of the Government toward the United States. But the feeling of rancor and offended pride entertained toward Americans for our presumption in thinking ourselves more enlightened than they, is far deeper than this conversation displays, much deeper than they are willing should appear; but in spite of all their caution it does crop out occasionally. For example, take the case of poor Capt. BECKER, (an account of which I send you,) so foully murdered because he was an American, and had served the Republic faithfully and nobly. Several other attempts have been made to murder members of the "American Legion of Honor," of which he was a member, but fortunately they were frustrated.

This case, however, is made to appear as the act of an outlaw at war with the Government. But we have been told that the man ADAM holds a commission from the Government, and that the troops which he commands were, if they are not still, a part of the regular army. One thing is certain, he could be easily apprehended and brought to justice if the Government wished, and such a thing existed in the land.

THE CASE OF GEN. ZERMAN.

However, let us cite the case of poor Gen. NAPOLEON ZERMAN, for which no excuse can be offered, as it is the act of the Government itself. We wrote you some time since of his arrest and imprisonment, on account, it was said, of a letter he wrote President JUAREZ. It seems to be true that this was the pretext. Every effort was made to obtain his release, but unsuccessfully, the President refusing most positively ever to consent to his being discharged. He was therefore detained in one of the filthiest holes mortal man ever inhabited, in company with some sixty or eighty French and Germans who had been arrested for no other offence than having remained in the country after the fall of the Empire. ZERMAN's son, however, had served honorably and faithfully in the Legion of Honor, and they owed him the sum of $2,500 for his services—besides an inestimable debt of gratitude—and they finally agreed that they would pay him $700 of that sum in full of all claims, provided his father left the country. His father is a man over 70 years of age, and for many months had been an invalid suffering from paralysis and dropsy. To get him out of prison and alleviate some of his sufferings the son accepted this ungrateful and outrageous proposition. He received the $700, and used $500 in paying off his father's debts and gave him the other $200 to pay his way out of the country. This done, he represented his destitute circumstances to Mr. ROMERO, who generously (?) ordered $50 more to be given him to take himself off. The son left, but the father was not discharged. Some week or ten days after this arrangement, he, the father, with the other foreign prisoners, was taken from the prison and started for Vera Cruz, *on foot*, in charge of a mounted cavalry escort. The first day they reached a small town some six or seven leagues from the city, and for the night he was placed on a pile of straw in the open courtyard with the animals of the escort,—the day's march having been accomplished under circumstances of great hardship, as the prisoners were all tied to a rope. The next morning the General's feet were so much swollen in consequence of the dropsy and feebleness, that it was apparent to the officer in charge that he could not proceed on foot. So a mule was procured and he was fastened to it. When they reached the night's halting place, the General was found to be in so exhausted a state that he had to be lifted from the animal. This night he was lodged as before, and his sufferings were aggravated by a severe attack of the diarrhoea, which had set in in consequence of the want of proper food and water. The next morning he was seriously ill, and could not ride the mule, so a small cart was procured, and with no other arrangements than a small quantity of straw, he was bundled into it and thus carried to Puebla. At this place he sent for the Governor, and after representing to him his condition, requested that he might lie over in the hospital until able to proceed. The Governor telegraphed to the authorities here, and the answer was returned that he must go on. In Puebla he was deprived of all the money he possessed, and was sent on with the escort and prisoners, with speedy death as the only hope of release from his trials. Since then we have heard nothing of or from him. In what language should this transaction be characterized? Must your correspondent qualify a people guilty of such barbarity as civilized? I cannot.

COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

The depressed state of the commerce of the country is beginning to produce its natural results and failures of some of the largest houses have occurred. The French house of DOURDEBIES & Co., was the first. The indebtedness is $373,000, with assets by his books of $476,000, but wholly unavailable, as they consist of "chips and whetstones" for which there is no market. About $150,000 is owed in France, the balance in this country. Mr. D. is regarded as one of the ablest merchants in all Mexico, and his failure is making everybody look for more serious squalls. The next failure was that of the commission house of BRUNO DE ONDOVILLA which took place on the 3d inst., it is said for the sum of $400,000. This is a complete smash, as report says that the available assets will not pay five cents on the dollar. The house of VELASCO lose by this failure the sum of $129,000. The next was the grocery house of GARCIA—liabilities, $100,000; assets, nothing. These are all of which we yet know positively, though rumor names some two or three more. It is but the beginning, however; the list will swell rapidly ere long, as we do not believe there are more than three or four houses that can stand the pressure.

The roads are impassable on account of the robbers, as in every direction they are thickly infested by these knights. Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of some new depredation, not unfrequently accompanied by loss of life. Kidnapping and murders still continue even in our very midst, and although the perpetrators are recognized and their names denounced to the authorities, we hear of no arrests on that score. It must be borne in mind, however, that the victims are generally *estranjeros*, and as it is regarded as a God-send to get rid of that class, it's all as it should be in the eyes of the authorities—at least it would seem so from the apathetic indifference they display in their efforts to suppress such disorders.

MEXICO, Wednesday, April 8, 1868.

Congress adjourns to-day for the balance of the week on account of the Easter holidays. They have been discussing the English railroad concession for three days, but without coming to a final vote as yet. The American concession is to be taken up when this is disposed of, but that, of course, will not be until next week.

An attempt was made to rob, murder and disperse the operatives on the line of the English railway a day or two since. Several of the operatives were dangerously wounded, but the armed body of Mexicans were driven off. Troubles are still reported from all quarters, but we have no time to enter into particulars now. Will write again by next American packet.

Important Law in Relation to the Status of Foreigners Residing in the Republic.

The *Rio Grande Courier* states that the Committee on Relations of the Mexican Congress had agreed upon the subjoined project of law:

ARTICLE 1. From this time forth, all foreigners who are, or may be, domiciled in the Republic, shall be considered, by that very act, as Mexicans, and subjected to all the obligations of Mexicans, without the necessity of naturalization.

ART. 2. The following are exempted: The citizens of all those nations which at present are in friendly relations with the Republic, who will continue in full enjoyment of the privileges of their nationality, agreed upon by the respective treaties, while said treaties remain in force.

ART. 3. These foreigners who are comprehended in the 1st Article, and not embraced in the 2d Article, shall not be exempted, though they place themselves under the protection of the flag of friendly nations.

ART. 4. The Executive shall make the necessary provisions for the execution of said law.

In the House of Representatives, Mexico, March 16, 1868.

GUNIDO Y GOMEZ.

PERU.

Political Affairs—The Yellow Fever—The Saints Invoked to Drive out the Pestilence—Coolie Cooks—The Sugar Plantations—A Trip up the Coast.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, South America, Saturday, March 28, 1868. }

There has as yet nothing new developed in the state of public affairs. The return of Col. BALTA to his home, on an electioneering tour, has stirred the people up to unwonted enthusiasm in his behalf. He has the entire sympathy and unity of the North. Gen. CANSECO is managing the affairs of Government, under the old Constitution of 1861, when he was elected second Vice-President, and he is anxious to prevent an election, as the people would undoubtedly elect Col. BALTA. The cities of Arequipa and Lima have always been rivals, and as Gen. CANSECO is a native of Arequipa, his rule and authority would not be very popular with the Limenians. By virtue of his own decree, issued in 1861, Gen. CANSECO cannot come up a second time for office, and hence his determination to resume the old *régime* and hold the reins of Government. To a person interested in neither, and hearing both sides of the case, it looks as if matters were fast approaching a formidable crisis, and if Col. BALTA is elected, there will probably be a sharp and decisive revolution here. On the contrary, if Gen. CANSECO prevents the election, the revolution will be quite as certain and quite as disastrous. In my next I can probably report results.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The measures taken to drive away this terrible scourge, yellow fever, which still numbers its fifty victims a day, are quite original and will bear description. A few evenings ago being in Callao on the Sabbath, I beheld approaching on one of the principal streets, a dense crowd, led by the band playing a solemn dirge. Thinking that some important funeral was being escorted to the cemetery, I inquired what had drawn out this immense gathering, and was answered that the priests were carrying around one of the saints, and invoking his intercession to arrest the further spread of the "fever." And I was assured that this public demonstration would be followed by the speedy removal of this fearful pestilence. The pageantry was most imposing, and occupied many hours in wending its slow length adown the long narrow paved streets. It seemed as if every person in Callao were in the streets, and at least one-half of the crowd were women—women weeping, praying, groaning, and uplifting clasped hands, and as each and every one of them wore the national long black manta, draping the entire figure, covering the head, and exposing only the face, the effect was mournful and sombre in the extreme. At intervals the priests (clad also in long black gowns) would pause, and sprinkling holy water as a disinfectant upon the streets and kneeling crowds, recite prayers, the people making the responses. I noticed that the women were holding to their nostrils little bags of camphor, and you cannot pass a woman in the street in open day without becoming instantly conscious of the odor of camphor, which they wear in little bags under their clothing next to the skin around the neck. They also carry the handkerchief saturated with it and held tightly over the mouth and nose.) Following these praying priests came others bearing torches and swinging censers, and then borne on the shoulders of men, a large covered platform, illuminated with lanterns and covered with flowers, whereon was standing the Saint himself, in Pontifical robes and crown and sceptre. And straggling after this, praying and lamenting, dark-hued, black-clothed women, hardly discernible in the fast-gathering gloom and darkness of the evening. If only this sad procession would accomplish the end desired, and we be freed from the pestilence that overshadows us! If the authorities here would scatter chloride of lime in the filthy alleys and by-lanes, and compel a system of cleanliness which is entirely wanting! There are several small sewers in Lima, small streams of water, about two feet wide, in the centre of several of the streets, entirely open and unprotected and but a few inches deep. There is but one in all Callao, (on the Lima road,) and these sewers, as well as all of the streets, are therefore the repository of all the garbage, offal, filth, dirty water—in short, everything that is thrown out is emptied into the street. But for the purifying and cleansing properties of the saltpetre, which is the principal ingredient of the soil, and which at night rises like a thick vapor from the ground, Peru must long ago have been depopulated by plague, cholera and pestilence. At night, when the darkness favors the emptying of all kinds of filth and refuse accumulations into the street, the exudation of saltpetre rises like a "grateful incense," and all horrible odors are soon obliterated.

TURKEY-BUZZARDS.

Among the millions of turkey-buzzards which crowd the low flat roofs of the houses we have complete and finished scavengers. Whenever anything is thrown into the street they instantly alight in crowds and destroy all trace of the article. I have heard it said that they quarrel over a soiled paper collar and have terrible family scenes over the buttons and dilapidated bosom of an old shirt, that had been tossed into the street. This I have never seen, but that they will eat anything I am willing to believe. It is forbidden to kill them, and, indeed, but for these carrion creatures and the saltpetre vapor, this people must have long ago been the victims of some fearful scourge for uncleanness. The very earth itself, in its crude state, is submitted to a washing process, whereby excellent saltpetre is obtained.

COOLIE COOKS.

Among the sprinkling of foreigners in Lima, Callao and the adjacent towns, I must not forget to mention the great importation of Coolies, brought here as slaves to cultivate the sugar-cane, on the sugar plantations on the coast, and they are also the principal cooks at many of the hotels, *cafés* and in private families. Sometimes by hoarding carefully every penny, they attain to the dignity of keepers of cheap eating-houses, called Fondas, and they are considered excellent cooks, but not remarkably neat. A good story is related of a Chinese cook, employed at the house of a leading Peruvian merchant. One of the national dinner dishes here is called *puchero*. It is compounded of various vegetables, stewed with a large piece of fresh beef or mutton. The meat is placed in a large dinner pot, and when nearly done, cabbage, sweet and Irish potatoes, onions, salt pork, sausage-meat, rice, carrots, and a kind of vegetable similar to turnips, called *yuca*, very mealy and white, is added, and then the whole is stewed for several hours. It approximates very nearly to the old-fashioned dish called "pot-luck," made by our New-England grandmothers. Our epicure merchant, having a choice company invited to dinner, went himself into the kitchen just at the very moment when the Chinaman was dishing up the *puchero*, and among the cabbage and savory vegetables he saw a huge dead rat. Taking it daintily out by the tail he flung it in the face of the astonished cook, who protested in this wise: "Do not be angry at me, massa; I not mean to give the peoples dat rat, the *puchero* is for your dinner, de rat is for mine." And this fellow is a pretty fair specimen of some of them in their habits of cooking.

UP THE COAST.

I have been up the coast to Tambo Mora, Cerro Azul and Pisco, where are the extensive sugar plantations of Peru. The sugar is finer in grain and better in quality than the sugar grown at the Sandwich Islands. It is pure and unadulterated, and made in the high loaves that I remember in childhood, hid away in my mother's best sweetmeat closet. Each loaf weighs fifty pounds, and, though of a pale pink tinge, its sweetening properties far excel that of any sugar I ever used. Each estate has from four to five hundred Chinamen, and the overseers are generally Germans. Fourteen millions worth of sugar is made from these estates in a single season, and the planters are, nearly all of them, worth immense fortunes, counting by millions often. At Tambo Mora is the garden spot of Peru, for, in addition to the sugar, each return steamer brings to Callao and Lima from fifteen hundred to two thousand baskets of grapes—white, luscious Italian grapes—and two to three thousand baskets of oranges. You can walk for miles, under the overhanging trellises of grapes, and wander for days among the orange and banana groves. But though the country is so productive, the landing from steamer or ship is of the most hazardous nature. There are very few months in the whole year when the surf does not thunder and roar and break there with terrific fury. To expect to land without a thorough drenching is preposterous. At Cerro Azul (which means blue and verdant hills) there are many days when the swell of sea is so heavy that no boats can come off to the steamer from the shore, and passengers for that port often are obliged to proceed on to Pisco or return, not being able to effect a landing. As the steamer is always obliged to lie to a long way off from shore, the people who desire to come on board are obliged to embark in a wide flat boat, called a launch, and rowed by ten to fifteen stalwart natives. There are never any seats in these launches, except those occupied by the oarsmen, and the passengers are huddled into the bottom of the barge with live turkeys, geese, baskets of grapes, oranges, fresh figs, squealing pigs, luggage, sugar-loaves, &c., and compelled to find seats wherever they can. The terrible rise and fall of the launch, in its slow passage to the steamer, invariably produces seasickness, and when at last the poor wretches have come alongside of the steamer, and are rowed well forward to avoid being crushed under the paddle-boxes, and a kind of tub with a high wooden back and narrow seat being lowered by tackle from the steamer into the launch, and the person to come on board, watching his or her chance, is pushed into the tub and swung up, and on to the forward deck, they generally manage to roll or tumble out, the very picture of deathly white pallor and despair. Nor is the landing from the steamer on shore any more delightful; for as soon as the launch has been brought sufficiently near the beach several of the oarsmen seize you unceremoniously by the shoulders or arms and rush with you through the surf to the shore. You get the full benefit of a sea bath then, without being in appropriate costume. But when once you are landed, and dried and rested, the delightful horseback drives from plantation to plantation, the hospitality of the planters, the velvety green foliage, the fragrant, odorous orange smell, the overhanging arbors of grapes, keeping from you the heat of the sun, the thousands of singing birds, the luxurious verdure, all offer you ample compensation for your difficulty in getting on shore. I was amused at the querelous complaining of a Peruvian Madame who is the owner of an immense sugar estate, possessing a property worth $4,000,000, and aged about 50, very fat, and almost literally covered with diamonds, ear-rings, brooch, necklace, and rings innumerable on each fat, pudgy finger. "When I go to Callao," said she, "I am huddled into a dirty flatboat, among the cattle, without any seat, and hoisted in a tub to the deck of a steamer, exactly like a pig, and my arms nearly torn from my shoulders. They have no respect for my age or position." I assured her that the blame should be laid upon the turbulent sea; but she (woman-like!) refused to be convinced. I also saw in Cerro Azul, going loaded into the interior, the Spanish Llama, (pronounced as if spelled Yama,) or long-necked sheep, kept for carrying burdens as well as for their wool. Each one is loaded with 100 pounds, and will not carry one pound more, lying down and refusing to move if overloaded. As they go hundreds of miles into the interior, away from vegetation, they seldom get a drop of water or a blade of grass the entire distance. They occasionally find, however, a little shrub, the leaf of which they chew and keep in their mouth for days. It keeps the mouth constantly cool and moist, while the juice acts as a stimulus and supplies the place of food—a wonderful provision of nature, amid the sterile ashes and sand. Standing alone and imposing, on the coast, you see from the steamer a most elegant and immense mansion. It was built by a wealthy sugar planter, childless and without kindred himself, and at a cost of $300,000. The carpets and furniture were all sent out from England and Paris, at a cost of £3,000, (British gold.) When it was completed the old man went from his two-roomed ranche on the sugar plantation to live in it, but the care of the servants, the elegant surroundings and grandeur, was not to his taste. He became lonely and unhappy, and finally locked it up and returned to his humble ranche, and as he smokes his pipe and talks with his overseer, his great delight is said to be in telling of the money it took to build and beautify it. Occasionally he opens it, and whenever strangers come out to his estate (which is seldom) he will take them all over it, and then contentedly resume his old life and simple habits.

X. Y. Z.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* says Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has assumed formal charge of the editorial department of the Dayton *Ledger*.

POLITICAL.

he Impeachment Trial—President Johnson's Mistakes—The Effect of His Policy on the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 27, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As you have frequently indulged me, during a five years residence in the great commercial metropolis, with the opportunity of giving publicity to my views on many topics of interest to the community at large, I ask permission to express my opinions through the same channel on the momentous questions now undergoing legal and public investigation and settlement. I may in some things differ from you, especially in regard to the dangers which seem to imperil the immediate future of the country. These you have of late rather treated as imaginary than real. You have assumed that the country will not be seriously disturbed by any decision that Congress may come to, or by any act of the President, if he should be allowed to administer the Government to the end of his term. This, doubtless, is quite true, so far, perhaps, as the chances of a civil war in the North is concerned—and without such an event there, a recurrence of so grave a calamity in the South is not likely to happen during the present generation. But are there not other evils—other dangers—almost as grave in their nature, and as durable in their consequences as civil war itself, to be apprehended from the present crisis? The National Administration, either from defects in our Constitution, or in those whom the people have chosen to fill the highest offices of the country, has fallen into a complete state of anarchy—the result of a personal quarrel between the President and Congress—between the Executive and the Legislative Departments of the Government. The impeachment trial is the natural and logical result of such a state of public affairs. The attempt of the President to rid himself of an executive officer at the head of one of the most important departments, by a summary process, as all the world knows, has been made the cause of his arraignment and trial, but no one pretends that it forms the real issue between the contending parties, or that it covers any very important part of the matters in controversy. At the commencement of this extraordinary trial, and before I had given the subject the attention that a few weeks' residence at the national capital and a frequent attendance in the High Court of Impeachment have since enabled me to give it, I was inclined to view the objects of the impeachers as purely partisan—or, in other words, I had been led to take the same conservative view of the expediency of the proceeding as that so often and ably expressed in the TIMES. Now, however, as the solution of the present struggle approaches, it is no disparagement to the judgment or patriotism of those who at first devoutly deprecated the impeachment of the President to argue in favor of his conviction, even on technical and abstract principles—to say nothing about the necessity of his removal even as a revolutionary measure, on which point I shall presently have something more to say.

In order to arrive at a sound, logical conclusion as to the necessity of deposing the President by means of impeachment and conviction on the charge of obstructing instead of executing the laws of Congress, it will be proper to advert briefly to the cause of the quarrel, and point out how it might have been averted by a wise statesman, or even a prudent business man little versed in public affairs.

In such an emergency as that in which Mr. Johnson found himself placed on his accession to power, a statesman—which he clearly has not proved himself to be—would have called Congress together and invoked their assistance in devising measures for the restoration of all the States to their former relations with the Union. It was a most dangerous policy for him to adopt—that of himself initiating the important measures indispensable to a restoration of twelve States to their legal relations with the supreme Legislative and Executive Departments of the Federal Government. It was easy to foresee, and indeed was foreseen by all reflecting men, that however wise the measures adopted by the President might be, the attempt to carry them into effect in the manner proposed could not fail to create jealousy, if not serious opposition, on the part of the National Legislature, and possibly a total rejection of such acts as those necessarily involved in the remodeling of the several constitutions of the rebellious States. Laying aside the whole question, on which so much has been said, as to whether these States were ever legally out of the Union, there was such a manifest absence of sound judgment on the part of the President in taking or attempting to take the whole question of reconstruction out of the hands of the National Legislature, that one is rather led to admire the patience which has protracted the struggle between the two, for three sessions of Congress, than to condemn the latter for seizing the opportunity afforded by a collateral incident, to endeavor to depose the former.

But, indiscreet and unwarranted, in a truly statesmanlike view of the question, as was Mr. Johnson's extraordinary assumption of power in establishing State Governments according to his own theories and in conformity with his own principles of representation in the Federal Legislature—even then, after all that he had done of his own mere will and motion, if he had contented himself with laying all his acts before Congress when it first assembled in December, 1865, and had respectfully and courteously asked for their ratification, after making such revision as the Legislature in its wisdom might see fit to make, who can doubt that the most favorable results would have immediately followed?

By pursuing a different course—by attempting to force on Congress what Mr. Johnson has so constantly and foolishly termed "my policy of reconstruction," by refusing to yield to the judgment and opinions of other public men as patriotic, experienced and wise as himself—in fact, by arrogating to himself the sole right to construe and interpret the Constitution and the law, he has brought about a condition of things such as has never before been witnessed in the history of this country. He has, for more than two years, steadily refused to recognize the desirability, if not indispensable necessity, of administering government in conformity with the views and sentiments of the Legislature, simply because, as it would seem, he is not expressly required to do so by the letter of the organic law of the land. Instead of taking a broad and comprehensive view of the duties of a Chief Magistrate of a great nation, and looking on the written law as forming only a grand outline, within which there must necessarily be a large field for the exercise of what may be called State-craft, or tact, Mr. Johnson has sought to so interpret that law as to enable him to impose his own will on the Legislative as well as the Executive Departments of the country. Even when he sought to rid himself of an obnoxious Secretary he had not magnanimity, or perhaps we might better say common sense enough, to choose a successor enjoying the confidence of a majority of the body, with whose "advice and consent" alone he could fill up the vacancy. The framers of the Constitution, with all their vast wisdom, could not have supposed that any man who might be called to the high estate of President would ever be found so deficient in the first qualification of a statesman as to make such a mistake, under such circumstances, as those in which Mr. Johnson was placed—whether the Civil Office Tenure act was good law or not. When this notable trial is over it may well become a subject of public interest to consider whether the Constitution itself shall not be amended so as to make it the duty of the President, as it long has been made that of the Sovereigns of England and other constitutional and limited monarchies, to appoint his advisers and heads of departments from those possessing the confidence of Congress. Indeed there is great reason to believe that much good might result from the adoption of the English system of requiring the heads of departments to have seats in Congress, where they may be promptly called to account for the acts of the Government. But it is as yet premature to discuss such questions. We are in the midst of a great crisis, requiring a great and immediate remedy, and we cannot turn aside to consider ulterior measures.

Even if Mr. Johnson has not clearly laid himself open to conviction for willfully breaking the law of the land, it may well be asked if Congress may not be justified in resorting, to what may be characterized as a revolutionary measure, to preserve the Government from a longer continuance of the dangerous and disgraceful state of anarchy into which it has been brought by his obstinacy. Whatever ingenious arguments may be used by the eminent counsel employed in defending Mr. Johnson, as to the rights and duties of the President, it is a clear proposition that the Constitution, neither in spirit nor in letter, justifies him in the attempt to administer the Governemnt in opposition to the well and oft expressed will of the Legislature. It may be argued that it is better to endure the evils of such a policy for a year longer, than to do an act which a part of the community, either from partisan or mistaken motives, may condemn as wrong or illegal. This, however, can only be regarded as a begging of a great national question. If Mr. Johnson's administration has been continually unwise, impolitic, and opposed to the grand theory of parliamentary or representative government, such arguments can have no weight in the scale in which he is being weighed. When a momentous principle is at stake—when free government is placed in one scale and autocracy in the other—it is dangerous to hesitate or to be over nice about legal distinctions and constructions. An example is required to be made, in order to avert greater calamities than those we have already experienced in the brief history of our country. We have had enough of the "one man power," in the cases of Mr. Johnson and some of his predecessors, to render it advisable to forever rid ourselves of the chances of its recurrence. Other "obstinate men" may be raised by expediency to the Presidency, and the "brake" cannot too soon be put on the machinery of the State. We are now called on to decide whether the President's acquittal may not be attended with greater evils than his conviction. His own counsel have seriously plead for the former on the ground of his infirmities of character, which is a strong confession of his unfitness to longer administer the affairs of the country. Such an admission on behalf of the sovereign of a constitutional monarchy, whose ministers are held responsible to Parliament, might not be of much moment, but under our system the President alone is responsible for his acts. If these acts are a continual violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the laws of the land, it is time to consider how the evil may be remedied. That Mr. Johnson, if acquitted, will continue his opposition to Congress, even if the country should drift more rapidly than it is doing into anarchy, cannot be doubted. There is no party in the country willing to accept the responsibility of carrying him on its shoulders—however much capital may be attempted to be made by assailing his prosecutors. This affords strong grounds for his conviction and removal from office, as a dangerous impediment to the working of free institutions, and calculated to unsettle the public credit and lead to financial disasters of a very serious nature.

That considerations like those I have briefly set forth are likely to influence the High Court of Impeachment in making up its verdict, cannot be denied, and the public mind should give them all the weight they are entitled to. The vindictive manner in which the prosecution has been conducted, by at least one of the Managers, has been much commented upon, and it has no doubt damaged the case to some extent. Nevertheless enough has been proven to show a steady, never-ceasing determination on the part of the President to disregard the laws of Congress, passed over his vetoes, and enough to warrant his conviction.

PATRIA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Recent Elections—Present Duty of the South—The Representatives Elect to Congress from South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, April 24, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent elections in this State have resulted overwhelmingly for the new Constitution and the Radical ticket. The labor has been immense and untiring industry has been employed on both sides, with great advantage for each. It ought to be said, to the credit of all the people, that peace and order have prevailed throughout, and, while much was said to inflame the masses, no case has transpired to call for the intervention of the military power. This seems to be a sore disappointment to many who still persist in eating fire, on both sides. The vote is very significant, and it is claimed and allowed that five thousand whites, either openly or quietly, cast their ballots for the Constitution, which fact will open the eyes of some in the North who still insist upon severer measures.

Yet the election is far from satisfactory. Its results as to principles is all that true patriots can ask, but in important respects it falls short of what was expected by the friends of a true reconstruction.

Not through the blunders of the freedmen, who are certainly ill enough prepared to employ their new power; but by the fanatical predatory politicians, who have settled down here to reap the fruits of other's toil. The character of all the standard-bearers is not readable.

Availability is not a good argument where it means incompetency. Faithful service, even in a subordinate capacity, which required more clerical skill to perform than intellectual force and sound practical sense, is not a sufficient reason for sudden advancement to positions which do require the most consummate ability and statesmanship; where, in addition to honesty, there must be wisdom and calm far-seeing judgment as well as pluck. Not in every case has sufficient respect been paid to the commonest honesty, and it must be said and known that in this first great election by the new nation the scheming of the politicians out-generaled the virtue of the people. These remarks should not apply to Gen. Scott—the Governor elect for the State of South Carolina. His record is good, and he doubtless is what he reputes to be—a plain straight-forward, honest soldier. Sensible of the delicacy of his trust, and trembling beneath the weight of responsibility now laid upon him, he goes forward with anxiety, and is frank enough to fear that he is not in the highest respects the man to lead South Carolina back to her place. But genuine modesty after all generally guards the way to real ability, and we can afford to wait.

Gov. Scott will employ his whole energy in the work, and as it is well known that he is not extreme in his views or disposition, but judiciously the contrary, it is fair to presume that, ring-masters aside, the whole people will rally to his standard, and reconstruction will begin.

One thing your correspondent knows—he will not please the extremists, and must not be classed with the Butler, Stevens and Sumner faction, but he will use his hard Western sense where they would resort to fine theories, and establish order where they would pursue experiment.

Let the Southern people of this State feel this, and hope ascends.

Let Gov. Scott go forward with his work, determined to bury the past, and bring divorced elements together by uniting sympathy for the fallen with justice for all, and though not a statesman, he will succeed in the highest efforts of statesmanship, and place South Carolina, clothed and in her right mind, within the fraternal embrace of the Constitution of the United States, and restore her to the confidence and pride of the world.

To do this it is not necessary for him to cry Radicalism, and throw daily taunts of the worst party spirit into the teeth of the vanquished. He will not find it in his line of duty to pursue the flagrant wrong of reminding the enfranchised blacks of their supremacy, and their mastership over those who once proudly lorded it over them.

He will not find it compatible with public interest to outrage every feeling of manliness, by every day shaking the broken chains which so chafed and galled them in their servitude, thus arousing their forgotten hatred for their helpless masters of the former age, as so many extreme measures are doing here to-day, as your correspondent can testify, having heard and seen.

Such a course, here deprecated and condemned, can have but one tendency, namely, to inaugurate what many predict, because they desire a war of classes, which would be simply extermination of one.

If Gov. Scott has a policy it is one of humanity—broad, true, catholic humanity—within the spirit of the Constitution of the State and of the United States.

Let him, therefore, be encouraged and upheld, and let him not fear the houndings of partisans or the threats of factions.

The country will find that your correspondent has not mismeasured this man, or drawn a false portrait. Gen. Scott is respected here, for the qualities we have named, by all classes. The chief rebels soften in their respect for him, while they know him to be firm and unflinching, and the blacks are enthusiastic in his praise, for he reminds them constantly of him who, "with charity for all and malice toward none," signed the proclamation which shivered their bonds forever.

The representative elect to Congress from the Second District, (which includes this city,) is a Mr. C. C. Bowen, of whom you have doubtless heard something. How Mr. Bowen can take the oath remains to be seen. One thing seems to be conceded here on all sides, namely—that his nomination was iniquitous, and his election can bring nothing but mischief to the people whose interests he seems anxious to take charge of.

Mr. Bowen was a rebel Captain, and did all he could for the lost cause. But his mind ran awry, and while ostensibly serving his country as a Georgia Captain, he seemed to serve himself more by unlawful or questionable means, for the which he was cashiered.

He next turned up accused of murder; but by some process he managed to get out of the difficulty without damage, except to character, which to another and a different person might have been very serious.

He then began to figure here as a small lawyer among the freedmen, turning an honest penny, and otherwise assisting the country.

It was an easy glide into the Republican ranks, and once there, under the circumstances, into position.

Not gifted, but bold; not discreet, but voluble; not learned, but swaggering; not particular, but ambitious; not black, but comely—this Georgia Confederate Captain wormed himself into the ring, into the Convention, into the nominating mouth and over the heads of worthy men into the saddle for a seat in Washington, and by the will of reconstructed South Carolina is declared the choice for the same.

Of course the blacks in the nominating Convention are blamed. It is confidently asserted, on the one hand, that in consequence of their new powers they have gone mad, and do always prefer the rabid "secesh," quietly reconstructed, to be their standard bearers; and on the other it is claimed as the legitimate result of breaking away from extreme radical rule, neither of which is true.

Mr. Bowen was not the colored man's candidate—they fought him in Convention for six hours, which is worthy of record when we consider their simplicity and the deep designs of their would-be extreme leaders.

He was the choice of a small ring of Ultra-Radical white men, and was by them thrust upon the Convention, and by superior tactics only, into the ticket.

The first time the freedman came to vote in South Carolina, he came to protest also, and that protest was against this unfit man. If he were acceptable to any considerable portion of the people it would help the case, but he seems to be spurned by all alike.

He who was cashiered the rebel service for misconduct is accounted worthy to sit in Washington the first representative of reconstructed South Carolina, from the proud city of Charleston! Well, justice to whom justic, and charity to whom charity is due—but this man was not, is not the choice of the people, and it is hoped that the Congress, so ready to impeach a President for high crimes and misdemeanors, will prevent this man from adding insult to injury.

The Secretary of State elect is Mr. F. L. Cardozo, who deserves a place in this letter. He is the only colored man on the ticket. Mr. Cardozo is the undoubted leader of his people. Prudent, intellectual, deep, unselfish, and devoted to the interests of his race, he may be looked upon, in a large sense, as the "coming man."

When a ring of extreme Radicals proposed to have a colored man for Lieutenant-Governor, Cardozo fought it fiercely, and with a most effective sweep of ability.

When the position was offered him on the ticket, as a bait for his native pride, he indignantly declined, and immediately went about to prevent any of his brethren from falling into such a well planned trap.

His brethren, with the exception of a few Northern importations, stood with him solidly, and under his splendid management escaped the snare.

He says, "It was doubtless kindly meant, but to have yielded to it would simply have been a surrender to the enemy by going beyond the limits of true victory." He did himself and his people no harm by such a determined step.

It will show the whole nation that if the blacks are not unduly led and urged, they will, to their own satisfaction and for the country's safety, arise to their true position and vindicate with great credit their right to, by their appreciation of, citizenship. Mr. Cardozo will make an admirable Secretary of State, and by his scholarship and integrity reflect great honor both upon his people and the proud old State of South Carolina.

Mr. Cardozo is moderate in his views, but alive to justice. He is a native of Charleston, and is known to every citizen of the place. His house is as hospitable as any southern man's in olden time, while no semblance of ostentation can be traced within his gates.

Being yet young, and possessed of remarkable vigor, it is to be hoped that he will live long to serve his people and the State, and wear many honors therefor. His house in Bull-street has been, and is now, the home of the American Missionary Society's teachers, sent here to teach the colored children; he himself has been devoted to this noble work, and resigned his position at the call of the State, to go to her capital. In build, Mr. Cardozo is portly, and of medium height, walks with a quick, firm, elastic step; speaks with hesitation, has a good flow of strong Anglo-Saxon, with a full and flexible voice. In color, he is but slightly tinged, and has the curly head. His manners are polished, as one would expect from one of his attainments, and he has the happy faculty, which some of his white brethren lack, viz.: not to thrust the private I before the public eye, in a forward sense. His attainments are classical, he having been educated in the University at Glasgow, and graduated also from a theological school, to which must be added a large acquaintance with literature and history, and extensive observation in travel, so that in these popular points he is not a whit behind the chiefest in the field, and combines with it all a sound loyal heart, purified, as we believe, by divine charity. Your correspondent will be pardoned for going thus into particulars, since the subject is at once so worthy and new.

W. W. H.

Suits Against Delinquent Southern Postmasters.

The Richmond *Dispatch* gives a list of the 78 former Postmasters in Virginia against whom suits have been instituted in the United States Circuit Court, for amounts claimed to be due the Government. In most of the cases the property for which the Postmasters are held accountable was turned over to the Confederate Government. Attachments have been sued out and levies made on the property of the late Postmasters at Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg, Charlottsville, and Staunton. Of the suit against the former Postmasters of Charleston, S. C., the *Courier* of that city, in its issue of the 24th inst., says:

"An important and interesting case is progressing in the United States Court. It is an action on the part of the Government of the United States to recover from Hon. Alfred Huger, who was Postmaster of this city at the commencement of the war, and his securities, C. T. Lowndes, Esq., and the estate of the late James L. Petigru, the value of certain properties, consisting of two or three thousand dollars in gold and an amount of stamps and stamped envelopes, which were officially in Mr. Huger's possession when the war commenced. The action is in the nature of a suit on bond, and involves many nice points. Mr. Huger offers in defence that when the act of withdrawal from the Union had been consummated, he offered to pay over the moneys to the Assistant Treasurer in this city, who refused to receive them, and then wrote to the Postmaster-General for instructions. By letter from that official he was directed to retain the properties of the Government, paying out of the funds such drafts as might be made upon him. This he did, until the Confederate Government, exercising an authority which he was powerless to resist, seized the funds and stamped envelopes and appropriated them to its use. Since the close of the war, and as soon as the opportunity of doing so was afforded him, Mr. Huger remitted the stamps in his hands to the Post-office Department. The Government is represented by United States District-Attorney Corbin, and the defence by such able counsel as Hon. J. B. Campbell, A. G. Magrath and W. D. Porter and Col. Benj. H. Rutledge. The case is likely to occupy the attention of the Court at least a week."

COMMERCIAL GRAVITATION.

The Feeling in the British Provinces Toward Confederation—Anxiety for Annexation—What New-England Would Like to Have—Public Opinion to be Educated up to the American standpoint.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 25, 1868.

A few days since your correspondent came in contact with a prominent citizen of one of the Provinces, and elicited from him a large fund of information relative to the present feeling there upon the commercial and political topics that are now agitating that country. The occasional articles on the political temperament of the people of the Provinces that find their way into the American newspapers reflect, it is urged, only a shadow of the real sentiment that pervades that people. There is a silent, yet stubborn, disposition on the part of many of the Provincialists to "cut loose" from the Dominion, to seek annexation to the United States, and look to the establishment of closer commercial relations with this country. American enterprise, we are aware, is not naturally drawn toward the British Provinces by the sympathies of common political fortunes, interest and hopes. The sentiment of nationality leads our people to ally themselves industrially and commercially with the destinies of States under the Stars and Stripes; but it cannot be denied that, in New-England, at least, we are impatient of waiting for commercial gravitation to assert its power. This feeling, too, is deeply shared in by the people of the Provinces. The enterprising merchant there says, in substance, that "no pent-up Utica contracts" the "powers" of the United States—not the Acadian peninsula bounds its hope—and, believing that the mere arbitrary line which separates this section of the country from the maritime British Provinces must sooner or later be removed, the Provinces will then gravitate toward Republicanism and toward our Union perforce of the growing claims and attractions of commerce and friendship.

As the Confederation scheme has proved distasteful to many in the Provinces, a desire to withdraw from it has been very generally expressed. In Nova Scotia the repeal question is still agitating the public mind, and every day justifies the idea that the Dominion cannot stand long. The representatives of Nova Scotia set forth that the Union act has overthrown their Constitution and subjects them to enormous loss and inconvenience by compelling them to go 800 miles to transact their public business. They go so far as to say that if they are not freed from this forced connection they will become such a thorn in the side of the new Dominion that Quebec and Ontario will gladly desire to see them walk out. At the last session of the House of Commons there were not wanting utterances on the part of some of the ablest men from New-Brunswick, which showed anything but a submissive spirit; and the growing feeling throughout that Province is becoming so hostile to the Confederacy that the people of the mother country must by this time be fully convinced that Confederation was never popular in the Provinces. Prince Edward Island has as yet "withstood the sophistry of those who endeavored to enslave her," and "spurns the offers" with which those who desire to get her in their power attempt to approach her. The whole of the maritime Provinces would willingly enter into a commercial union with the United States, in preference to a political union with Canada, and one which would be equally advantageous to all parties concerned, while as matters are at present nothing is done to advance the commercial interests of these Provinces in any manner whatever.

During the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty the commerce between the two countries increased rapidly, while at the present time the decrease is from twenty-five to fifty per cent. in international trade. As matters are now, the repeal of that treaty has placed duties of 100 per cent. on potatoes, and 75 per cent. on coal, which is almost equal to a prohibition; and yet here in New-England and elsewhere we want the potatoes, oats, eggs, butter, fish, coal, lumber, and many other products formerly exported to this country. There, certainly, it is urged in the Provinces, under all the circumstances, should be no hostile policy or suspicious diplomacy exhibited toward our colonial neighbors. It is a fact that the amount of traffic between this city and the Provinces is nearly equal to that between Boston and the Connecticut River, including the Albany travel. There can be no doubt that by a closer commercial relation with the Provinces the business would be five-fold larger. The development of the resources of these Provinces, commercial and agricultural, as well as mineral, is only just commenced. Business deals with hard facts and handles material things. Again it is urged that the people of the Provinces, especially since the Confederation act, rather like the Yankee style of doing things. Engaged already in the continental enterprise of the Pacific Railroad, the people of the United States aiming no lower than continental empire, with universal liberty for their inspiration, and equal rights before the law, the people of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and other British dependencies, recognize the rapid movements of industrial and commercial influences in this country, and last but not least that system which quickens intellectual activity, the achievements of art and pursues always ideal good. They hope that Congress, during its present session, will restore free commerce in the products of the field, the forest and the mine—in short, that it will make some provision to have the old treaty renewed, or make a new one more beneficial than the last. It would prove a salutary measure and a great benefit to both countries—but it is obvious, to New-England particularly, for here is their natural market. It would also induce many of our people to invest their capital in developing the undisturbed resources of the Provinces, for the United States are the consumers of the rich bituminous coal, and the various minerals with which the Provinces abound, together with the products of the soil and the fishing of Prince Edward Island. Only about one acre in thirteen in the Provinces is under cultivation, while the aggregate of their imports and exports exceeds by more than $10,000,000 the total aggregate for Massachusetts, for example. The extent and value of their trade to the United States, they urge, is worthy of consideration, and show what they are capable of becoming when they shall realize something like a commercial gravitation, and when their resources shall be properly developed. The coal fields of the Provinces lie immediately upon tide-water, and are the only fields upon the continent that do; their deposits of gypsum are inexhaustible and of the best quality, and the gold mines are worked at a profit.

There are very many honest and patriotic men in all the Provinces who are beginning to speak of annexation as the only remedy for the evils brought or wrought on by Confederation; and although this feeling does not arise for want of loyalty, yet they consider it would conduce more to their financial prosperity; and the people there hope ere long to see united together on this side of the Atlantic all those who are of the same race, who speak the same language, having the same interests, governed by the same laws.

Apropos, I am informed that a new paper, entitled the *North Star*, will be started at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in July next, by Mr. John Ross which shall be specially devoted to the advocacy of commercial relations with this country. Mr. Ross is now in this city soliciting sympathy and aid to enable him successfully to publish this paper, and, from what we can learn, the object is to educate the people there to a proper appreciation of the benefits arising from a reciprocal trade, and the development of their fishing and agricultural interests. During the rebellion his former paper (*Ross' Weekly*) was the only one in that Province that supported the cause of the North against the attacks of the Southern sympathizers there, and when his office was destroyed by fire in 1866, he was unable to reëstablish his business in consequence. Mr. Ross' enterprise is a commendable one, and his friends hope that a proof will be given him of our sympathy, by contributing toward starting him again. He has thus far received good encouragement in this city and in New-York, but has not yet a sufficient amount subscribed to enable him to carry out his intentions.

VIGIL.

Hon. Eugene Casserly on the Duties of the Irish in America.

Mr. Casserly, the newly elected United States Senator from California, in responding to a toast to "the United States," at the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in San Francisco, spoke of the large and generous policy of America from the earliest times toward the Irish race. She had opened to them her wide domain. She had given them not only a home, but a country, both denied them on Irish soil. She had made them more than welcome, for she had made them a part of herself, bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh. With a generosity unexampled in history, perhaps impossible under any other institutions, she had invited them to become her citizens—equal in all the rights and in nearly every privilege her law can give, with her own sons, whose lineage was oldest on her soil. They were America's "adopted citizens"—and this now trite phrase was, he thought, a happy expression of an affectionate sentiment—of a noble policy. They were the "adopted" children of America—equal with her natural children in her justice—equal in her protection—equal in her loving kindness.

For all this, he said, she asked nothing in return except what was her due and what they could freely give. She did not ask that they should forget or deny those feelings implanted by nature in the breast of every man worthy of the name for his own or his father's native land—especially for a land consecrated to the heart by the sorrows of centuries. America asks only that they and theirs whom she has so treated shall be truly and thoroughly just what she seeks to make them—that as she had made them Americans in law they should make themselves Americans in fact—that being what they are in America, her appointed co-heirs in her glorious past, partners in the grandeur of her present, they should to every intent be with her and of her—should approve themselves worthy of this great trust and fit to share the grave responsibility of American representative institutions, and in all things, at all times and under all circumstances, should bear true faith and allegiance to her and to her cause. More than this she does not require; at least this it would be their duty and their pride to give; no less than this was due to her and to themselves.

ILLINOIS.

Political Matters—Income Returns—The Sea-Bird Disaster—Ecclesiastical—Affairs—Prosperous Journalism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 20, 1868.

The political engineers have been putting on steam during the past week, and the pressure, in this city at least, has become quite severe. Our municipal election comes off to-morrow, and the contest promises to be a close and exciting one. The Democrats are making unusual exertions to carry the city, and their opponents charge that they are fraudulently naturalizing a large number of aliens, as well as importing voters from neighboring cities and towns. The extraordinary increase of registered voters over last year, in some precincts reaching 33 per cent., would seem to indicate either rascality, or that Chicago is having an unprecedented growth, even for her. And then, for the principal officers, the Democrats have an advantage in the *personel* of their candidates. And, withal, the people are not entirely satisfied with the rule of the Republican "ring," which has managed our affairs for several years past. Our taxes have been increasing at a fearful rate, and extravagance and want of economy and in some instances downright corruption in the management of our financial affairs, do not make our citizens take as deep an interest as they otherwise would in the success of the Republican ticket. I think it will be elected, by a diminished majority, but shall not be at all astonished if it is not. Many Republicans want to get rid of the intolerable "ring," and were it not this year they would do it.

We have had two State Conventions during the past week. A Mass Convention of Republican farmers, mechanics and workingmen at Decatur, which pronounced in favor of Dr. Noble, of McLean County, for Governor, and Charles J. Hull, Esq., of this city, for Lieutenant-Governor, ostensibly subject to the Republican nominations. But, I suppose, if both the candidates of their choice are ignored in that body, a nominating State Convention will be called, as a Central Committee has been raised for contingencies.

The Democratic Convention had the bad taste—a premeditated insult, it is supposed—to meet in Springfield on the anniversary of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, which was also observed as a fast day, on the recommendation of our Governor. The affair created great indignation among the decent people of the capital.

The Democracy of Illinois, as you will have observed, go for Pendleton and repudiation, and have nominated a ticket accordingly. The general *materiel* of the ticket is weak, and it is generally regarded as a *cognovit* of a defeat in the Fall. It would have all the elements of popularity in Kentucky and with the same party further South, but in Illinois, if there are any honest, patriotic Democrats left, it will be a hard pill for them to swallow.

The Republican State Convention meets at Peoria on the 6th of May. Since my last I have come to the conclusion that Gen. Palmer will be nominated for Governor, notwithstanding all the coquetry that has taken place. However, on the supposition that he will not be a candidate, the friends of Gen. Prentiss, Dr. Noble, R. G. Ingersoll and Hon. Jesse K. Dubois are still pressing their claims. For Lieutenant-Governor there is not much contest. As Mr. Hall, of this city, is the candidate of the farmers and workingmen, and entirely acceptable to the temperance men—both of which elements may unite on a new nomination if wholly ignored in the Republican Convention—he is thought to stand the best chance. The contest for Secretary of State appears to be between Col. Smith, of the Jacksonville *Journal*, and Tyndall, the present incumbent. There are, however, half a dozen other candidates.

INCOME.

The return of incomes for this district shows a large falling off as compared with last year. The highest is that of McCormick, of reaper notoriety, $202,000. But there is in this district an unusually large number who make returns probably more, comparatively, than in any other district in the country.

ASSASSINATION DAY.

Wednesday was pretty generally observed in this city, by a suspension of business to a considerable extent, and by religious services in the churches. The courts, banks, and public offices were closed, and flags displayed from the shipping at half mast. Gov. Oglesby had recommended the observance of the day as one of fasting and prayer. Rev. Dr. Hatfield preached an impressive discourse in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE SEA BIRD.

But one passenger from the ill-fated steamer *Sea Bird* has yet been recovered. His body came ashore about twenty miles north of this city. When found, it was ascertained that the land pirates had been at work, and the body had been robbed of watch, money, &c. As the water was about 300 feet deep where the catastrophe took place, it is supposed that the bodies will remain upon the bottom, as the water at such a great depth is not disturbed by wind or waves, and is of so cool a temperature as to prevent decomposition and the generation of gases, which cause bodies to rise to the surface.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Presbytery of Chicago held its stated session in this city last week. Commissioners were appointed to the General Assembly favorable to the union of the Old and New School branches of the denomination.

The Baptist Theological Union of this city are about to commence the construction of a building for the use of the Seminary, near the University, in the Southern section of the city.

JOURNALISM.

We have increasing evidence that journalism is prosperous in Chicago. The *Staats Zeitung* proprietors are engaged in the erection of a large five-story marble-front building, as an office, on Madison-street, and the Tribune Company will break ground on the 1st of May for a similar structure, covering three lots on the southeast corner of Dearborn and Madison streets.

GENERAL.

McVicker's Theatre is to be closed, and the building hereafter is to be occupied as a bakery by Dake & Woodman. McVicker takes charge of Booth's Theatre in New-York, and it is understood that his accomplished daughter is to take charge of Booth himself, or *vice versa*. Navigation has opened on the canal, and grain is pouring in quite rapidly—260,000 bushels having been received in three days by boat. Steamers have started for the lower lakes, expecting the Straits to be opened by the time they arrived at Mackinaw. Land speculation continues rather to increase. We are admonished to look out for a breaking of the bubble. The "sales" footed up nearly $1,000,000 last week, unhealthy and dangerous. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1868, our Board of Public Works expended $2,963,037. Henry Vincent has been delivering a course of lectures on some of England's great men in Plymouth Church, to crowded audiences. The Chicago fruit dealers have established an "exchange." Applications for relief under the Bankrupt law have reached 897 in this district. The weather is extremely cold for the season. Fruit prospects are rather blue just now. Grain prospects are good. The money market is easy—the banks being principally engrossed in speculator's operations. Business is fair, although the Spring trade waits on the opening of lake navigation. We have had a succession of heavy gales, and much damage has been done to shipping on Lake Michigan.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* says that Hon. James Hinds, one of the Congressmen elect from Arkansas, was formerly a resident of St. Peter, Minn., and up to the time of his removal from that place to Arkansas in 1864, was a Democrat "of the straightest sect."

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

General Summary of Southern Politics and Prospects—Feelings of the People—The Races—Their Relations and Industries.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

DECATUR, Ala., Wednesday, April 15, 1868.

Alabama, between Mobile and this city, never presented a more pleasing aspect, so far as the efforts of nature are concerned, than to-day; nor did civilized man ever witness a more perfect desolation in all things depending upon human energy and human industry. The North has become inured to appeals for help from the South during the last three years—a more pitiful wail will come up next Winter.

Nature has done enough for this country to render it a paradise; man has done enough, or, rather, left a sufficiency undone, to render it something bordering on that which is popularly supposed to pertain to the lower regions.

The grass is green, the trees are in full leaf; vegetation, where anything has been planted, is growing finely; but the fields, which should be green, are as barren as the Sahara; or, if they present a different appearance, it comes from the weeds, which grow so luxuriantly as to present a fearful protest against those who refuse to cultivate the rich soil of this sunny region.

I have traveled chiefly by railway, but partially by private conveyance, from the Gulf to the Tennessee River, during the last two weeks; and that journey had made me more hopeless of a successful reconstruction than anything I have witnessed during the last four years.

There are certain facts which must be accepted by the people of the North, and upon these they must base all future action. They are as follows:

1. The white people will not work.
2. The blacks do not display a very great amount of industry, though in this respect they are superior to the "dominant race."
3. The chief occupation of all these is politics.
4. An inveterate enmity exists between the whites and the blacks, and they will not affiliate to an extent greater than is absolutely necessary.
5. Every man here wants every one else to work for him, and the chief study of all classes is how to live at some other man's expense.
6. However chivalrous the Southern people may be, their chivalry does not prevent them from begging alms from the Northern people they profess not only to hate but to despise.

These are facts which must be accepted, and, altogether, then, it would be well to act from the standpoint they form. But to particularize:

THE WHITES WILL NOT WORK.

Of this fact I have abundant evidence. During my long, though, I admit, hasty journey, I have not seen a dozen white men at work, though I have seen thousands that are idle. Basking in the sun, and loitering around village dram-shops, is the only occupation supposed to be honorable among the chivalry. On either side of the road, during my entire journey, I have witnessed log cabins innumerable, of the truly Southern style—that is, with no windows, and a single door, and as small as the Northern laborer's cabin—and, though located in one of the most fertile regions of the world, I seldom saw half an acre of cultivated ground around them; and, whenever I found any one using the hoe, the party was a woman, and not a man.

The Southern poor man seldom has high respect for his wife; whatever is done in the way of work she must do. He hunts a little, and fishes, when he lives near a stream; but his wife must raise his patch of cotton, gather it, spin it, weave it, and then make his clothing; and not only this, but she must raise the little corn and other vegetables the family may need; and, when Winter—mild Winter, it is true, in that latitude—comes, and the family becomes beggars, she must carry home the corn and the meat, which is doled out either by the Freedmen's Bureau, by private charity, or by Northern aid societies. Such is Southern life among the poor.

THE RICH

are equally indolent. They have large plantations, but they will neither work any portion of it themselves, nor have they the faculty of inducing others to do it for them. They have been trained to believe that the lash only is potent to induce the laborer to work; and, that being powerless and illegal now, cannot keep laborers in their employ for any considerable length of time. Beside, they will not give up the idea of baronial domains, and adapt themselves to the small farm principle which enriches the master. Before they would imitate their Yankee neighbors, chivalrous as they are, they would beg. It is not difficult to divine the result of this universal idleness among the whites. Although half of the land once cultivated is to-day growing thick with weeds and bushes; and even though every acre now under nominal cultivation were to yield a full crop, the cry of starvation would be raised next Winter once more, as it has been during the three years past.

WHY THIS IS.

The year 1865 was, indeed, a hard one on the South. Society was demoralized, and, with that, the labor system was of little avail; but there was no necessity for a continuance of this state of affairs through 1866, 1867 and 1868, yet it has been continued, and I am inclined to believe the situation will grow worse with each year. The white people demand that the blacks shall resume a state of *quasi*-slavery. The negroes want social as well as political equality, and the issue is so fairly made up that I have little hope of a compromise. It is a contest which must be fought out "on that line," disagreeable as the fact may be. It is useless to conceal the truth; better know the worst and prepare for it.

HOW THE CONTEST ORIGINATED.

The political demagogues—of which the South, as heretofore, has its full share—are responsible for this state of affairs. As is well known, the masses of the people, white and black, are groveling in the most frightful ignorance, and are consequently the very best possible material for designing politicians. *The more voters there are in the South the more dangerous instruments there are in the hands of vile politicians,* just as the ruffian with a six-shooter is more to be dreaded than his confederate with one. We often read of the danger to the country by placing the ballot in the hands of the illiterate negro; but the ballot in the hands of the ignorant white man is equally to be dreaded.

The fact is, the whole site is a magazine, as much as is France, and the leaders are ever wielding a torch, ready to apply it, despite the explosion which may follow.

HOW THIS WORKS.

The Conservative demagogue tells his white dupes not to hire the negroes; that in a short time slavery, practically, will be established—that is, the right of testifying in Court, &c., will be taken from the black man, and they will have a better thing than they had before the war. They also tell them to have nothing to do with any negro, unless he will aid in bringing this degradation on his own race. The result of this is plain. The Southern white man is awaiting the advent to power of the Democracy, and as few blacks as possible are hired, and those only such as will promise to obey their "best friends" in political matters.

On the other hand, the leaders of the Radicals tell the blacks to hire to no man who will not take them to his table and make them his social equal. The negro is assured that this will come, and that soon; and he only works enough, on any other conditions, to obtain enough to meet present wants, and in the Winter he lives from the Bureau.

Here, then, is the cause of Southern trouble. The white man lingers in the hope of the reëstablishment of Slavery, but the negro thinks he has but to continue a few years in a state of idleness and he will compel the white man to take him to his table and his bed.

The hope for future prosperity, then, if not dismissed, must be whittled down to the smallest point. The South is demoralized almost, if not entirely, beyond redemption, and when the Northern laborer gives from his hard earnings to support the "starving South," he would do well to ponder thus: The Southern chivalry are acting upon the theory of Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina; the Northern laborers are mudsills and the "superior race" in Dixie must stand upon them. But this will not last forever.

POLITICS.

After what I have said above, it is scarcely necessary to say that politics are the curse of the South. Men, black and white, who have not the remotest idea of either national or State affairs, are constantly babbling about politics.

"I'm agin that thar nigger equality business," said a member of the fraternity of "white trash" to me the other day, and in that sentence is embraced all of Conservative politics, as understood by nineteen-twentieths of the white people of the South.

"I'll have my rights, coz I'se as good as anybody; I'll show them 'ristocratic white men so," said a negro, and that is the sum of Radical politics in Dixie.

There is no effort on the part of politicians who understand the situation to explain these antagonisms; not a word is said to mollify either party; on the other hand, the leaders are anxious to fan the flame they have kindled; they have nothing to lose and everything to gain; in contention, and perhaps blows, lie all their hopes of promotion. They are prepared to sacrifice everything for personal promotion.

NO QUARTER.

It requires residence in the South to fully understand the nature and extent of this contest. "No quarter" is inscribed on the banners of each belligerent, and none can foresee the result unless different counsels from those which now prevail become popular. The warfare is the antagonism of race, intensified by the demagogism of the Galloways and Forsythes, on the one hand, and the Hunnicutts and the Brownlows on the other. The palpable fact that white and black should harmonize in their business relations, leaving sociality to regulate itself, is spurned away by both parties, and instead of a resumption of industrial pursuits, which would bring prosperity and independence to all, the leaders of the Loyal Leagues and the Kuklux Klans are rapidly converting the fairest portions of the South into a desert waste.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The quarrel between the President and Congress has proved a godsend to the worthless political agitators of the South. Every day of the impeachment trial is adding fuel to the already combustible material which is piled mountains high throughout the South. Not one man in fifty, either black or white, understands anything of the nature of the quarrel, but that is so much the better for the leaders.

There is not a "Conservative" politician in all the South but desires the impeachment of the President, whatever may be their public pretences; there is not a Radical leader but that is anxious for his acquittal. The reason for this is obvious. Let the President be thrown overboard and Conservatives will have political capital; they will show to the satisfaction of their ignorant followers that the Northern people are unrelenting; that continued "persecution" will be the order of the day; that confiscation and all its attendant horrors will follow, and a general uprising of the whites will be hoped for.

On the other hand, if the President is acquitted, the Radical leaders will tell their dupes that all hope of "equality" must be abandoned, unless an extreme Radical is elected to succeed the "recreant traitor" who now occupies the White House, and it is expected that this Congress will bring all the blacks to the polls. So far as principle is concerned, it is not known to the vocabulary of Southern politicians.

THE KUKLUX.

I do not pretend to be able to entirely fathom the mystery of its organization; but of one thing all may be assured; it is a compact association, extending through all the South, and its objects are the same as those of the Knights of the Golden Circle, of years past, and of the Sons of Liberty, which society flourished during the war. It is antagonistic to the Government, to the peace of society, and if ever there is another rebellion, it will form the nucleus of the army which is to resist the laws.

The pretence that the ghostly horsemen were the spirits of the rebel dead, which excited the fears of the negroes for a time, has been exploded; and there is not a black man so ignorant to-day as not to know that, instead of spirits, the Kukluxes are a gang of robbers and murderers; and this knowledge is deeply intensifying the prevailing contest between the races; and the result, it is feared, will be that blood will yet flow freely, ere long. All parties are arming, and the leaders of the different antagonists are madly urging their dupes forward to deeds of blood, but, naturally, are preparing to keep themselves away from all danger.

The conflict will be the work of politicians; the comparatively harmless people must fight it out.

HOPE FOR A NORTHERN WAR.

The Southern papers are publishing extracts from the last sayings of "Armageddon" Baldwin, who predicted that there would speedily be a war in the North; and they are extremely angry that the people of your section don't go to work and fulfill the Scriptures according to the reverend gentleman's views of their meaning. But the Southern politicians know little of the North and the Northern man. Their great mistake is that they measure the intelligent voters of Ohio from the stand-point of the ignorant classes of ballot-box stuffers in Alabama and South Carolina.

Tell a Southern man that you are not going to fight among yourselves with bullets, but only with ballots, and he can scarcely understand you.

It is from a misunderstanding of the Northern people that the chief errors of the Southern politicians have arisen. They cannot appreciate the man who votes from conviction rather than from obedience to a political leader. There are ignoramuses enough in the North; but they do not constitute the majority, and in a combat with the intelligence of the country they are powerless. To that class of voters the country must look for its final salvation, and I have a sufficiency of sanguineness to believe that it is not yet doomed.

HANDEL.

Foreign Postage—Letter from Postmaster-General Randall.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 11, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your note on the subject, that the Postal Convention recently concluded with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the North German Union, respectively, went into full operation on the first day of the present year, although the reduction of postage chargeable upon printed matter and samples of merchandise effected by the late convention with Great Britain, took effect on the 1st of October previous.

The rate of postage chargeable upon international letters under the new convention with the United Kingdom is 12 cents per half ounce or under, prepayment optional, but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid international letters are, in addition to the deficient postage, subject to a fine on delivery. The fine levied and collected in the United States on such unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters is 5 cents each.

The following rates of postage are chargeable upon printed matter, &c., posted in the United States, and addressed to the United Kingdom, the prepayment of which is compulsory, viz.: Newspapers, 2 cents each; book-packets, including printed matter of all kinds, maps, plans, &c., 6 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof; and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grain and seeds, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

The rates of postage chargeable from the United States to any part of Germany, including Austria, under the Convention recently concluded with the North German Union, are as follows, viz.: On letters by direct steamer from New-York to Bremen and Hamburg, ten cents per each half ounce or under, and by North German Union closed mail through England, fifteen cents per each weight of half an ounce or fraction of half an ounce, prepayment optional; but each unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letter is, in addition to the deficient postage, subject to a fine of two silbergroschen (equaling five cents United States money) on delivery in Germany; and a like fine is imposed in the United States upon the delivery of similar letters originating in the North German Union or Austria.

Upon printed matter and samples posted in the United States, and addressed to the North German Union and Austria, the postage charges are as follows, viz.: *Via* direct lines of steamers to Hamburg and Bremen, newspapers, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, three cents each, and if over four ounces, an additional charge of three cents for each additional single weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; on book-packets, including prints of all kinds, maps, plans, &c., and on samples or patterns of merchandise, including seeds and grain, six cents per four ounces or fraction thereof, prepayment compulsory.

Viâ closed mail through England and Belgium—Newspapers, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, four cents each, and, if over four ounces, an additional charge of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; on book packets, prints, &c., and on patterns or samples of merchandise, including seeds and grain, eight cents per each four ounces or fraction of four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

Full instructions were given to Postmasters and the public before these new conventions went into operation, and special directions given to the different United States exchanging offices, of which Chicago is one.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster-General.
Hon. N. B. Judd, House of Representatives.

Brevet Major Henry C. Robinett.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, April 23.

Brevet Major Henry C. Robinett, of this city, committed suicide at New-Orleans yesterday. The bare announcement of the sad fact is all the news we have. He was a Captain in the First Infantry, on duty at New-Orleans at the time of his death. He has been suffering much recently from the severe wound in the head he received during the war, and it seems probable that this, together with the death, a few months ago, of a beautiful young lady in this city, to whom he was engaged, had overthrown his reason.

He was a gallant soldier in the war, and won distinction as an artillery commander. His battery achieved a national reputation, and at Corinth covered its commander and itself with undying fame. Major Robinett won the distinguished regard of the General-in-Chief, and for some time served on Gen. Grant's staff. He leaves an aged father and mother and many relatives and friends in the city, who will sincerely mourn his tragic death.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The attendance of ladies in the House of Commons to hear Mr. Gladstone inaugurate the great debate on the Irish Church, was altogether unprecedented. They took the "birdcage" by storm shortly after 3 o'clock, and it was distressing to hear their lamentations when informed that not more than a fifth of their number could possibly be admitted. With the tenacity of the "sex," however, they remained in the corridor waiting until their more fortunate sisters should have wearied with the debate, to take their places. Mrs. Gladstone was among the privileged few for whom a place was reserved.

The Austrian Archduke Ernest has just resigned the military command which he held at Gratz. The cause of this act, as we learn from Vienna, is said to lie in the intention of the young Prince to follow the example of his brother Henry, by marrying a lady not of noble birth. This alliance is stated to be disapproved of by the Emperor, who, in his capacity of head of the imperial family, has refused his consent.

The 20 battalions of French Foot Chasseurs have been armed with the Chassepot rifle. The whole of the infantry (with the exception of the Gendarmes of the Guard) are now supplied with this wonder-working weapon; there are in addition 300,000 of Chassepots in store; total in round numbers, 1,200,000; at 70 francs each this represents the neat sum of 84,000 francs, or £3,350,000.

A volume containing a collection of ancient engravings, of which a large number were by Albert Durer, was recently stolen from the library of the University of Bologna. Those works of art were so rare as to be valued at 70,000f. A small number have just been discovered and seized at Stuttgardt, but the greater part have been so dispersed that their recovery is almost hopeless.

Breech loaders, after all, are no novelty. At a recent meeting of the Royal British Archæological Institute, Brig.-Gen. Lefroy exhibited a "curious, breech-loading, smooth-bored match-lock harquebus," which bore on it the date 1537, and appears to have belonged to Henry VIII.

Some sarcastic Frenchman, who disapproves of the commercial treaty with England, has published a pamphlet describing the riots at Toulouse, Bordeaux and Montauban, with the fantastic and satirical title of *Les Joujoux de M. Cobden*, (Mr. Cobden's Playthings.)

Another diamond has been found on the north bank of the Orange River at the Cape, and tested by a lapidary, who pronounces it to be of the first water, and of the weight of about two carats and a half.

The death of Col. Wiercinski, an illustrious Polish patriot, is announced to have taken place.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881 and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS
&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, April 30, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 04 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 84 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The title of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad having been confirmed by act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the same to a connection with the Southern system of roads at Columbus, Ky., is now going rapidly forward. Ninety-one miles being in profitable operation, forty-five miles of new work graded, with rails enough on hand for forty-seven miles, it is expected that the whole line, from St. Louis to Belmont, 193 miles, will be opened for business early next year, so that there will be a continuous line from St. Louis to Mobile, New-Orleans and other Southern cities. A very large traffic is anticipated.

The old part of the road (91 miles) already earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt, and the extension completed, will vastly increase the earnings. The proceeds of these bonds going into the extension of the road adds to the security, and a projected branch, southwestwardly from Pilot Knob, for which a cash subsidy of $15,000 per mile is granted by the State, as a free gift to the Company, will add very much to the value of their property.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, Pres. Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis. (Chamber of Commerce.)
E. W. FOX, Pres. St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres. North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres. Nat. Bank of the State of Mo., in St. Louis.
WM. L. EWING, Pres. of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres. Second National Bank, St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief-Engineer St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company.
GEO. R. TAYLOR, Pres. Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri.)
WM. TAUSSIG, Pres. Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres. Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice-Pres. Union Pacific Railway, (E. D.)
ROBERT BARTH, Pres. German Savings Institution.
ALLEN, COPP & NISBET, Bankers, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.

E. D. MORGAN & CO.,
J. H. SWIFT,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,
W. V. BRADY,
S. GANDY,
W. T. BLODGETT,
A. R. ENO.

Bonds for sale, and pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, No. 43 Wall-st.

$10,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal-tender Notes of $1,000 each, all of letter C, and dated March 10, 1862, and numbered as follows: 2,775, 3,119, 3,515, 3,907, 4,047, 4,567, 5,227, 5,363, 6,727, 7,295, 8,059, 8,591, 8,903, 10,015, 10,203, 10,219, 11,403, 12,019, 12,147, 13,619, 13,903, 14,285, 15,211, 16,543, 16,731, 16,847, 18,043, 19,131, 19,196, 22,125, 26,059, 28,323, 28,415, 28,487, 30,223, 30,465, 31,879, 34,511, 37,839, 38,339, 38,747, 39,307, 39,343, 40,059, 40,619, 40,831, 41,651, 41,999, 45,551. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief. Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, or CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier, Canal Bank, New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 20, 1868.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF this Company at its office in Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of May, 1868, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., to take into consideration and vote upon the consolidation of the stock, property and effects of this Company, with that of the Bellefontaine Railway Company, and any other business pertaining thereto.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of May 1 until May 15.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the offices of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot ten bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 213, 301, 303, 497, 742, 570, 901, 963, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 70 and 127 of $500 each, for redemption. By the terms of the sinking fund, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The bonds designated will be paid with interest, so far as accrued, at the offices of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on presentation and surrender.

ISAAC H. KNOX,
THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the bondholders and stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 1st of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 2d of June.

Dated ST. LOUIS, April, 1868.

By order, H. C. BRYANT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, (deferred from March 18,) will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 3 o'clock. By order:

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and
No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL,	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1868,	$3,623,896 78
LIABILITIES,	$107,490 55

DESIRING TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ITS CUSTOMERS, THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER MAKE A REBATE FROM THE PREMIUM ON RISKS IN THE CITY, EQUAL TO THE COMMISSION HERETOFORE PAID AS BROKERAGE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
A. F. WILLMARTH, V.-Pres.
D. A. HEALD, 2d V.-Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.
GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Sec.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Sec.

INSURE IN THE
SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 119 Broadway.

Assets....$1,500,000

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE AT AS LOW RATES AS OFFERED BY OTHER FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

A. F. HASTINGS, President.
W. B. BUCKHOUT, Vice-President.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.
NATHAN HARPER, Assistant Secretary.

FOR SALE

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1887. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, JANUARY AND JULY, AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATER PURPOSES IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

INSURANCE STOCKS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENT IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

$200 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN.
200 SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
viz.:

Certificate No. 66,796 for 100 shares in the name of CAMMAN & CO.

Certificate No. 67,831 for 100 shares in the name of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO.

The said reward will be paid on return of the above described certificates to the owner.

B. L. SMYTH.
No. 46 Broad-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer of the above-mentioned certificates has been stopped, and that measures have been taken for their reissue to the subscriber.

B. L. SMYTH.

New-York, April 23, 1868.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, SECURED BY A SINKING FUND PAYABLE 1ST NOV., 1900.

The undersigned offers for sale $100,000 of the above-described bonds, which are secured by a mortgage on the franchise and the entire property of the Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.

The bonds carry interest from the 1st November, 1867.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.
TO CONNOISSEURS OF MINERALS.

A rare and splendid cabinet collection of choice minerals, consisting of:
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and other specimens.
The greater part of which cannot be duplicated, as their equal is not to be found in the United States.
Can be purchased low.

Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY.
No. 43 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1868.

COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1868, FROM THE following named bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office, viz.:
Funded Coupon,
Consolidated Sinking Fund,
Equipment Bonds,
Galena & Chicago Second Mortgage.
C. & N. W. R. Co. Equipment Bonds due May 1, 1868, will also be paid on and after that day on presentation.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS,
OFFICE OF CEDAR FALLS & MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO., No. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1868.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 30th inst. will be paid at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., upon that date, and holders of coupons due on the 1st July next can have the same cashed at same time by allowing one per cent. for interest.

CHARLES L. FROST, Acting President.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, April 28, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest coupons, due MAY 1, 1868, on the Levee Bonds, issued by authority of act of the Legislature, number 215, approved March 26, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans, or at the banking-house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, at the option of the holders.

ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer,
State of Louisiana.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th day of May next.

R. J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

REDEMPTION OF CITY STOCK.—THE Fire Indemnity Stock of the City of New-York, payable on or after the 10th day of May, 1868, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same, on Monday, the 11th of May, 1868, at the Comptroller's Office, City of New-York, upon the surrender of the certificates.

Interest on said stock will cease on that day.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1868.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON PREFERRED First Mortgage Coupons, due May 1, 1868.
Dubuque and Sioux City Sinking Fund Coupons, due May 1, 1868.
Cedar Falls and Minnesota First Mortgage Coupons, due April 30, 1868.
Will be paid on and after said dates at our office No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government Tax.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
HOBOKEN, N. J., April 23, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1868, ON the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after maturity.

B. R. SMITH, President.

$100,000 WANTED FOR A TERM of years on a piece of property worth four times this amount. Will pay a large rate of interest, and give bondsmen whose individual responsibility will satisfy the most careful. PARKER, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—The coupons, due 1st proximo, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after that date.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1868. Secretary.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON THE WATERWORKS BONDS OF THE CITY OF TROY, due May 1, 1868, will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.

D. LANE, Chamberlain.

No. 53 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, due May 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking House of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the first day of May next, free of Government tax. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. By order.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. has been declared by this Bank, free from taxation, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG Railroad Company have this day declared a stock dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on the 2d proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to the stockholders of record on the 20th inst.

The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst. and open on the 2d proximo.

GEO. A. INGERSOL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 16th April, 1868.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE No. 12 BOWERY,
CORNER OF GRAND-ST., April 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on May 1. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d May.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next, free of Government tax. Transfer books will be closed from this date to May 1, 1868.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of May.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.—FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has been declared, payable Monday, May 4, 1868, to shareholders of record on that day. Transfer-books closed from April 26 to May 5.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

No. 39 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before MAY 1 will draw interest from that date.

WILLIAM VAN NAME, President.
N. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEOPOLD WILCZINSKI, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GRASSET LAUNY, JR., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. MACHADO, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 30, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES R. DUXBURY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Chas. R. Duxbury, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1868.

ap24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph L. Townsend in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 17th day of April, 1868.

ap24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles T. Dillingham, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the offices of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1868.

ap24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES CHAMBERS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James Chambers, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1868.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney.
ap24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. HEISER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry A. Heiser, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney. ap24-law3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE L. CANNON, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George L. Cannon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York this 14th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, attorney, No. 25 Chambers-st.
ap17-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. WINANT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William W. Winant, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868.

L. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
ap24-law3wF* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOACHIM M. LOWENTHAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joachim M. Lowenthal, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the district Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap24-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NORMAN S. WASHBURN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB J. VAN PELT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK LANGE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 30, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW BEISER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Andrew Beiser, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of May, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1868.

ap24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. DORMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George W. Dorman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1868.

ap24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDOR KRAUSE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isidor Krause, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of April, 1868.

ap17-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS MEYERS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, 20th April, 1868.

ap24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS L. MILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas L. Miller, of Westfield, Union County, in the State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap17-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY WICKES & HENRY R. WICKES, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Wickes & Henry R. Wickes, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the said district.—Dated Jersey City, April 15, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
ap17-law3wF* No. 1 Montgomery-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD D. BAILEY, bankrupt.—Before Henry W. Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Edward D. Bailey, of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of March, 1868.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Assignee,
ap17-law3wFr* No. 169 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. LINDSAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John P. Lindsay, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 23d day of April, A. D. 1868.

WEEKS W. CULVER, Assignee,
ap24-law3wF* No. 361 2d-av., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EVERETT L. STANLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Everett L. Stanley, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated at New-York, the 22d day of April, A. D., 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap24-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. BROOME, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James E. Broome, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868.

WILLIAM SMITH, Assignee,
ap24-law3wF* No. 14 Broad-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married, sent free.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines on earth to cure private diseases; all others drive the virus in the blood. Confidential consultation free.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. GRINDLE, PHYSICIAN TO THE Private Lying-In Institute, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., treats all female complaints from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patient in twenty-four hours with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for those about to require nursing.

UNFORTUNATES, CONSULT DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity-st. Speedy relief guaranteed.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 40 pages, gratis.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, May 27
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, June 10

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN, of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO BREMEN about May 15.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin....$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin....$45 } Gold.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight and passage, apply to

THIELE, SEILER & CO.,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings,
Hanover-square.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $80 gold; steerage, $35 currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	SURMONT	SATURDAY, May 2
VILLE DE PARIS	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May 30
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, June 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, May 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

IOWA	HEDDERWICK	May 2
UNITED KINGDOM	DONALDSON	May 6
COLUMBIA	CARNAGHAN	May 9
CALEDONIA	MACDONALD	May 16

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 6
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 13
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 27
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 3
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 10

Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO sails	April 30
SIBERIA sails	May 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 2
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)	MONDAY, May 4
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY, May 9
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, May 16
ETNA (via Halifax)	MONDAY, May 18
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, May 23

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS, will leave SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's offices, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
VIRGO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN.
NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.

Steamship VIRGO will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT	Capt. H. L. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN	Capt. W. P. HENRY
GEN. MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship
UNITED STATES,
Capt. GEORGE L. NORTON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, May 2,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,

Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR MOBILE.
FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1½ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 178 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves....SATURDAY, May 2
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves....SATURDAY, May 9
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

MAY 5—Steamship FULTON, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

90 cents per cubic foot, 1½ cents per pound.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA sails on FRIDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars apply at freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR BERMUDA.

The steamship COMMANDER is expected to arrive from Bermuda on WEDNESDAY, April 29, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE,
No. 112 Front-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. VAN SICE, May 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, May 14.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR HAVANA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the steamer MISSOURI for Havana, on SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as follows:

CLEOPATRA		SATURDAY, May 2
GEO. CROMWELL	VAILL	SATURDAY, May 9
CORTES	WHITMAN	SATURDAY, May 16
GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	SATURDAY, May 23

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 2.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 9.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. S. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers

STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Ap. 23, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Ap. 22, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, April 25, 9 A. M.	Friday, April 24, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, April 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, April 27, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Ap. 30, 12:30 P. M.	Wednesday, Ap. 29, 10:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 2, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, May 1, 1 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

1868.—THE STEAMBOAT MARY POWELL will commence her regular trips for Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton, on THURSDAY, April 30, inst., leaving Desbrosses-st. every afternoon, at 3½ P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York—pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the Act entitled "An Act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of May, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, April 23, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. S. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Northport passenger trains and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATURDAYS only.

4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead and Glen Cove.

5:30 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 8:30 P. M. To take effect April 25, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M.

Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868.

Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JAMES H. COLEMAN,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested viz:

First—For building sewer in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Lexington avenues, with branches in Fifth, Madison and Fourth-avs.

Second—For paving with stone blocks West-street, from Chambers to Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from a point seventy-five feet east of Lexington-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, the east side of Fifth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth-street; also, both sides of Madison, Fourth and Lexington avenues, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth-street; also, the north side of Forty-fourth-street and the south side of Forty-sixth-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.

Second—Both sides of West-street, from Chambers to Watts-street, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; also, both sides of Caroline-street, from Jay to Duane-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 21, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.

EDWARD N. SMITH,
LOUISA P. PETTIT, } Executors.

j3-lw6mF*

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, fifty styles, $110 to $1,000 each; also, METROPOLITAN ORGANS; also, MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE ORGANS, $75 to $225 each, offer the best assortment of organs in the country. Organs to rent or for sale, payable by quarter yearly installments. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

HAZELTON BROS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,

With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

WATERS' PREMIUM PIANOS—WITH iron frame, overstrung bass and agraffe bridge. Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs, the best manufactured: warranted for six years. 100 pianos, melodeons, and organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments, for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogue mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A YOUNG LADY, JUST ARRIVED from Europe, with the highest testimonials from Brinley Richards, and other leading continental maestri, desires to instruct a few young ladies in vocal and instrumental music. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 3,717 Post-office.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand, grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.